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NAVAL MONUMENT,

CONTAINING OFFICIAL AND OTHER ACCOUNTS

OF ALL THE BATTLES FOUGHT BETWEEN

THE NAVIES OF THE

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

DURING THE LATE WAR;

AND AN

ACCOUNT OF THE WAR WITH ALGIERS.

WITH

TWENTY-FIVE ENGRAVINGS.

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED

A NAVAL REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES,

REVISED AND CORRECTED,

AND BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1836.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE CLARK.

1836.



District of Massachusetts, to wit: District Clerk's office.

BE it remembered, that on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1816, and in the 40th year of the independence of the United States of America, ABEL BOWEN, of the said district, has deposited in this Office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"The Naval Monument, containing Official and other accounts of all the battles fought between the Navies of the United States and Great Britain, during the late war; and an account of the war with Algiers, with twenty-five Engravings. To which is annexed a Naval Register

of the United States."

In conformity to an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and also to an act entitled "An Act supplementary to An Act, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving,* and Etching Historical and other Prints."

JNO. W. DAVIS, Clerk of the district of Massachusetts.

*The Designs and Engravings in this volume were entered as the law directs, Nov. 25, and Dec. 28, 1815, by A. Bowen.

E 360 8172-18:00

THE OFFICERS

OF

THE UNITED STATES NAVY,

WHO BY THEIR

BRAVERY AND SKILL

HAVE EXALTED THE AMERICAN CHARACTER,

SECURED

THE APPLAUSE OF THEIR COUNTRY,

AND EXCITED THE

ADMIRATION OF THE WORLD:

THIS VOLUME

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY THEIR

MOST OB'T AND HUMBLE SERV'T,

A. BOWEN.



PREFACE.

THAT a country, but of yesterday among the nations, should already have acquired naval renown, and made the trident tremble in hands that had wielded it for ages, is now not least among the phenomena in the archives of history. Burke was astonished at the growth which, in his time, had happened to this country within the short period of the life of man. "Whatever England has been growing to by a progressive increase of improvement, brought in by varieties of people, by successions of civilizing conquests and civilizing settlements in a series of seventeen hundred years, you shall see as much added to her by America in course of a single life." Thus he supposes the genius of Lord Bathurst to have addressed* that nobleman in his youth, foretelling only what, at the moment of uttering this fine imagination, had become fact; and yet to have left his Lordship altogether incredulous and in wonder. But what has not been the progress of this country since Burke's day, and still all within the compass of a single life? America was then under the bonds of colonial subjection. Imagine, at the time he spoke, some sage equally illustrious, had thus addressed the monarch of England. "Sire, these bonds she shall soon burst. You will struggle to impose others, and to force her sons to your service. They will resist, with a spirit so desperate, and an enterprise so hardy, as shall, 'before you taste of death,' make your ships not safe at home, even within your immediate Your navy, the favorite of your kingdom, that you have been centuries creating, shall strike once and again, in single ships and in squadron, on the ocean and the lakes, in the old world and the new; to a navy, the outcast of its country, and the work of an hour. It will indeed be simply an upstart from its cradle, but you will find it a Hercules there." Had the sovereign then been thus prophetically "rapt into times" but little "future," rather than live to behold them, would he not gladly have resigned, at once his crown and life?

*The beginning of this address we supply for the gratification of what we consider laudable, a proper national pride. "Young man, there is America—which at this day serves for little more than to amuse you with stories of savage men, and uncouth manners; yet shall before you taste of death, shew itself equal to the whole of that commerce, which now attracts the envy of the world."

Naval history has a charm on the attention of the ardent, from being peculiarly the record of enthusiasm. Every naval man of spirit is an enthusiast. We read of "the self devoted Decii." Among naval men self devotion is so common, that an act, evincing this virtue merely, is passed almost without notice. It is looked upon as but duty, and therefore no object for praise. They devote themselves to their country and to their commander, with whom in their minds, indeed, the country is often identified. spirit pervades not merely officers, but the men. Instances from British history are familiar; and the one from our own, of the sailor who interposed himself between the uplifted scymitar and Decatur, in the first Tripolitan war, and received the blow in its fall, of which he still lingers the living monument, is, we trust, indelibly riveted in the memory of a grateful country, who probably owe to this one act of heroism all the benefit of the subsequent signal services of this gallant captain. Here is disinterestedness that was perfectly pure, unadulterated even by the love of fame. What cared this mariner for fame? His name scarcely is known; and how soon it is every where forgotten, he heeds not. Nay, when all was over, had he not borne upon his body the marks of an act, which subjected him to the teasing of questions as to its cause, home this sailor had probably gone, and, like Samson of old, "told neither father nor mother of it." This utter extinction of selfishness, is it not sublime? The fear of death, according to Johnson, "natural to all," is, in this class of men, not merely completely overcome. Death is courted by them as glory, or sought from friendship. Is it owing to the progress of Christianity gradually and insensibly improving and elevating the mass of mankind, that the virtues of our ordinary seamen have become thus exalted? What a reform have men's ideas not undergone in the lapse of a few years? Chivalry of character has shifted its element. world now looks for "men of honor," and for "cavaliers," not where it looked formerly. To the ocean, which was of late inseparably associated with every thing boisterous and rough; the traversers of which were thought to participate only in the nature of the storms that occasionally desolate its surface; to this ocean are the eyes of mankind now universally directed for all that is valorous and gallant in war, and for much of the virtue, thought peculiar to peace. The habiliments of the knight are changed; and the plainness, that most ennobles, has got to be (such are the caprices of fashion) the common, every day dress of the mariner.

The dawn of the American navy was ominous of a glorious day. Not to mention the other exertions at sea in the war of the revolution,* which were all respectable, and, but for an eclipse from

^{*}To show the notice Barney then gained, and the favor shown by fair royalty to the American cause, we add as a curosity, what we do not vouch for as fact. "A correspondent of the morning Chronicle, who signed "Jean Francis," affirms, that the musical bagatelle, called 'Barney leave the girls alone,' owes its origin to the kiss publicly

greater brightness, would have remained brilliant; the exploits of Paul Jones alone excited an eclat that ensured the whole extent of success, which has to this day followed. Truxton and the Constellation flashed next on the public eye. The scene of naval operations soon shifted to Tripoli. Here Preble was the father of a spirit that now reflects its radiance alike on his memory and country. The warfare was most active. It evinced enterprize the most ardent, and boldness the most daring. In these seas, nearly all the mariners, who have since been eminently distinguished, received their first rudiments of discipline and lessons of danger. The city thrice bombarded; the only frigate the Turks took, and that from her accidentally grounding, fired at the very mouths of their loaded batteries; the infidels chastised into peace; self devotion animating our whole fleet as one band; in the back ground of the picture, Somers, Israel, Wadsworth, kindling their own funeral pyre, and mounting in a blaze to the mansions of light; these were among the objects which then attracted the attention of the world, and forced its admiration.

We have just passed the close of a three years' war. The eauses of that war out of the question, the interrogatory is put to the politician, to him who realizes that in the family of nations, no one member has respect from another, but for its power; to him the point is pressed home; is not the effect of this war, in the impression produced the world over from the lustre of our arms, cheaply bought by all the blood and the treasure that the conflict has cost? Is not our flag now looked up to, as an object of triumph, under

every heaven? Is not our navy covered with renown?

A good mind is ever grateful for peace. Justice to the merits that have achieved it, is to such a mind among the first of its du-

ties. Has this renown then been justly acquired?

What are the constituents of naval excellence? Bravery, discipline, military and nautical skill. In each of these respects what are the positive merits, and what the comparative, of the American navy.

It is not intended to pursue the answer through details of any great minuteness. It will be rested on the authority principally of this single volume, the references to which will, for the most

part, be general.

bestowed on this American officer by the beautiful Maria Antoinette, and was composed by Count O'L. of the Irish brigade, who was present at court when the royal familiarity took place; and he stated, that the maids of honor were all so eager to follow the gracious example set by the lovely queen, that Mr. Barney became an object of envy and dislike to the entire beau monde. The American papers speak favorably of his conduct on the surprise of Washington, and affirm, that of the seamen he commanded, one half were killed and wounded; he was himself badly wounded and taken prisoner."

Brit. Nav. Chron. 1814.

Bravery may be shewn either in enterprize or in actual engagement; as well in the pursuit, as the improvement, of opportunity; in defeat, not less, than in victory.

Bravery of enterprize certainly belongs in common to all of our captains, the oldest at their head, who bearded the lion in his den. They have even been blamed for excess in this particular, and the right of challenge has been absurdly questioned, as if in a strife of mere glory, and to settle the point as to power, it was not highly commendable to seek the opportunity indispensable for the purpose, but which yet happened not to fall in one's way. The challenge given by the *Hornet*, and that taken (for sailing across the harbor, was clearly in substance a challenge) by the luckless *Chespeake*, under circumstances of obvious disadvantage, before the sailors could have lost the effect of land habits, or have regained their sea legs, are among the countless proofs of an aspiring spirit, steadily intent on one object, namely, never at least to be con-

demned as failing from not having dared to attempt.

Where is the instance in which Americans have not evinced bravery in battle? The fatal engagement of the Chesapeake, even after the boarding, is not, in fairness an exception. Not an officer was now left upon deck. Who are the men, in any navy, that will continue valiant, deprived of the countenance and support of every officer? Of the fights between single vessels, that of the Wasp and the Frolic is perhaps far the most distinguished for personal intrepidity. But we had battles in squadron. Who ever showed more courage than Perry, passing in open boat from ship to ship, within full view and point blank shot of a multiplied foe, each of whose ships was intent on taking his single life, as the object to make victory sure; or than this same commander, breaking the enemy's line, thus doubling his own force, exposing himself of course to shots from each side, to double broadsides at once, and at half pistol shot distance? Who ever evinced greater constancy than Macdonough, awaiting at anchor the approach of an enemy in unknown numbers, by land and water, two states, if not the whole country, in suspense for safety on the issue, or who more glorious collectedness than this same commander in like danger with Paul Jones, his own vessel twice on fire? What perseverance was ever more indefatigable than Chauncey's, in pursuit? Unless indeed that of his adversary, in patience.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In making this selection the editor has endeavoured to obtain the most correct and authentic accounts. He cannot however promise himself, that every part of it is perfectly accurate; but he believes that no material error has escaped him. The difficulties of observing exact chronological order in a work like this need not be mentioned, as they will readily occur to the reader. Perhaps some instances of skill and valor have been overlooked, and others given too much at length. The official accounts of the battles represented in the plates are given entire. In many other instances, official letters are curtailed. To have printed them at large would have increased the work beyond the limits prescribed. This is offered as an apology for omitting what otherwise would gladly have been inserted. Many of the periodical publications of the last four years have been examined, but the compiler is particularly, and almost exclusively indebted to the able and indefatigable Mr. Niles, publisher of the Ballimore Weekly Register, a paper in which may be found a full and interesting naval and military history of the late wars against Great Britain and Algiers. The pages of this work might have been enriched with extracts from the Analectic Magazine and Naval Chronicle; but this is rendered unnecessary by the extensive circulation of that eloquent and excellent work. Whoever wishes to be instructed or delighted on the subject of the American navy, may have his curiosity fully gratified by a perusal of those publications.

The editor cannot but indulge the hope, that he has fulfilled the engagements made in the prospectus, and equalled the expectations of subscribers. Should he meet the approbation of the public, he intends to publish a military history of the war, on a similar plan, entitled the Military Chronicle.

Most of the engravings which accompany this volume, are from the designs of Mr. Corne. The frontispiece was designed by Mr. Penniman. The plate which exhibits the return of the squadron from the Mediterranean, is from a design of Mr Fanning, and was taken from actual survey on board the *Independence*.

For the preface the editor is indebted to the kindness of a literary gentleman, who has furnished to our periodical publications, many interesting articles on the subject of the navy.

A. B.

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NAVAL MONUMENT.

The exploits of the American Navy in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, commenced with the escape of the Frigate Constitution

from an English squadron.

On July 12th, the Constitution, completely equipped and well manned, left the Chesapeake, bound to New York. On the 16th, saw a frigate and gave chase, with winds too light to reach her. On the 17th discovered the British squadron, consisting of the Africa 64, and Guerriere, Shannon, Belvidera and Æolus, frigates, a brig and a schooner. The Belvidera within gun-shot. The 17th was calm and spent in towing, manœuvering and firing. On the morning of the 18th a light breeze sprung up, when the Constitution spread all her canvas, and by outsailing the enemy, escaped a conflict, which she could not have maintained with any hope of success, against a force so greatly superior. The chase was continued sixty hours, during which the whole crew remained at their stations.

A gentleman, belonging to an American captured vessel, who was on board the Shannon, during the above period, informs us, that all the officers of the British squadron applauded the conduct of Capt. Hull; and though mortified at losing so fine a ship, gave him much credit for his skill and prudence in managing

the frigate.

A more particular account is detailed in the following extract from the Constitution's log book.

EXTRACTS FROM LOG BOOK.

Friday, July 17, 1812.

Commences with clear weather and fresh breezes from the northward and eastward. At ½ past 1, P. M., sounded in 22 fm's. water. At 2, four sail of vessels in sight. At 3, sounded in 18½ fm's. At ½

past 3, tacked to the east. At 4, a ship in sight, bearing N. E. standing down for us, and three ships and a brig N. N. W. on the starboard tack. From 4 to 6, light airs from the northward. At 6, the single ship bearing E. N. E. At ½ past 6, got a light breeze from the southward and eastward, wore ship and and stood towards the above sail, keeping her a little off the larboard bow. At ½ past 7, beat to quarters and cleared ships for action. At 8, light airs;—coming up with the ships very slow. At ½ past 11, hauled down the signals, not having been answered, and made sail by the wind, with starboard tacks on board. From 12 to 4A. M. light airs from the southward and westward and cloudy. At 4A. M. the ship made a signal. At day-light, discovered three sail astern. At 5, discovered another sail astern, making two frigates off our lee-quarter, and two frigates and one ship of the line, one brig, and one schooner, astern. At ‡ past 5, it being calm and the ship having no steering way, hoisted out the first cutter and got the boats ahead to tow ship's head round to the southward, got a 24 pounder up off the gun-deck for a stern-gun, and the forecastle gun aft—cut away the taffarel to give them room, and run two guns out of the cabin windows. At 6, got the ship's head round to the southward and set top-gallant studding-sails and stay-sails, one of the frigates firing at us. At ½ past 6, sounded in 26 fm's. water. At 7, got a kedge and warped the ship ahead. At ½ past 7, hoisted the colours and fired one gun at the ship astern. At 8, calm;—employed warping and towing the ship. The other ships having a light air gaining on us, with their boats ahead, and one of them using sweeps. At 9, the above ship in close chase of us, and the nearest frigate gaining on us. At 9 minutes past 9, a light breeze sprung from the southward; braced up by the wind on the larboard tack, when the above frigate commenced firing, but her shot did not reach us; got the boats along side, run two of them up. At 10, started 2335 gallons of water an

pumped it out—almost calm—manned the first cutter to tow ship;—six sail of the enemy's ships off the starboard beam and quarter; perceived that the nearest frigate had got all the boats from the other ships to tow her towards us. From 10, A. M. to meridian, employed warping and towing. All sail made by the wind, one of the ships coming up, apparently having all the boats from the other ships.

Saturday, July 18

Light airs from the southward and eastward, attended with calms. At ½ after meridian, sent the first cutter and green cutter ahead to tow ship. before 1, P. M. a strange sail discovered two points abaft off the lee-beam, the four frigates one point off the starboard-quarter. Line-of-battle ship, brig and schooner, off the lee-beam. At 7 minutes before 2, the chasing frigates commenced firing their bow chase guns, we returned them with our stern chasers. past 3, still chased by the above ships, one of them being nearly within gun-shot. At 7, observed the enemy's ships towing with their boats. Lowered down the first cutter, green cutter and gig, and sent them ahead to tow ship;—light airs, inclinable to calms. At 8, light airs from the southward and eastward. The first and fifth cutters and gig ahead towing ship. The anamy's ships in the same position as at 7. From 8 enemy's ships in the same position as at 7. From 8 to 9, light airs and cloudy. The enemy's ships still in chase of us; boats ahead towing ship. At 7 minutes before 11, a breeze springing up from the southward; boats came along side, hoisted up the gig and green cutter, and set the fore-top-mast staysail and main-top-gallant studding sail. At midnight moderate breezes and cloudy, the enemy's ships still in chase. At 2, A. M. discovered one of the ships off the lee-beem. At ½ past 2, took in the studding sails, at daylight four frigates in sight, three off the lee-quarter and one off the lee-beam, from two to three miles distant. At 4, six sail in sight from off the deck, hauled down the foretop-mast staysail;—very light breezes. At 20 minutes

past 4, tacked ship to the eastward. At 5, passed about gunshot distance to windward of one of the frigates, hoisted in the first cutter;—ten sail in sight from the mast-head. At 9, saw a ship to windward, supposed to be an American merchantman, standing towards us. The frigate astern hoisted American colours as a decoy; we immediately hoisted English colours, got royal studding sails fitted. At 11, A. M. took in sky-sails. At meridian, moderate breezes and pleasant weather, rather leaving the frigates in chase; the head-most frigate to lee-ward, bearing nearly N. by W. four or five miles distant, the nearest frigate W. N. W. directly in our wake, distant about three and half miles. The line-of-battle ship, N. by W. ½ W. on the larboard tack, hull down. Two frigates off our leequarter, N. N. W. ½ W. and N. W. by N. about five miles distant, and a brig bearing about N. by W. Observed, latitude 38° 47′ N. which, with the soundings got at ½ past 10, A. M. and allowing for the distance since run, gives our long. about 73° 53′ W. from which we date our departure.

July 19.

Fresh breezes from the southward and pleasant. At 1 P. M. hauled down the royal staysails and set the middle staysail. At 2, got shifting backstays on the top-gallant mast, and set them well up, took in the gaft-topsail and mizen-top-gallant staysail. At ½ past 2, set the mizen-top-gallant and main royal staysails and main skysail. At 4, a moderate breeze from the S. S. W. and cloudy; four sail of the enemy still in chase, the nearest about six miles off, bearing N. N. W. and one off the weather quarter, W. by N.½ N. At ½ past 7, the leewardmost ship N. N. W. ½ W. and the weathermost ship, N. W. by ¾ W.—the other two more astern, and hull down. At ½ past 9, the wind hauled round to the southward and westward. At ½ 10 P. M. the wind backed round again. At 11, could just discover the weather-bow ship to have got in our wake. At midnight, moderate breezes

and pleasant. From midnight to 4 A. M. moderate breezes. At 1-2 past 4, hauled up to S. E. by S. four sail in sight astern, all of them hull down. At 1-2 past 6, more moderate;—employed wetting the sails aloft. At 8, four ships still in sight chasing us. At 1-2 8 A. M. all the ships in chase stood to the northward and eastward.

CAPT. HULL'S OFFICIAL LETTER.

Constitution at sea, off Nantucket, July 20, 1812.

The Constitution is on her way to Boston for your orders, having been chased by a British squadron off New-York, and very near being taken. The chase continued three days and nights, by a line-of-battle ship, four frigates, a brig and a schooner.

I shall call off Boston and write from there, and

continue crusing in the bay until I hear from you.

Respectfully,
Hon. Paul Hamilton, ISAAC HULL.

Sec'y of Navy.

On Sunday, the 26th of July, the Constitution arrived in Boston harbour. On Tuesday the 28th, Capt. Hull came up to town. On his landing and reaching State Street, he was received by his fellow citizens with repeated huzzas.

[The following card was inserted, at the request of Capt Hull, in the Exchange Coffee-House Books.]

"Capt. Hull, finding his friends in Boston are correctly informed of his situation when chased by the British squadron off New-York, and that they are good enough to give him more credit by escaping them than he ought to claim, takes this opportunity of requesting them to make a transfer of a great part of their good wishes to Lt. Morris, and the other brave officers, and the crew under his command, for their very great exertions and prompt attention to orders while the enemy were in chase. Capt. Hull has

great pleasure in saying, that notwithstanding the length of the chase, and the officers and crew being deprived of sleep, and allowed but little refreshment during the time, not a murmur was heard to escape them.

Interesting particulars.

Capt. Hull, in the management of his ship, during her chase by the squadron under Com. Broke, displayed the most skilful and accomplished seamanship.

At a time when the wind was very light, the sails of the Shannon were all furled, and the boats of the squadron were all put to tow her directly to windward toward the Constitution; at the same time Capt. Hull was kedging his ship forward faster than the enemy was able to advance by towing; he had gained a considerable distance, before the enemy, who were constantly observing him with their glasses, perceived the manner in which he was leaving. kedged in their turn, but not with the same rapidity, owing probably in some measure to the precaution observed by Capt. Hull, when his boats came home, instead of making them fast to the ship, of hoisting them up at the davids. This manœuvre of kedging a ship at sea, in 25 or 30 fm's. water, was an ingenious and novel experiment; it was first suggested, it is understood, by Lieut. [now Com.] C. Morris.

When the squall struck the Constitution, by which she ultimately escaped, Capt. H. availed himself of another stratagem to gain time. He was to windward—the squall was powerful, and pressed her huge side low in the water; he immediately let every thing go by the run, apparently in the utmost confusion, as if unable to show a yard of canvass—his sails were hauled up by the brails and clewlines; the enemy, perceiving this, hastened to get every thing snug, before the gust should reach them:—but, no sooner had they got their sails furled, than Capt. Hull had his courses and topsails set, and the Constitution darted forward with great rapidity. So coolly however did he pro-

ceed, that he would not suffer one of his boats to be cut adrift, but, though pressed by a pursuing enemy, attended personally to hoisting in his launch and other boats, while the ship was going nine or ten knots through the water. This is a fact which will appear astonishing to a sailor; and he seemed to be the only person in the ship who conceived it feasible:—the British squadron cut adrift all their boats, and, after they abandoned the chase, spent two or three whole days in cruising to pick them up.

CAPTURE OF THE NAUTILUS.

Soon after the escape of the Constitution, the U.S. brig Nautilus, 12 guns, Lt. Crane, was captured by the above British squadron. The following letter is honorary to Lt. Crane:

The Sec. of the navy to Lt. Crane, late of the Nautilus. Sir, Navy department, 7 Oct. 1812.

The following is the opinion of the court of inquiry, convened agreeably to your request, for the loss of the

U. S. brig Nautilus.

The court were unanimously and decidedly of opinion, that in the capture of the late U. S. brig Nautilus, Lieut. Crane, her late commander, and his officers, are entirely free from the least blame, or censure, and do consider Lt. Crane did every thing to prevent said capture, that a skilful and experienced officer could possibly do.

This opinion of the court, Sir, only confirms the impression confidently entertained with respect to your

conduct on the occasion, to which it refers.

I have the honour to be respectfully,

Sir, your ob't serv't,

WILLIAM M. CRANE, Esq. PAUL HAMILTON. of the navy, Boston.

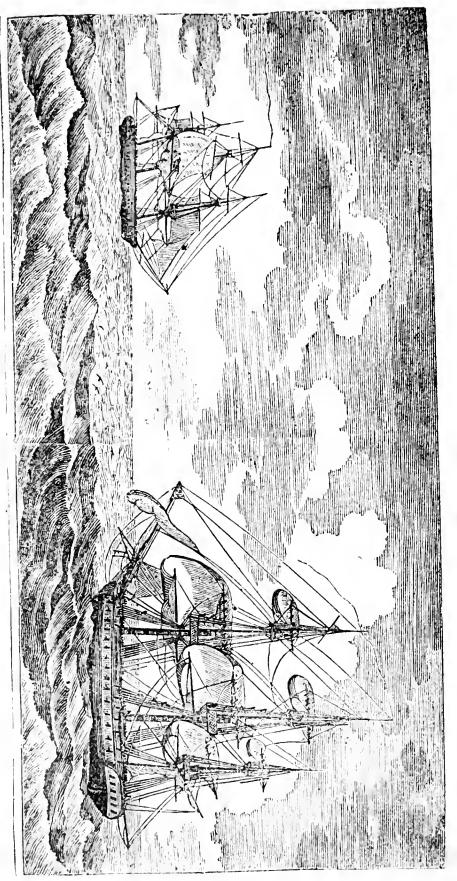
CONSTITUTION AND GUERRIERE.

U. S. Frigate Constitution, off Boston Light, Sir, August 30, 1812.

I have the honor to inform you that on the 19th

inst. at 1 P. M. being in lat. 41° 42' and long. 55° 48', with the Constitution under my command, a sail was discovered from the mast head bearing E. by S. or E. S. E. but at such a distance we could not tell what she was. All sail was instantly made in chase, and soon found we came up with her. At 3 P. M. could plainly see that she was a ship on the starboard tack under easy sail, close on a wind; at 1 past 3 P. M. made her out to be a frigate; continued the chase until we were within about three miles, when I ordered the light sails to be taken in, the courses hauled up, and the ship cleared for action. At this time the chase had backed his maintop-sail, waiting for us to come down. As soon as the Constitution was ready for action, I bore down with intention to bring him to close action immediately; but on our coming within gun-shot she gave us a broadside and filed away, and wore, giving us a broadside on the other tack, but without effect; her shot falling short. She continued wearing and manœuvering for about three quarters of an hour, to get a raking position, but finding she could not, she bore up, and run under her top-sails and gib, with the wind on her quarter. I immediately made sail to bring the ship up with her, and five minutes before 6 P. M. being along side within half pistol-shot, we commenced a heavy fire from all our guns, double shotted with round and grape, and so well directed were they, and so warmly kept up, that in 15 minutes his mizen mast went by the board, and his main yard in the slings and the hull, rigging, and sails very much torn to pieces. The fire was kept up with equal warmth for 15 minutes longer, when his mainmast and foremast went, taking with them every spar, excepting the bowsprit. On seeing this we ceased firing, so that in thirty minutes after, we got fairly along side the enemy; she surrendered, and had not a spar standing, and her hull below and above water so shattered, that a few more broadsides must have carried her down.

After informing you, that so fine a ship as the Guerriere, commanded by an able and experienced officer,



THE CONSTITUTION BEARING DOWN FOR THE GUERRIERE.



had been totally dismasted, and otherwise cut to pieces so as to make her not worth towing into port, in the short space of thirty minutes, you can have no doubt of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and ship's company I have the honor to command; it only remains therefore for me to assure you, that they all fought with great bravery; and it gives me great pleasure to say, that from the smallest boy in the ship to the oldest seaman, not a look of fear was seen. They all went into action, giving three cheers, and requested to be laid close along side the enemy.

Enclosed I have the honor to send you a list of killed and wounded on board the *Constitution*, and a report of the damages she has sustained; also a list of killed and wounded on board the enemy, with his quar-

ter bill, &c.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, Sir, your ob't servt,

Hon. Paul Hamilton, &c. ISAAC HULL.

Return of killed and wounded on board the U. S. Frigate Constitution, Isaac Hull Esq. Captain, in the action with H. M. ship Guerriere, Jas. R. Dacres, Esq. Captain, on the 20th day of Aug. 1812.

KILLED—Wm. S. Bush,* 1st Lt. marines; Jacob Sago, seaman; Robert Brice, do; John Brown, do; James Read, do.; Caleb Smith, do.; James Ashford, do.

Wounded—Chas. Morris, 1st Lt. dangerously; John C. Alwyn, master, slightly; Richard Dunn, seaman, dangerously; Geo. Reynolds, ord. seaman, dangerously; Daniel Lewis, do. dangerously; Owen Taylor, do. dangerously; Francis Mullen, marine, slightly.

Recapitulation.

KILLED—One Lt. of marines and six seamen.—Total killed 7.

^{*} Lieut, William S. Bush, was a native of Wilmington (Delaware.) His father, Capt. John Bush was a meritorious officer in the revolutionary war, and he was the nephew of the brave Major Lewis Bush, who fell supporting the cause of his country at the battle of Brandywine.

WOUNDED—Two officers, four seamen and one marine. Total wounded 7.

Total killed and wounded, 14.

ISAAC HULL, Capt.

U. S. Frigate Constitution, T. J. CHEW, Purser. Aug. 21, 1812.

List of killed and wounded on board the Guerriere.

KILLED—H. Ready, 2d Lt. and fourteen petty of-

ficers, seamen and marines.

Wounded—James R. Dacres, Capt.; Bart. Kent, Lt.; Robert Scott, master; Samuel Grant, master's mate; James Enslie, midshipman, and fifty seven petty officers, seamen and marines.

MISSING-Lt. James Pullman, Mr. Gaston, and

twenty two seamen and marines.

The following particulars of the action, are communicated by an officer of the *Constitution*, and may be considered as essentially correct.

Lat. 41° 42′ N. lon. 55° 33′ W. Thursday, Aug. 20, fresh breeze from N. W. and cloudy; at 2 P. M. discovered a vessel to the southward, made all sail in in chase; at 3, perceived the chase to be a ship on the starboard tack, close hauled to the wind; hauled S. S. W.; at ½ past 3 made out the chase to be a frigate; at 4, coming up with the chase very fast; at 1 before 5, the chase laid her main-top-sail to the mast; took in our top-gallant-sails, stay-sails and flying-gib; took a second reef in the top-sails, hauled the courses up, sent the royal yards down, and got all clear for action; beat to quarters, on which the crew gave three cheers; at 5 the chase hoisted three English ensigns, at 5 minutes past 5 the enemy commenced firing; at 20 minutes past 5, set our colours, one at each masthead, and one at the mizen-peak, and began firing on the enemy, and continued to fire occasionally, he wearing very often, and we manœuvering to close with him, and avoid being raked; at 6 set the main-top-gallant sail, the enemy having bore up; at 5 minutes past six,

THE CONSTITUTION IN CLOSE ACTION WITH THE GUERRIERE.



brought the enemy to close action, standing before the wind; at 15 minutes past 6, the enemy's mizen-mast fell over on the starboard side; at 20 minutes past 6, finding we were drawing ahead of the enemy, luffed short round his bows, to rake him; at 25 minutes past 6, the enemy fell on board of us, his bow-sprit foul of our mizen rigging. We prepared to board, but immediately after, his fore and main mast went by the board, and it was deemed unnecessary. Our cabin had taken fire from his guns; but soon extinguished, without material injury; at 30 minutes past 6, shot ahead of the enemy, when the firing ceased on both sides; he making the signal of submission by firing a gun to leeward; set fore-sail and main-sail, and hauled to the eastward to repair damages; all our braces and much of our standing and running rigging and some of our spars being shot away. At 7 wore ship, and stood under the lee of the prize—sent our boat on board, which returned at S, with Capt. DACRES, late of his Majesty's ship Guerriere, mounting 49 carriage guns, and manned with 302 men; got our boats out and kept them employed in removing the prisoners and baggage from the prize to our own ship. Sent a surgeon's mate to assist in attending the wounded; wearing ship occasionally to keep in the best position to receive the boats. At 20 minutes before 2 A. M. discovered a sail off the larboard beam, standing to the south; saw all clear for another action: at 3 the sail stood off again; at day light was hailed by the Lieut. on board the prize, who informed he had four feet of water in the hold, and that she was in a sinking condition; all hands employed in removing the prisoners, and repairing our own damage through the remainder of the day. Friday the 21st, commenced with light breezes from the northward, and pleasant; our boats and crew still employed as before. At 3 P. M. made the signal of recal for our boats, having received all the prisoners. They immediately left her on fire, and 1 past 3 she blew up. Our loss in the action was 7 killed and 7 wounded; among the

former, Lieut. Bush, of marines, and among the latter, Lieut. Morris, severely; and Mr. Aylwin, the master slightly. On the part of the enemy, 15 men killed, and 64 wounded. Among the former, Lieut. Ready, 2d of the ship; among the latter, Capt. Dacres, Lieut. Kent, 1st, Mr. Scott, master, and master's mate.

During her short cruise, the Constitution, beside the above gallant achievement, has destroyed two English brigs; one with lumber, the other in ballast, and recaptured the Adeline of Bath, from London, with dry goods, which had been taken by the British sloop Avenger, Capt. Johnston, of 16 guns;—and which

Capt. Hull manned and ordered for America.

When the Guerriere first came in sight of the Constitution, she stood toward her as if with an intention of bringing her to immediate action, and the latter put herself under easy sail for her reception: but after approaching sufficiently near, to observe her with accuracy, she bore up, stood broad off from the wind, and seemed inclined to take French leave; Capt. Hull was compelled to crowd a press of sail upon his ship in order to overtake his antagonist, who when he got within gun-shot, commenced a cannonade; not a gun was returned from the Constitution, whose men were coolly turned up to reef topsails, send down top-gallant yards and swing the lower yards with chains; this business being effected with deliberation, and precision under a galling fire from the enemy, and without herself returning a single shot, the Constitution was ranged along side of the enemy, and her fire opened with such terrible effect, that in 25 minutes the Guerriere was demolished!

When the Guerriere's mizen mast was shot away, Capt. H. in the enthusiams of the moment, swung his hat round his head, and in true sailor's phraze, exclaimed, "Huzza! my boys! we have made a brig of her!"

It is well known that when Lieut. Bush of the marines received his mortal wound, the Guerriere's bow-

sprit was engaged in the mizen rigging of the Constitution, and he was on the quarter for the purpose of boarding. Lieut. Morris was in the same situation, and received a musked ball through his body. Capt. Hull was about joining them for the same purpose, and when stepping upon the armchest, he was drawn back by a sailor, who begged he would not get up there unless he took off those swabs, pointing to his epaulets. At that moment the two ships were so near together, that one of our sailors, having discharged his boarding pistol, and missed his object, threw the pistol itself, and struck him in the breast.

The flag being shot away from the Constitution's main-top-gallant mast head, John Hogan, a young sailor, ascended amid a shower of bullets and lashed it to the mast. This brave fellow enjoys a pension for

his intrepidity.

Lieutenant, (now Com.) Morris, has since been promoted to the command of the frigate Adams, of He has ever been distinguished in the navy for his unremitted application in the acquirement of nautical information; for activity, intelligence, and zeal in the faithful discharge of his duty. His gallant conduct, while under Commodore Preble, in the Tripolitan war, gained him the confidence of his commander, the admiration of his companions in arms, and the applause of his countrymen. He was the first man who gained the deck of the frigate Philadelphia, on that ever memorable night, when under the batteries of the enemy, she was wrapt in flames by the Spartan band, under Lieut. Decature; for which brilliant exploit the President most justly gave the latter a Captain's commission. When the Constitution made her escape from the British squadron off the Capes of the Chesapeake—to Lieut. Morris did the magnanimous Hull give much of the credit acquired in that masterly retreat. Those who personally know the sterling worth and intrinsic merit of Capt. Morris, cannot but rejoice that his manly virtues and naval talents have now a more ample field of exertion in his country's cause.

Capt. Hull, in a letter to the secretary of the navy, passed a handsome eulogium of Capt Morris, in the following passage: "I cannot but make you acquainted with the very great assistance I received from that valuable officer, Lieut. Morris, in bringing the ship into action, and in working her whilst along side the enemy; and I am extremely sorry to state, that he is badly wounded, being shot through the body. We have yet hopes of his recovery, when, I am sure, he will receive the gratitude of his country for this and the many gallant acts he has done in the service."

WASP AND FROLIC.

OFFICIAL LETTER OF CAPT. JONES.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Jones, late of the United States' sloop of war, the Wasp, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Šir, N. York, 24 Nov. 1812.

I here avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you of the occurrences of our cruise, which terminated in the capture of the Wasp on the 18th of October, by the Poictiers of seventy four guns, while a wreck, from damages received in an engagement with the British sloop of war Frolic, of twenty two guns, sixteen of them 32lb. carronades, and four twelve pounders on the main deck, and two twelve pounders, carronades, on the top-gallant forecastle, making her superior in force to us by four twelve pounders. The Frolic had struck to us, and was taken possession of about two hours before our surrendering to the Poictiers.

We had left the Delaware on the 13th. The 15th had a heavy gale, in which we lost our jib-boom and two men. Half past eleven, on the night of the 17th, in latitude 37° north, and longitude 65° west, we saw several sail, two of them appearing very large; we stood from them some time, then shortened sail, and steered the remainder of the night the course we had

THE WASP BOARDING THE FROLIC.



perceived them on. At day-light on Sunday the 18th, we saw them ahead; gave chase, and soon discovered them to be a convoy of six sail under the protection of a sloop of war: four of them large ships, mounting from sixteen to eighteen guns. At 32 minutes past eleven A. M. we engaged the sloop of war, having first received her fire, at the distance of fifty or sixty yards, which space we gradually lessened until we laid her on board, after a well supported fire of 43 minutes; and although so near while loading the last broadside that our rammers were shoved against the sides of the enemy, our men exhibited the same alacrity which they had done during the whole of the action. They immediately surrendered upon our gaining their forecastle, so that no loss was sustained on either side after boarding.

Our main-top mast was shot away between 4 and 5 minutes from the commencement of the firing, and falling together with the main topsail yard across the larboard fore and fore topsail braces, rendered our head yards unmanageable the remainder of the action. At eight minutes the gaft and mizen top-gallant mast came down, and at 20 minutes from the beginning of the action, every brace and most of the rigging was shot away. A few minutes after separating from the *Frolic*, both her masts fell upon deck; the mainmast going close by the deck and the foremast twelve or fifteen feet above it.

The courage and exertions of the officers and crew fully answered my expectations and wishes. Lieut. Biddle's active conduct contributed much to our success, by the exact attention paid to every department during the engagement, and the animating example he afforded the crew by his intrepidity. Lieuts. Rodgers, Booth, and Mr. Rapp, shewed, by the encessant fire from their division, that they were not to be surpassed in resolution or skill. Mr. Knight, and every other officer, acted with a courage and promptitude highly honorable, and I trust have given assurance that they may be relied on whenever their services may be required.

3

I could not ascertain the exact loss of the enemy, as many of the dead lay buried under the masts and spars that had fallen upon deck, which two hours' exertion had not sufficiently removed. Mr. Biddle, who had charge of the *Frolic*, states, that from what he saw, and from information from the officers, the number of killed must have been about 30, and that of the wounded about 40 or 50. Of the killed is her first Lieut. and sailing master; of the wounded, Capt. Whinyates, and the second Lieutenant.

We had 6 killed and 5 wounded, as per list: the wounded are recovering. Lieut. Claxton, who was confined by sickness, left his bed a little previous to the engagement; and though too indisposed to be at his division, remained upon deck, and showed by his composed manner of noting its incidents, that we had lost

by his illness the services of a brave officer.

I am respectfully yours,
Hon. Paul Hamilton, JACOB JONES.*
Sec'y of Navy.

It is on the navy of the United States that our national pride, and our hopes of glory repose. We have never been able to look without the highest satisfaction on that fearless profession, the nursery of generous courage, and of high-minded patriotism—to whose followers every form of danger is alike familiar and without terror.

Nor toil, nor hazard, nor distressed, appear To sink the seamen with unmanly fear; Who from the face of danger strive to turn, Indignant from the social hour they spurn; No future ills, unknown, their souls appal, They know no danger, or they scorn it all.

But we have no language to convey our admiration of the young and gallent spirits, who in the first essays of their strength, have triumphed over the veteran science, and the disciplined valor, of the habitual conquerors of the ocean. They have retrieved all our

^{*} Capt. Jones is a native of Kent county, state of Delaware.

disasters; they have shed new lustre on our arms, and sustained, even in the midst of mortifying reverses, the loftiest tone of national enthusiasm. Their only anxiety has been to find the enemies of their country; and, wherever they have met them, their valor has rendered victory certain, whilst their skill has made it easy.

Devoted, as is this monument, to all that can add honor or distinction to the national character, it has no fairer pages than those which record instances of bravery like the following, the account of which we have rendered scrupulously minute and authentic.

The United States' sloop of war the Wasp, commanded by Capt. Jacob Jones, was crusing in long. 65° W. and lat. 37 ° N. the track of vessels passing from Bermuda to Halifax, when, on Saturday, the 17th of October, about 11 o'clock, in a clear moon-light evening, she found herself near five strange sail, steering As some of them seemed to be ships of war, it was thought better to get farther from them. The Wasp therefore haled her wind, and having reached a few miles to windward, so as to escape or fight as the occasion might require, followed the strange sail through the night. At daybreak, on Sunday morning, Capt. Jones found that they were six large merchant ships, under convoy of a sloop of war which proved to be the Frolic, Capt. Whinyates, from Honduras to England, with a convoy, strongly armed and manned, having all forty or fifty men; and two of them mounting sixteen guns each. He determined, however, to attack them, and as there was a heavy swell of the sea, and the weather boisterous, got down his top-gallant yards, close reefed the topsails, and prepared for action. About eleven o'clock the Frolic showed Spanish colors; and the Wasp immediately displayed the American ensign and pendant. At thirty-two minutes past eleven, the Wasp came down to windward, on her larboard side, within about sixty yards, and hailed. The enemy hauled down the Spanish colors, hoisted the British ensign, and opened a fire of cannon and musketry. This the Wasp instantly returned; and,

coming nearer to the enemy, the action became close, and without intermission. In four or five minutes the main topmast of the Wasp was shot away, and, falling down with the main topsail yard across the larboard, fore and fore topsail braces, rendered her head yards unmanageable during the rest of the action. In two or three minutes more her gaft and mizen top-gallant sail were shot away. Still she continued a close and constant fire. The sea was so rough that the muzzles of the Wasp's guns were frequently in the water. The Americans, therefore, fired as the ship's side was going down, so that their shot went either on the enemy's deck or below it, while the English fired as the vessel rose, and thus her balls chiefly touched the rigging, or were thrown away. The Wasp now shot ahead of the Frolic, raked her, and then resumed her position on her larboard bow. Her fire was now obviously attended with such success, and that of the Frolic so slackened, that Capt. Jones did not wish to board her, lest the roughness of the sea might endanger both vessels; but, in the course of a few minutes more, every brace of the Wasp was shot away, and her rigging so much torn to piece, that he was afraid that his masts, being unsupported, would go by the board, and the Frolic be able to escape. He thought, therefore, the best chance of securing her was to board, and decide the contest at once. view, he wore ship, and, running down upon the enemy, the vessels struck each other, the Wasp's side rubbing along the Frolic's bow, so that her jib-boom came in between the main and mizen rigging of the Wasp, directly over the heads of Capt. Jones and the first Lieutenant, Mr. Biddle, who were at that moment standing together near the capstan. The Frolic lay so fair for raking, that they decided not to board until they had given a closing broadside. Whilst they were loading for this, so near were the two vessels, that the rammers of the Wasp were pushed against the Frolic's sides, and two of her guns went through the bow ports of the Frolic, and swept the whole length of her deck.

At this moment, Jack Lang, * a seaman of the Wasp, a gallant fellow, who had been once impressed by a British man of war, jumped on his gun with his cutlass, and was springing on board the Frolic: Capt. Jones, wishing to fire again before boarding called him down; but his impetuosity could not be restrained, and he was already on the bowsprit of the Frolic, when, seeing the ardour and enthusiasm of the Wasp's crew, Lieut. Biddle mounted on the hammoc cloth to board. At this signal the crew followed; but Lieut. Biddle's feet got entangled in the rigging of the enemy's bowsprit, and midshipman Baker, in his ardor to get on board, laying hold of his coat, he fell back on the Wasp's deck. He sprang up, and as the next swell of the sea brought the Frolic nearer, he got on her bowsprit, where Lang and another seaman were already. passed them on the forecastle, and was surprised at seeing not a single man alive on the Frolic's deck, except the seaman at the wheel and three officers. deck was slippery with blood, and strewed with the bodies of the dead. As he went forward, the Captain of the Frolic, with two other officers, who were standing on the quarter deck, threw down their swords, and made an inclination of their bodies, denoting that they had surrendered. At this moment the colors were still flying, as, probably, none of the seamen of the Frolic would dare to go into the rigging for fear of the musketry of the Wasp. Lieut. Biddle, therefore, jumped into the rigging himself, and hauled down the British ensign, and possession was taken of the Frolic in 43 minutes after the first fire. She was in a shocking condition; the birth deck, particularly, was crowded with dead, and wounded, and dying; there being but a small proportion of the Frolic's crew who had escaped. Capt. Jones instantly sent on board his surgeon's mate, and all the blankets of the Frolic were brought from the slop room for the comfort of the wounded. To increase

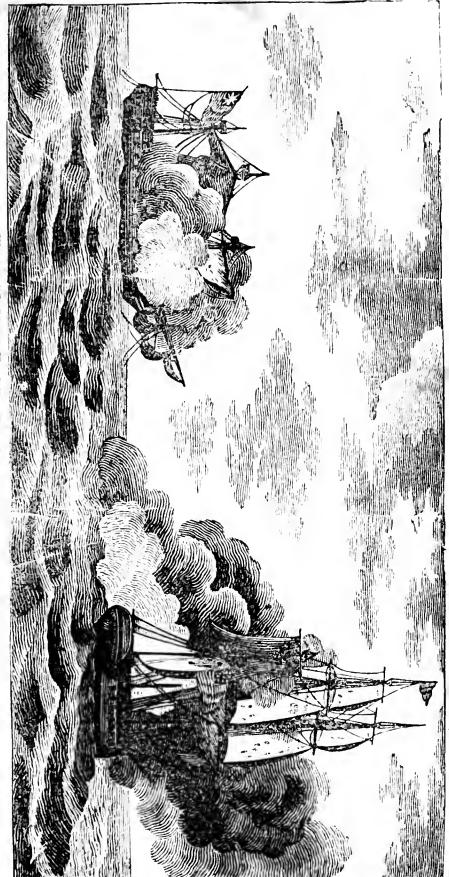
^{*}John Lang was a native of New Brunswick, in New Jersey. We mention with great pleasure, the name of this brave American seaman, as a proof that conspicuous valor is confined to no rank in the naval service.

this confusion, both the Frolic's masts soon fell, covering the dead and every thing on deck, and she lay a

complete wreck.

It now appears that the Frolic mounted sixteen 32lb. carronades, four 12 pounders on the main deck, and two 12lb. carronades. She was, therefore, superior to the Wasp, by exactly four twelve pounders. The number of men on board, as stated by the officers of the Frolic, was one hundred and ten-the number of seamen on board the Wasp, was one hundred and two; but it could not be ascertained, whether in this one hundred and ten, were included marines and officers; for the Wasp had, besides her one hundred and two men, officers and marines, making the whole crew about one hundred and thirty five.—What however, is decisive, as to their comparative force is, that the officers of the Frolic acknowledged that they had as many men as they knew what to do with, and, in fact, the Wasp could have spared fifteen men. There was, therefore, on the most favorable view, at least an equality of men, and an inequality of four guns. The disparity of loss was much greater. The exact number of killed and wounded on board the Frolic could not be precisely determined; but from the observations of our officers, and the declarations of those of the Frolic, the number could not be less than about thirty killed, including two officers; and of the wounded, between forty and fifty; the Captain and second Lieut. being of the number. The Wasp had five men killed, and five slightly wounded.

All hands were now employed in clearing the deck, burying the dead, and taking care of the wounded, when Captain Jones sent orders to Lieut. Biddle to proceed to Charlestown, or any southern port of the United States; and, as there was a suspicious sail to the windward, the Wasp would continue her cruise. The ships then parted. The suspicious sail was now coming down very fast. At first it was supposed that she was one of the convoy, who had all fled during the engagement, and who now came for the purpose of at-



THE UNITED STATES AND MACEDONIAN.



tacking the prize. The guns of the Frolic were, therefore, loaded, and the ship cleared for action; but the enemy, as she advanced, proved to be a seventy-four, the Poictiers, Capt. Beresford. She fired a shot over the Frolie; passed her; overtook the Wasp, the disabled state of whose rigging prevented her from escaping; and then returned to the Frolic, who could of course, make no resistance. The Wasp and Frolic were carried into Bermuda. It is not the least praise due to Capt. Jones, that his account of this gallant action, is perfectly modest and unostentatious. On his own share in the capture, it is unnecessary to add any thing. "The courage and exertion of the officers and crew," he observes, "fully answered my expectations and wishes. Lieut. Biddle's active conduct contributed much to our success, by the exact attention paid to every department, during the engagement, and the animating example he afforded the crew by his intrepidity Lieut. Rodgers and Booth, and Mr. Rapp, showed by the incessant fire from their divisions, that they were not to be surpassed in resolution or skill. Mr. Knight and every other officer, acted with a courage and promtitude highly honorable. Lieut. Claxton, who was confined by sickness, left his bed a little previous to the engagement; and, though too weak to be at his division, remained upon deck, and showed, by his composed manner of noting its incidents, that we had lost, by his illness, the services of a brave officer."

UNITED STATES AND MACEDONIAN.

Message of the President of the United States, communicating to congress the official letters of Captains Decatur and Jones.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I TRANSMIT to Congress a copy of a letter to the Secretary of the navy, from Capt. Decatur, of the

frigate United States, reporting his combat and cap-

ture of the British frigate Macedonian.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on that officer and his companions on board, for the consummate skill and conspicuous valour by which this trophy has been added to the naval arms of the United States.

I transmit also a letter * from Capt Jones, who commanded the sloop of war Wasp, reporting his capture of the British sloop of war, the Frolic, after a close action, in which other brilliant titles will be seen to

the public admiration and praise.

A nation feeling what it owes to itself, and its citizens, could never abandon to arbitrary violence on the ocean, a class of men, which gives such examples of capacity and courage, in defending their rights on that element; examples, which ought to impress on the enemy, however brave and powerful, a preference of justice and peace to hostility against a country whose prosperous career may be accelerated, but cannot be prevented by the assaults made on it.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Dec. 11, 1812.

COM. DECATUR'S OFFICIAL LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. ship, United States, at sea. Oct. 30, 1812.

I have the honor to inform you, that on the 25th inst. being in latitude 29° N. longitude 29° 30′ W. we fell in with, and after an action of an hour and a half, captured his Britannic Majesty's ship *Macedonian*, commanded by captain John Carden, and mounting 49 carriage guns, (the odd gun shifting.) She is a frigate of the largest class two years old, four months out of dock, and reputed one of the best sailers in the British service. The enemy, being to windward, had the advantage of engaging us at his own distance,

^{*} Which see ante. p. 14.

which was so great, that for the first half hour, we did not use our caronades, and at no moment was he within the complete effect of our musketry and grape; to this circumstance, and a heavy swell, which was on at the time, I ascribe the unusual length of the action.

The enthusiasm of every officer, seaman and marine on board this ship, on discovering the enemy—their steady conduct in battle, and precision of their fire, could not be surpassed. Where all met my fullest expectations, it would be unjust in me to discriminate. Permit me, however, to recommend to your particular notice, my first Lieut. William H. Allen. He has served with me upwards of five years, and to his unremitted exertions in disciplining the crew, is to be imputed the obvious superiority of our gunnery exhibited in the result of this contest.

Subjoined is a list of the killed and wounded on both sides. Our loss compared with that of the enemy, will appear small. Amongst our wounded you will observe the name of Lieut. Funk, who died a few hours after the action; he was an officer of great gallantry and promise, and the service has sustained a severe loss in his death.

The Macedonian lost her mizen mast, fore and main topmasts and main yard, and was much cut up in her hull.—The damage sustained by this ship was not such as to render her return into port necessary; and had I not deemed it important that we should see our prize in, should have continued our cruise.

With the highest consideration and respect, I am, sir, your obedient humble servant,

Hon, Paul Hamilton. STEPHEN DECATUR.

List of killed and wounded on board the United States.

KILLED—One seaman and five marines.

WOUNDED—John Musser Funk, Philadelphia, Lieut. and six others.

On board the Macedonian, there were thirty-six killed, and sixty-eight wounded: among the former were

the boatswain, one master's mate and the school-master; of the latter, were the first and third Licuts. one master's mate and two midshipmen.

At a meeting of the young men of Lancaster, Pa. the following resolution, honorary to Lieut. Funk, was

passed:

Whereas, with the deepest regret we have been apprised of the untimely death of our friend and fellow citizen, Lt. John Musser Funk, who fell gloriously fighting in the cause of his country, in the engagement between the frigate *United States* and the *Macedonian*, which ended in the brilliant victory of the *United States* over the British frigate.

Resolved, That as a testimony of our grief at the loss of the companion of our youth, our respect for his virtues, and the high estimation in which we hold his memory, we will wear crape on the left arm for the

space of thirty days.

John Archibald died of his wounds soon after. He left three children to the mercy of the world and a worthless mother, who had abandoned them. When his father went on board the frigate to claim the wages and property of his son, an inquiry into the circumstances of the family took place, and a plan was agreed upon by the seamen for the relief of the orphans, and two dollars apiece was immediately subscribed, amounting to about eight hundred, for the maintenance and education of the bereaved infants to be placed in the hands of suitable trustees.

Address of Thanks.

The father of the deceased John Archibald, who fell in the gallant action on board the *United States*, under the command of the heroic Com. Stephen Decatur, avails himself of thus publicly returning his most sincere thanks to the commander for his humanity and benevolence to him, and also to his gallant officers and seamen, many of whom, are personally acquainted with the deceased's father, for having contributed largely and honourably towards the support of the said de-

ceased's three orphan children; which clearly demonstrate that the ${f A}$ merican seamen are possessed both of

courage and humanity.

Capt. Carden spoke in the highest terms of approbation of the conduct of Com. Decatur and his officers. All the private property of the officers and men on board the *Macedonian* was given up. That claimed by Capt. Carden, (including a band of musick and several casks of wine) valued at about 800 dollars, the Comodore—whose soul is as liberal as brave—paid him for. Generosity could not have been more properly applied. Capt. Carden has been distinguished for his civilities to such Americans as he met at sea before the war.

The frigate *United States* is 176 feet deck, and 42 feet beam—her gun deck is 6 feet 6 inches high—she has 15 port holes on a side—and carries 24 pounders

on her main deck.

The Macedonian, is 166 feet deck—42 feet 8 inches beam—her gun deck is 6 feet 10 inches high—she has 15 port holes on a side—and carries 18 pounders on her main deck. The Macedonian is said to be the best model for a frigate, and was accounted the most completely fitted vessel in the service.

An officer of the United States frigate, speaking of

Decatur's victory, says,

"I am well aware it will be said, the Macedonian is a little ship, with five guns less than the United States, and a hundred men less, and carries lighter metal &c. Well, all this is true—she is inferior in all these, but she is just such a ship as the English have achieved all their single ship victories in; it was in such a ship that Sir-Robert Barlow took the Africaine, that Sir Michael Seymour took the Brune, and afterwards the Niemen, that Capt. Milne took the Vengeance, Capt. Cooke the La forte, Capt. Lavie, the Guerriere, Capt. Rowley, the Venus, and God knows how many others:—She is in tonnage, men and guns, such a ship as the English prefer to all others, and have, till the Guerriere's loss, always

thought a match for any single decked ship afloat. You will observe the ship was just out of dock, her masts were better than the Guerriere's. She had taken no prizes; her complement was full. She was not built of fir, thirty years ago, as was said of that ship, but of the best English oak, two years since.

CONSTITUTION AND JAVA.

House of Representatives of the United States, Monday, February 22, 1813.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

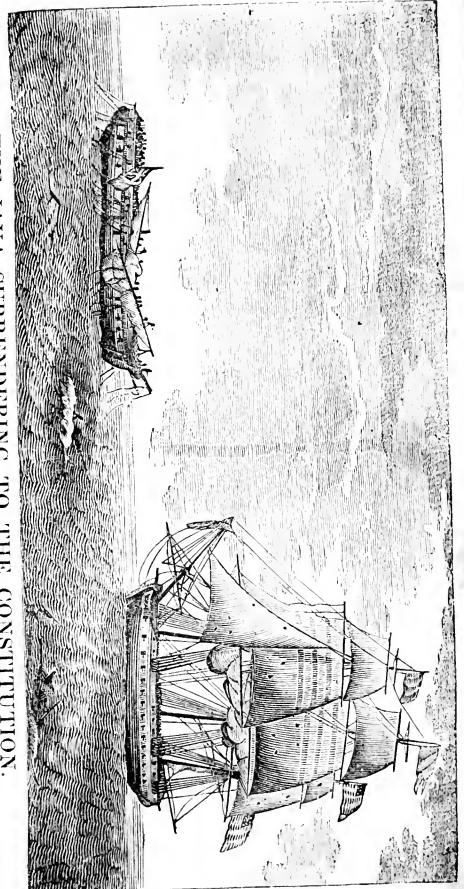
least before congress a letter with accompanying documents from Capt. Bainbridge, now commanding the United States frigate "the Constitution," reporting his capture and destruction of the British frigate "Java." The circumstances and the issue of this combat afford another example of the professional skill and heroic spirit which prevail in our naval service. The signal display of both by Capt. Bainbridge, his officers and crew command the highest praise. This being the second instance in which the condition of the captured ship, by rendering it impossible to get her into port, has barred a contemplated reward for successful valor, I recommend to the consideration of congress equity and propriety of a general provision, allowing in such cases, both past and future, a fair proportion of the value which would accrue to the captors on the safe arrival and sale of the prize.

JAMES MADISON.

U. S. frigate Constitution, St. Salvador,

Sir, January 3, 1813.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that on the 29th ult. at 2 P. M., in south lat. 13 ° 6′, and west long. 38°, about 10 leagues distant from the coast of Brazil, I fell in with and captured his B. M. frigate Java, of 49 guns and upwards of 400 men, commanded by Capt. Lambert, a very distinguished officer. The action lasted 1



THE JAVA SURRENDERING TO THE CONSTITUTION.



hour 55 minutes, in which time the enemy was completely dismasted, not having a spar of any kind standing. The loss on board the Constitution, was 9 killed and 25 wounded, as per enclosed list. The enemy had 60 killed and 101 wounded, certainly, (among the latter Capt. Lambert, mortally) but by the enclosed letter, written on board this ship, by one of the officers of the Java, and accidentally found, it is evident that the enemy's wounded must have been much greater than as above stated, and who must have died of their wounds previously to their being removed. The letter states 60 killed and 170 wounded.

For further details of the action, I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed extracts from my Journal. The Java had, in addition to her own crew, upwards of one hundred supernumerary officers and seamen to join the British ships of war in the East Indies: also Lieut. General Hislop, appointed to the command of Bombay: Maj. Walker and Capt. Wood of his staff, and Capt. Marshall, master and commander in the British navy, going to the East Indies to take command of a sloop of war there.

Should I attempt to do justice by representation to the brave and good conduct of all my officers and crew during the action, I should fail in the attempt; therefore suffice it to say, that the whole of their conduct was such as to merit my highest encomiums. I beg leave to recommend the officers particularly to the notice of the government, as also the unfortunate seamen who were wounded, and the families of those brave

men who fell in the action.

The great distance from our own coast and the perfect wreck we made the enemy's frigate, forbade every idea of attempting to take her to the United States; I had therefore no alternative but burning her, which I did on the 31st ult, after receiving all the prisoners and their baggage, which was very hard work, only having one boat left out of eight, and not one left on board the Java.

On blowing up the frigate Java, I proceeded to

this place, where I have landed all the prisoners on their parole to return to England, and there remain until regularly exchanged, and not to serve in their professional capacities in any place, or in any manner whatsoever against the United States of America, until their exchange shall be affected.

I have the honor to be, &c. W. BAINBRIDGE. (Signed)

To the Secretary of the Navy.

List of killed and wounded on board the Constitution.

KILLED-Jonas Ongrain, seamen; Joseph Adams, do.; Patrick Conner, do.; Barney Hart, do.; John Cheever, do.; Mark Snow, do.; John D. Allen, do.; Wm. Cooper, do.; Thomas Hanson, private marine.

Wounded-Wm. Bainbridge, commander, severely; John C. Aylwin, lieut. do.; Chas. F. Waldo,

masters's mate, do.; and twenty one others.

AMOS Ř. EVANS, Surgeon, (Signed) R. C. LUDLOW, Purser,

W. BAINBRIDGE.

John Cheever was mortally wounded in the late action with the Java. Whilst lying on the deck, apparently dying, the word was passed the enemy had struck. He raised himself up with one hand, gave three cheers, fell back, and expired! Heroic specimen of the genuine patriotism of American tars! He had a brother, Joseph P. Cheever, killed in the same action. They have left an aged and helpless mother at Marblehead, who depended entirely on the fruits of

their industry for a subsistence.

At a public dinner, at the Exchange Coffee house, in Boston, given in honor of Capt. Bainbridge, March 2, 1813, the Hon. Christopher Gore, president of the day, announced in an affecting and eloquent address, that the money arising from the subscription, which was usually appropriated to decorations, had been on this occasion, reserved for the benefit of the widow Cheever, who had lost in the battle with the Java, her only two sons, her stay and support; and he offered this to the Commodore as an apology for an omission of decorations of the hall, as had been usual, and doubted not it would be acceptable. The Commodore expressed his grateful sense of the compliment implied in the apology; and all present felt that the compliment was

justly due.

Lieut. Aylwin died, at sea, Jan. 28, 1813, on board the U. S. frigate Constitution, of wounds received in the action with the Java. He entered the service about the time war was declared, as a sailing master, and was promoted to a lieutenant for his gallant conduct in the action with the Guerriere. He was an officer of great merit, much esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. In him his country has suffered great loss. He had seen much of the world, and improved his opportunities of observation; possessed a strong mind, and a benevolent disposition.

In the action with the Guerriere, he stood on an elevated situation by the side of his comrades, Morris and Bush, at the time the two vessels came in contact, and was wounded in the left shoulder by a musket ball. In the late action he commanded the forecastle division; and his deliberate bravery and marked cool-· ness throughout the contest, gained him the admiration of his commander, and all who had an opportunity of witnessing it. When boarders were called to repel boarders, he mounted the quarter deck hammockcloths; and, in the act of firing his pistol at the enemy, he received a ball through the same shoulder. Notwithstanding the serious nature of his wound, he continued at his post until the enemy struck. A few days after the action, although labouring under considerable debility, and the most excruciating pain, he left his bed, and repaired to quarters, when an engagement was expected with a ship, which afterwards proved to be the Horset. He bore his pain with great and unusual fortitude, and expired without a groan.

The following is a list of his Britannic Majesty's military and naval officers and crew, paroled at St. Salvador (Brazil) by Com. William Bambridge, 3d

Jan. 1813.

1 Lieutenant general, 1 major, 1 captain, military officers; 1 post captain, 1 master and commandant, 5 lieutenants, 3 lieutenants of marines, 1 surgeon, 2 assisting surgeons, 1 purser, 15 midshipmen, 1 gunner, 1 boatswain, 1 master, 1 carpenter, 2 captain's clerks, 38; and 323 petty officers, seamen, marines and boys, exclusive of 9 Portuguese seamen liberated and given up to the governor of St. Salvador, and 3 passengers, private characters, whom the Commodore did not consider prisoners of war, and permitted them to land without any restraint.

EXTRACT FROM COM. BAINBRIDGE'S JOURNAL.

"Tuesday December 29, 1812—At 9 A. M. discovered two strange sails on the weather bow. At 10 discovered the strange sails to be ships: one of them stood in for the land, and the other stood off shore, in a direction towards us. At 45 minutes past 10 A. M. we tacked ship to the northward and westward, and stood for the sail standing towards us; at 11 A. M. tacked to the southward and eastward, hauled up the mainsail and took in the royals. At 30 minutes past 11, made the private signal for the day, which was not answered, and then set the mainsail and royals to draw the strange sail off from the neutral coast, and separate her from the sail in company.

"Wednesday, 30 Dec. (nautical time) lat. 13° 6′ S. lon. 31° W. ten leagues from the coast of Brazil, commenced with clear weather and moderate breezes from E. N. E. hoisted our ensign and pendant. At 15 minutes past meridian, the ship hoisted her colours, an English ensign, having a signal flying at main. "At 26 minutes past 1 P. M. being sufficiently from

"At 26 minutes past 1 P. M. being sufficiently from land, and finding the ship to be an English frigate, took in the main sail and royals, tacked ship, and stood for the enemy. At 50 minutes past 1 P. M. the enemy bore down with an intention of raking us which we avoided by wearing. At 2 P. M. the enemy being within half a mile of us, and to windward, and having hauled down his colours, except the union jack at the

mizen mast head, induced me to give orders to the officer of the third division to fire a gun ahead of the enemy, to make him show his colours, which being done, brought on a fire from us of the whole broadside, on which the enemy hoisted his colors, and immediately returned our fire. A general action, with round and grape, then commenced; the enemy keeping at a much greater distance than I wished: but could not bring him to a closer action, without exposing ourselves to several rakes. Considerable manœuvres were made by both vessels to rake and avoid being raked. The following minutes were taken during the action:

"At 10 minutes past 2 P. M. commenced the action within good grape and canister distance, the enemy to windward, (but much farther than I wished.) At 30 minutes past 2, our wheel was shot entirely away. At 40 minutes past 2, determined to close with the enemy, notwithstanding his raking. Set the fore and mainsail, and luffed up close to him. At 50 minutes past 2, the enemy's jib-boom got foul of our mizen rigging. At 3, the head of the enemy's bowsprit and jib-boom shot away by us. At 5 minutes past 3, shot away the enemy's foremast by the board. At 15 minutes past 3, shot away his main topmast just above the cap. At 40 minutes past 3, shot away the gaft and spanker boom. At 55 minutes past 3, shot away his mizen mast nearly by the board. At 5 minutes past 4, having silenced the fire of the enemy completely, and his colours in the main rigging being down, we supposed he had struck; we then hauled down courses and shot ahead to repair our rigging, which was extremely cut; leaving the enemy a complete wreck; soon after discovered that the enemy's flag was still flying. Hove to, to repair some of our damage. At 20 minutes past 4, the enemy's mainmast went nearly by the At 50 minutes past four, wore ship and stood for the enemy. At 25 minutes past 5, got very close to the enemy in a very effectual raking position, athwart his bows, and was at the very instant of raking him when he most prudently struck his flag-for had

5

he suffered the broadside to have raked him, his additional loss must have been extremely great, as he laid

an unmanageable wreck upon the water."

The following correspondence exhibits the character of Capt. Bainbridge in a light so honorable, and so well calculated to exalt the national character, that we are happy in the opportunity of giving it publicity.

GENERAL HISLOP TO COM. BAINBRIDGE.

St. Salvador, January 3, 1813. DEAR SIR,

I am justly penetrated with the fullest sense of your very handsome and kind treatment, ever since the fate of war placed me in your power, and I beg once more to renew to you my sincere acknowledgments for the same.

Your acquiescence with my request in granting me my parole, with the officers of my staff, added to the obligations I had previously experienced, claims from me this additional tribute of my thanks. May I now finally flatter myself, that in the further extension of your generous and humane feelings, in the alleviations of the misfortunes of war, that you will have the goodness to fulfil the only wish and request I am now most anxious to see completed, by enlarging on their parole (on the same conditions you have acceded to with respect to myself) all the officers of the Java still on board your ship, a favour I shall never cease duly to appreciate by your acquiescence thereto.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, dear sir,

your most obliged and very humble servant, (Signed)T. HISLOP.

Com. Bainbridge.

ANSWER OF COM. BAINBRIDGE.

United States frigate Constitution.

St. Salvador, Jan. 3, 1813. I have received your letter of this date conveying, sentiments of your feelings for my treatment towards you since the fate of war placed you in my power. The kind expressions which you have been pleased to

use, are justly appreciated by me, and far overbalance those common civilities shewn by me, and which are always due to prisoners. I regret that the lumbered state of my ship prevented me from making you as comfortable on board, as I sincerely wished to have done. I have complied with your last request, respecting paroling all the officers of the Java. In doing so, your desire, in addition to my disposition to ameliorate as much as possible the situation of those officers, considerably influenced me.

Permit me to tender you (notwithstanding our respective countries are at war) assurances of sincere esteem and high respect, and to assure you that I shall feel at all times highly gratified in hearing of or from

vou.

With fervent wishes for the recovery of the gallant Capt. Lambert, I have the honor to subscribe myself, very respectfully, &c.

(Signed) W. BAINBRIDGE.

Lieut. Gen. Hislop, of the British army.

GENERAL HISLOP TO COM. BAINBRIDGE.

DEAR SIR, St. Salvador, Jan. 4. 1813.

Allow me once more to express my sincerest acknowledgments for this last instance of your kind attention to my wishes, by having complied with my request in behalf of the officers of the Java. Lieut. Chads delivered to me your very polite and obliging letter, and be assured that I shall feel no less gratification at all times to hear of and from you, than that which you are so good as to express you will derive in receiving information respecting myself.

May I request now that you will be so good as to cause to be looked for a small chest, containing articles of plate, more valuable to me on account of having been presented to me by the colony of Demarara,

where I commanded for several years.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) T. HISLOP.

Com. BAINBRIDGE.

Lieut. Chads presents his compliments to Com. Bainbridge, and is extremely sorry to inform him, Capt. Lambert died a short time since.

St. Salvador, Monday 11 o'clock.

COM. BAINBRIDGE TO LIEUT. CHADS

January 4, 1813.

Com. Bainbridge has learnt with real sorrow the death of Capt. Lambert. Though a political enemy, he could not but greatly respect him for the brave defence he made with his ship: and Com. Bainbridge takes this occasion to observe, in justice to Lieut. Chads, who fought the Java after Capt. Lambert was wounded, that he did every thing for the defence of that ship, which a brave and skilful officer could do, and that further resistance would have been a wanton effusion of human blood.

Size of the Java.

The Java is rated in Steel's list a 38 gun frigate. Her real force was 28 eighteen pounders on the main deck—14 thirty-two pounders, on the quarter deck—4 thirty-two pounders, and 2 large twelve pounders on the forecastle—and one shifting gun, a twenty-four pounder.

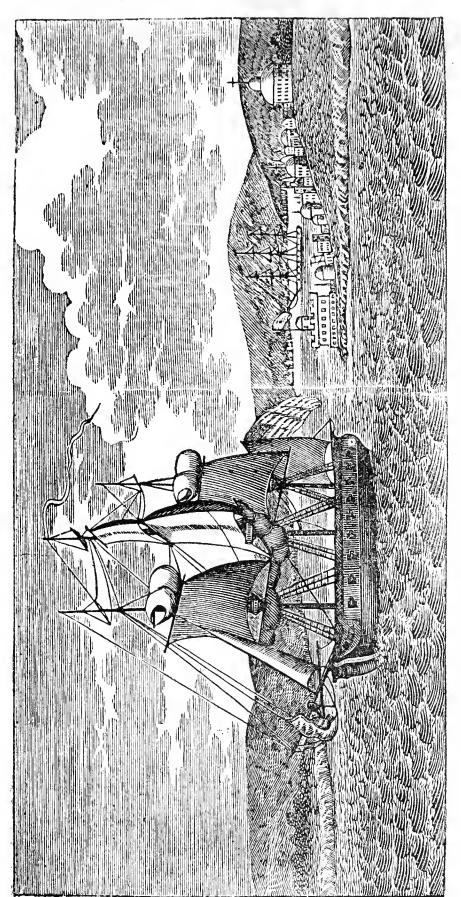
The British rate their ship from the number of guns on a particular deck; and a frigate carrying 28 eighteen pounders on her main deck, is regularly called by them a 38, which rate has frequently fifty-two moun-

ted.

There are on board the *Constitution* some of the *Java's* shot, from which it has been ascertained, that there is scarcely three pounds difference between her eighteens and the American twenty-fours, so called; and that the thirty-two pound shot of the *Java* is heavier than the thirty-two pound shot of the *Constitution*.

The officers of the Java, while on board the Constitution, mentioned, that this frigate was formerly the French ship La Renome, taken off Madagascar, May 20, 1811, in company with La Neriede,, after a





THE HORNET BLOCKADING THE BONNE CITOYENNE,

severe action, by the *Phæbe*, *Astrea* and *Galatea*. At the time of capture, *La Renome* mounted 44 guns—The British added five guns.

HORNET AND BONNE CITOYENNE.

Capt. LAWRENCE, while off the harbour of St. Salvador, in the Hornet, sent a challenge to Capt. Greene, of the Bonne Citoyenne, to try the superiority of their vessels in action; which was conveyed

through the American Consul, as follows:

"When I last saw you, I stated to you my wish to meet the Bonne Citoyenne, and authorized you to make my wish known to Capt. Greene. I now request you to state to him, that I will meet him whenever he may be pleased to come out, and pledge my honor that neither the Constitution, nor any other American vessel shall interfere.

Com. Bainbridge, of the Constitution frigate, confirms to me (says the consul) the request of Capt. Lawrence, in these words:—"If Capt. Greene wishes to try equal force, I pledge my honor to give him ar opportunity, by being out of the way or not interfering."

The following letter from Mr. Frederick Landeman, the English Consul to the American Consul, con-

veys Capt. Greene's reply to the challenge.

SIR, "Fort de St. Pedro, Dec. 29, 1812.

I transmitted your letter to me, of yesterday, to Capt. P. B. Greene, to whom the substance is directed; and, having received his reply, I herewith insert it verbatim.

"I hasten to acknowledge the favour of your communication, made to me this morning from Mr. Hill, consul to the United States of America, on the subject of a challenge, stated to have been offered through Mr. Hill, by Capt Lawrence, of the United States sloop of war the *Hornet*, to myself, as commander of

SIR,

his Britannic Majesty's ship the Bonne Citoyenne, anchored in this port, pledging his honor, as well as that of Com. Bainbridge, that no advantage shall be taken by the Constitution or any other American vessel whatever on the occasion. I am convinced, sir, if such rencontre were to take place, the result could not be long dubious, and would terminate favourably to the ship which I have the honor to command; but I am equally convinced that Com. Bainbridge could not swerve so much from the duty he owes to his country, as to become an inactive spectator, and see a ship, belonging to the very squadron under his orders, fall into the hands of an enemy; this reason operates powerfully on my mind for not exposing the *Bonne Cito-*yenne to a risk, upon terms so manifestly disadvantageous as these proposed by Com. Bainbridge: indeed ous as those proposed by Com. Bainbridge; indeed, nothing could give me greater satisfaction than complying with the wishes of Capt. Lawrence; and I erneastly hope that chance will afford him an opportunity of meeting the Bonne Citoyenne under different circumstances, to enable him to distinguish himself in the manner he is now so desirous of doing. I further assure you, that my ship will, at all times, be prepared, wherever she may be, to repel any attacks made against her, and I shall also act offensively, wherever I judge it proper to do so.

I am, sir, with great regard, &c."

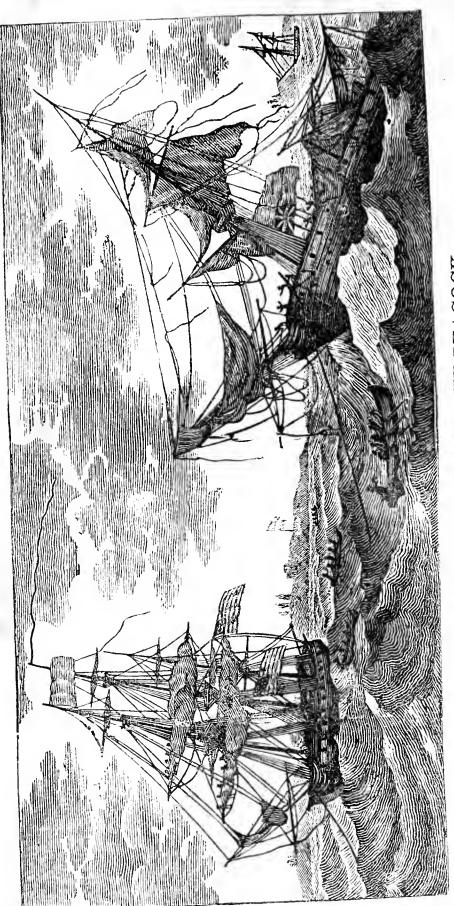
HORNET AND PEACOCK.

CAPT. LAWRENCE'S LETTER TO THE SEC'Y OF THE NAVY.

U. S. ship Hornet, Holmes' Hole, March 19, 1813.

I have the honor to inform you of the arrival at this port of the United States ship *Hornet*, under my command, from a cruise of 145 days; and to state to you, that after Com. Bainbridge left the coast of Brazils, (Jan. 6) I continued off the harbour of St. Salvador, blockading the *Bonne Citoyenne*, until the 24th, when





THE HORNET SINKING THE PEACOCK.

the Montague 74 hove in sight, and chased me into the harbour; but night coming on, I wore and stood out to the southward. Knowing that she had left Rio Janeiro for the express purpose of relieving the Bonne Citoyenne and the packet, [which I had also blockaded for 14 days, and obliged her mail to go to Rio, in a Portuguese smack] I judged it most prudent to shift my cruising ground, and hauled by the wind to the eastward, with the view of cruising off Pernambuco, and on the 4th of February captured the English brig Resolution, of 10 guns, from Rio Janeiro, bound to Morahnam, with coffee, jerked beef, flour, fustic, and butter, and about 23,000 dollars in specie. sailed dull and I could not spare hands to man her, I took out the money and set her on fire I ran down the coast of Morahnam, and cruised there a short time: from thence ran off Surinam. After cruising off that coast from the 15th to the 22d of Feb. without meeting a vessel, I stood for Demerara, with an intention, should I be fortunate on that station, to run through the West Indies, on my way to the United States. But, on the 24th in the morning, I discovered a brig to the leeward, to which I gave chase; ran into quarter less four, and not having a pilot, was obliged to haul off, the fort at the entrance of Demerara river at this time bearing S. W. distant about two and a half Previous to giving up the chase, I discovered a vessel at anchor without the bar, with English colours flying, apparently a brig of war, In beating round Corobano Bank, in order to get at her, at half past 3 P. M, discovered another sail on our weather quarter, edging down for us. At 20 minutes past 4, she hoisted English colours, at which time we discovered her to be a large man-of-war brig-beat to quarters, cleared ship for action, and kept close by the wind, in order, if possible, to get the weather gage. At 10 minutes past 5, finding I could weather the enemy, I hoisted American colours and tacked. At 25 minutes past 5, in passing each other, exchanged broadsides within half pistol shot. Observing the enemy in the act of

wearing, I bore up, received his starboard broadside, ran him close on board the starboard quarter, and kept up such a heavy and direct fire, that in less than 15 minutes he surrendered, being literally cut to pieces, and hoisted his ensign, union down, from his fore-rigging, as a signal of distress. Shortly after, his mainmast went by the board. Despatched Lieut. Shubrick on board, who soon returned with her first Lieut. who reported her to be his Britannic Majesty's late brig Peacock, commanded by Capt. William Peake, who fell in the latter part of the action; that a number of her crew were killed and wounded, and that she was sinking fast, having then six feet of water in her hold. Despatched the boats immediately for the wounded, and brought both vessels to anchor. Such shot holes as could be got at were then plugged up: her guns thrown overboard, and every possible exertion used to keep her afloat until the prisoners could be removed, by pumping and bailing, but without effect, as she unfortunately sunk in 5½ fathems water, carrying down 13 of her crew, and 3 of my brave fellows, viz: John Hart, Joseph Williams and Hannibal Boyd; Lieut. Corner, Midshipman Cooper, and the remainder of my men, employed in removing the prisoners, with difficulty saved themselves, by jumping into a boat that was lying on her booms as she went down. men, of the 13 mentioned, were so fortunate as to gain the fore top, and were afterwards taken off by the boats. Previous to her going down, 4 of her men took the stern boat, that had been much damaged during the action, who, I sincerely hope reached the shore in safety; but from the heavy sea running at the time, the shattered state of the boat, and the difficulty of landing on the coast, I am fearful they were lost. I have not been able to ascertain from her officers the exact number killed. Capt. Peake and 4 men were found dead on board. The master, and one midshipman, carpenter and captain's clerk, and 29 scamen were wounded; most of them severely, 3 of them died of their wounds after being removed, and 9 drown-

ed. Our loss was triffing in comparison. John Place, killed; Samuel Coulson, and John Delyrumple severely wounded; George Coffin and Lewis Todd severely burnt by the explosion of a cartridge. Todd survived only a few days. Our rigging and sails are much cut. One shot through the foremast; and the bowsprit slightly injured. Our hull received little or no damage. At the time I brought the Peacock to action, the L'Espiegle (the brig mentioned as being at anchor) mounting sixteen 32 pound carronades and two long nines, lay about six miles in shore of me, and could plainly see the whole of the action. Apprehensive that she would beat out to the assistance of her consort, such exertions were made by my officers and crew repairing damages, &c. that by nine o'clock my boats were stowed away, new set of sails bent, and the ship completely ready for action. At 2 A. M. got under way and stood by the wind to the northward and westward, under easy sail.

On mustering next morning, found we had two hundred and seventy seven souls on board, including the crew of the American brig Hunter, of Portland, taken a few days since by the Peacock. As we had been on two thirds allowance of provisions, for some time, and had but 3,400 gallons of water on board, I reduced the allowance to three pints a man, and determined to make the best of my way to the United

States.

The Peacock was deservedly styled one of the finest vessels of her class in the British navy. I should judge her to be about the tonnage of the Hornet. Her beam was greater by five inches; but her extreme length not so great by four feet. She mounted sixteen 24 pound carronades, two long nines, one 12 pound carronade on her top-gallant forecastle, as a shifting gun, and one 4 or 6 pounder, and two swivels mounted aft. I find, by her quarter bill, that her crew consisted of 134 men, 4 of whom were absent in a prize.

The cool and determined conduct of my officers and crew during the action, and their almost unexam-

pled exertions afterwards, entitle them to my warmest acknowledgments, and I beg leave most earnestly to

recommend them to the notice of government.

By the indisposition of Lieut. Stewart, I was deprived of the services of an excellent officer. Had he been able to stand the deck, I am sure his exertions would not have been surpassed by any one on board. I should be doing injustice to the merits of Lieut. Shubrick, and acting Lieuts. Conner and Newton, were I not to recommend them particularly to your notice. Lieut. Shubrick was in the actions of the Guerriere and Java. Capt. Hull and Com. Bainbridge can bear testimony of his coolness and good conduct on both occasions. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

Hon. Wm. Jones, JAMES LAWRENCE.

Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. At the commencement of the action, my sailing-master and seven men were absent in a prize; and Lieut. Stewart and six men were on the sick list.

As there is every prospect of the wind being to the eastward in the morning, I shall make the best of my way to New-York.

Liberality of American tars.

It is a fact worthy of note, and in the highest degree honorable to our brave tars, that, the day preceding the destruction of his Britannic Majesty's brig *Peacock* the crew of the *Hornet* made a subscription, and supplied the prisoners, who had lost almost every thing, with two shirts, a blue jacket and trowsers, each.

Tribute of gratitude.

Sir, New-York, March 27, 1813. We, the surviving officers of his Britannic Maj-

We, the surviving officers of his Britannic Majesty's brig *Peacock*, beg leave to return you our grateful acknowledgments for the kind attention and hospitality we experienced during the time we remained on board the United States sloop *Hornet*. So

much was done to alleviate the distressing and uncomfortable situation, in which we were placed when received on board the sloop you command, that we cannot better express our feelings, than by saying, "we ceased to consider ourselves prisoners," and every thing that friendship could dictate, was adopted by you, and the officers of the *Hornet*, to remedy the inconveniences we should otherwise have experienced from the unavoidable loss of the whole of our property and clothes by the sudden sinking of the *Peacock*.

Permit us then, sir, impressed, as we are, with a grateful sense of your kindness, for ourselves and the other officers and ship's company, to return you, and the officers of the *Hornet*, our sincere thanks, which we shall feel obliged, if you will communicate to them in our name, and believe us to remain with a high sense of the kind offices you have rendered us,

your humble servants,

F. A. WRIGHT, 1st Lieutenant, C. LAMUERT, 2d Lieutenant. EDWARD LOTT, Master. I. WHITAKER, Surgeon. F. D. UNWIN, Purser.

James Lawrence, Esq.
Commander U. S. Sloop Hornet.

The demolition of the *Peacock* by the *Hornet* appears to have been a master-piece of American gunnery. When the *Leopard*, a 50 gun ship, attacked the *Chescipeake* of 36 guns, she poured her broadsides for nearly 20 minutes, without cessation, and close aboard, into an unresisting, cluttered and inferiour ship. Yet only three were killed, and a proportionate number wounded. The *Wasp*, in 43 minutes cut down the *Frolic* from 119 men to 20, capable of doing duty; and the *Hornet*, in only 15 minutes, killed 9, wounded 35, and totally shivered her superior antagonist to atoms!

CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON.

The following account of the capture of the Chesapeake, appeared in a Boston newspaper on Friday, 4th June, 1813.

On Tuesday forenoon, 1st of June, the British frigate Shannon, Capt. Broke, appeared off our har-

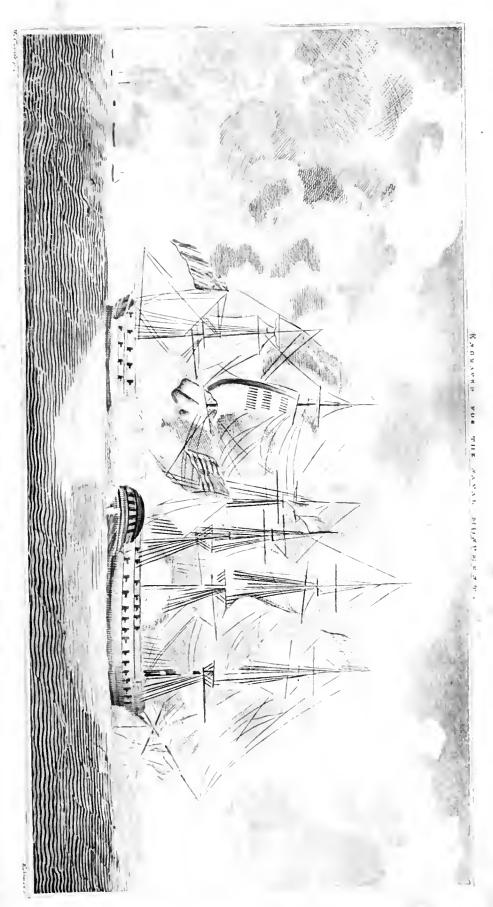
bour, and displayed her colours.

The United States frigate Chesapeake, Capt. Lawrence, was then at anchor, just below fort Independence. As soon as the enemy was seen, she fired a gun, and hoisted her colors. Preparations were immediately made for sailing, and when the officers had assembled on board, and the tide served, she got under way. The Shannon proceeded down the bay, the Chesapeake following under a press of sail.

Spectators were collected on every place in Boston, which commanded a view of the sea, but the frigates proceeded to the eastward till lost sight of from the town, and our citizens on shore were thereby spared the distress of witnessing the result, a pain which those had to encounter, who were spectators of the conflict in boats and vessels; and from whom the particulars of the battle, as far as at present known here, are ob-

tained.

The Chesapeake had a colour at each mast head. That on the fore royal mast was white, and appeared to have some inscription on it. She was put under her topsails on approaching the enemy, fired a gun, and 10 or 12 minutes before 6 the cannonade became general and severe, and the Shannon experienced some injury in her spars and rigging, while the Chesapeake suffered no visible damage; and appeared to have the advantage of her antagonist. About 6, the Chesapeake, which was to windward, ran on board the enemy, and the contest continued yard-arm to yard-arm. In about 5 minutes there was a great explosion on board the Chesapeake, but whether caused by accident, or any new combustible used by the enemy, is uncertain. Soon after the smoke thus caused had dispersed, the ships





separated, and the English colour (a blue flag) was seen over the American ensign inverted; and both vessels then stood to the eastward, undoubtedly for Halifax. From the manner in which the action was fought, neither of the frigates were essentially injured in their masts or rigging.

We know not that any written challenge was received by Capt. Lawrence, but one intended for him reached Salem just after he sailed from Boston. If one was delivered on board the *Chesapeake*, duplicates

were written.

The Chesapeake was rated 39 guns, but we understand mounted 49, the Shannon was rated 38, but, it is said, mounted 52—and was superiour in weight of metal. The number of men probably about equal. The Chesapeake had been refitted for a cruise and was

nearly ready for sea.

Capt. Lawrence took the command of the Chesapeake a few days since. Some changes had also occurred in the other officers, and the 1st lieutenant was sick on shore.* For the same officers to be long associated, we should conceive an advantage. of the sailors were fresh recruits, and little or no opportunity had been afforded to discipline them, as the business of equipping the vessel for sea was not completed. The enemy, on the contrary, there is reason to believe, was prepared. All her officers and men had been for several months in the same relative situations—the complement in each respect was full—and the seamen had had every chance of being thoroughly From these circumstances Capt. Lawrence might, without impropriety, have delayed the interview, but he yielded to the impulse of his intrepid

^{*} Lieut. Octavius Augustus Page died at Boston, of the lung fever, on Friday the 4th of June, three days after the battle, aged 28. He was a son of the late Governor Page of Virginia, one of the oldest Lieutenants in the navy of the United States, and the 1st of the Chesapeake. This gentleman is deeply lamented as a brave and skilful officer. Capt. Lawrence deplored the necessity of proceeding to sea without him, and Lieut. Page, during his illness, seemed to forget his own sufferings in regret of his inability to rejoin his ship, and in anxiety for the fate of his gallant companions in arms.

spirit as soon as he saw the foe, and whatever speculations there may be as to what would have been the mode of battle deserving preference (speaking after the event,) no one doubts the bravery of the commander, officers and crew, and that he did what he considered best.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

From Lieut. Budd to the Secretary of the navy dated Sir, Halifax, June 15, 1813.

The unfortunate death of Capt. James Lawrence, and Lieut. Augustus C. Ludlow, has rendered it my duty to inform you of the capture of the late United

States frigate Chesapeake.

On Tuesday June 1st, at 8 A. M. we unmoored ship, and at meridian got under way from President's roads, with a light wind from the southward and westward, and proceeded on a cruise. A ship was then in sight in the offing, which had the appearance of a ship of war, and which, from information received from pilot boats and craft, we believed to be the British frigate Shannon. We made sail in chase and cleared ship At ½ past 4 P. M. she hove to, with her head to the southward and eastward. At 5 P. M. took in the royals and top-gallant sails, and at 3 past 5 hauled the courses up. About 15 minutes before 6 P. M. the action commenced within pistol shot. broadside did great execution on both sides, damaged our rigging, killed among others Mr. White, the sailing master, and wounded Capt. Lawrence. In about 12 minutes after the commencement of the action, we fell on board of the enemy, and immediately after, one of our arm chests on the quarter deck was blown up by a hand grenade, thrown from the enemy's ship. In a few minutes one of the Captain's Aids came on the gun deck to inform me that the boarders were called. I immediately called the boarders away, and proceeded to the spar deck, where I found that the enemy had succeeded in boarding us, and had gained possession of our quarter deck. I immediately gave orders

to haul on board the foretack, for the purpose of shooting the ship clear of the other, and then made an attempt to regain the quarter deck, but was wounded and thrown down on the gun deck. I again made an effort to collect the boarders, but in the mean time the enemy had gained complete possession of the ship. On my being carried down to the cockpit, I there found Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow both mortally wounded; the former had been carried below previously to the ship's being boarded; the latter was wounded in attempting to repel the boarders. Among those who fell early in the action was Mr. Edward J. Ballard, the 4th lieutenant, and Lieut. James Broom of marines.

I herein enclose to you a return of the killed and wounded by which you will perceive that every officer, upon whom the charge of the ship would devolve, was either killed or wounded previously to her capture. The enemy report the loss of Mr. Watt, their 1st lieutenant; the purser; the captain's clerk, and 23 seamen killed; and Capt. Broke, a midshipman, and 56 seamen wounded.

The Shannon had, in addition to her full complement, an officer and 16 men belonging to the Belle Poule, and a part of the crew belonging to the Tenedoes.

I have the honour to be, with very great respect, &c. Hon. Wm. Jones, GEORGE BUDD.

Sec'y of Navy.

KILLED—Edw. J. Ballard, acting lieutenant; James Broom, 1st lieutenant of marines; Wm. A. White, sailing master; Pollard Hopewell, midshipman; John Evans do.; Courtland Livingston, do.; Daniel Burnham, quarter master; James Woodbury do.; Michael Kelly, quarter gunner; John Carter, boatswain's mate,—also, twenty-six seamen, and eleven marines.

Wounded—James Lawrence, Esq. captain (since deceased:) Aug. C. Ludlow, lieutenant, (since deceased;) Geo. Budd, lieuntenant, Wm. Cox, acting do.; Samuel Livermore, acting chaptain; Francis Nichols,

Walter abbot, Wm. A. Weaver, Edmund M. Russell, Wm. Barry, midshipmen. Peter Adams, boatswain, (since dead;) Jefferson Griffith, quarter master; James A. Lewis, quarter master; Forbes Dela, quarter gunner, (since dead;) Samuel Hutson, sail maker's mate; Thomas Finnagan, gunner's yeoman; Thomas Smith 2d, quarter gunner; John Veazy, do.; John Giles, do.; Thomas Rouse, do.; and Thomas Jackson 2d, quarter master, and fifty seven seamen,—eight of whom afterwards died of their wounds.

Marines—Twenty marines were also wounded and

one died of his wounds.

Killed 47; wounded 99; wounded, since dead, 14. The British return states the loss of the Shannon to be 27 killed and 58 wounded.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN LAWRENCE.

The following orders were issued the day previous to the funeral:—

GARRISON ORDERS.

Halifax 7th June, 1815.

A funeral party will be furnished to-morrow, by the 64th regiment, consisting the 300 rank and file, with a proper proportion of officers, and to be supplied with three rounds of blank cartridges each man; to inter the remains of Capt. Lawrence, late of the American frigate *Chesapeake*, from the King's Wharf, at ½ past 1 oclock, P. M.

The band of that corps will attend, and the party will be commanded by Lieut. Col. Sir J. Wardlow.

The officers of the garrison will be pleased to attend the commandant there, at ½ before 2, to march in procession, wearing a piece of black crape round their left arm.

(Signed) F. T. THOMAS, Major of Brigade.

NAVY ORDER.

The body of the commander of the late United

States frigate Chesapeake, will be interred to-morrow at 2 o'clock. The captains and commanders, with a portion of lieutenants and midshipmen, agreeably to the following order of procession, will attend the funeral, and will assemble precisely at 1 o'clock along side of the Chesapeake, for that purpose.

THOMAS M. CAPEL, Capt. and senior officer at Halifax.

ORDER OF PROCESSION FROM THE SHIP.

Pall bearers Abreast of the corpse.		Pall bearers Abreast of the corpse
Capt. Baker,	×	Capt. HEAD,
PEARSE,	BODY	Perchel,
Collier,	THE	Вьуте.

Boats two and two, with midshipmen and lieutenants, commanders or lieutenants commanding vessels.

Commanders. Post captains.

ORDER OF PROCESSION ON SHORE.

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Funeral firing party.} \\ \textbf{Pall bearers} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{THE} \\ \textbf{BODY} \end{array} \right\} \textbf{ Pall bearers.} \end{array}$

Officers of Privateers.
American naval officers.
English naval officers.
Midshipmen.

Lieutenants.

Officers of garrison according to rank.

Post captains.

Staff officers.

General and Sonior officers

General and Senior officers.

The respect due to a brave enemy was yesterday shewn to the remains of Capt. Lawrence.—The corpse was landed from the Chesapeake, under a discharge of minute guns, and at 2 o'clock reached the King's wharf—the American ensign was spread as a pall over the coffin, on which was placed the sword of the deceased—six captains of the navy officiated as pall-bearers—six companies of the 64th regiment, commanded by Sir John Wardlow, preceded the corpse—the officers of the Chesapeake followed it as mourners—the officers of the navy generally attended—Sir Thomas Saumarez, the staff, and officers of the garrison—and the procession was closed by a number of respectable inhabitants.—The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Rector of St. Paul's and three vollies discharged by the troops over the grave.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

June 19, 1813.

"I suppose the newspapers and letters sent from Halifax, by such of the officers, whose wounds would permit them to write, will give you all the particulars of the loss of our frigate Chesapeake, which had arrived there. She came in eight or nine miles ahead of the Shannon, and appeared to out-sail her fast. When she saluted one of the forts six miles from the town, and shewed the English over the American colours, the Halifax people thought it was the President, a prize, and there was a general shout. But I undeceived all whom I could speak to, as I knew the ship; and when they found it to be the Chesapeake, and that her captain was dead, not a huzza was heard, except I believe on board a brig. I was near La Hogue, a 74, and am certain her crew did not cheer. Capt. Lawrence was highly respected for his humanity to the crew of the Peacock; and marks of real grief were seen in the countenances of all the inhabitants I had a chance to see. I can say truly, that all appeared to lament his death; and I heard several say, they considered the blood which had been shed on the Chesa-

peake's deck as dear as that of their own countrymen. They also speak against the war as cruel and unnatural; and hope the States will not compel them to continue it. I saw three mahogany coffins carried on board the Chesapeake the day of the funeral. In one of them Capt. Lawrence was placed, and the coffins put into a twelve-oared barge, which rowed minute strokes, followed by a procession of boats. The corpse was received at the king's wharf, by a regiiment of troops, and a full band of music. Six of the oldest navy captains carried the pall, which was one of the colours of the Chesapeake; which they said was considered a particular mark of respect by naval men, as it was a token that he had defended his colours bravely, and that at his tomb they should not be separated from him. The procession was very long, and every thing was conducted in the most solemn and respectful manner and the wounded officers of both nations, who followed in the procession, made the scene very affecting. I never attended a funeral in my life when my feelings were so much struck. There was not the least mark of exultation that I saw, even among the commonest people.

The Shannon received five or six shots in her hull, near wind and water, but they were stopped and leaded. She was lying in the harbor, and they were overhauling and shifting her rigging. They expected to

get her to sea shortly.

Capt. Broke and Capt. Lawrence were both delirious from their wounds; and the ships were both brought in by very young officers. Capt. Broke we consider as very dangerously wounded, having his head cut from the top to near his mouth by the ear. When Capt. Lawrence could speak, he would say, 'Don't give up the ship.' He was first wounded in the leg, which bled much, and weakened him; but he would not be carried below; when he received a grape shot in the lower part of his belly, of which he died. Capt. Broke was stated to have received his wound in stooping down, trying to save the life of one of the

Chesapeake's crew, which one of his own men was

mangling and whose head he cut off."

Shortly after the fate of the Chesapeake and her brave defenders was known in the United States, B. W. Crowninshield Esq. of Salem, solicited the American government for permission to sail with a flag of truce to Halifax, for the purpose of obtaining the entombed bodies of Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow: the permission being granted, Mr. Crowninshield sail-. ed in a vessel, manned by himself and ten other masters of vessels, and on application to the British admiral, commanding on that station, obtained the object of his request. On their arrival at Salem the funeral obseques of the brave deceased were again celebrated

in the most solemn and impressive manner.

Business was suspended, and the whole town was crowded either to perform or to witness the funeral honors to the fallen heroes. About noon the bodies were removed from the cartel Henry, accompanied by eight boats, manned by sailors in uniform, rowing minute-strokes; the cartel brig and the U. S. brig of war Rattlesnake, Capt. Creighton, firing minute guns during their passage. The bodies were landed, and the coffins placed on hearses, which were lent by the Board of Health of Boston; the U.S. flag covering At one o'clock the procession, consisting the hearses. of the officers of the U.S. navy and army, the clergy of all denominations, the different corporate bodies, the several marine societies, together with citizens and strangers from Boston and the vicinity, moved under the escort of the elegant company of light infantry, commanded by Capt J. C. King. Minute guns were fired during the whole procession by the Salem artillery, under Capt. Peabody, which was stationed on Washington-Square. The movement was deeply impressive. The sides of the streets were crowded, and the windows were filled with spectators, and many were on the tops of houses. The tolling of the deep toned bells-the solemn melody of the music-the slow and melancholy-inspiring pace of the procession-the appearance of the sable coffins with their accompaniments—and the awe-striking report of the minute guns, rendered the whole a scene of solemn woe. Two hours elapsed while the procession was moving to the church; and the multitude was so great, that a small part only could be accomodated to hear the Eulogy by the Hon. Judge Story. After the orator had concluded, the bodies were entombed with the customary military and masonic ceremonies. The church was shrouded in the sable habiliments of woe, and the sacred services of religion, and the musick, were appropriate.

During the day, our own, as well as the neutral merchant vessels in the harbour wore their colours at half

mast.

In the procession were several officers of high military rank—Maj. Gen. H. Dearborn, Brig. Gen. T. II. Cushing, &c.

We have understood that the remains are to be reembarked in the eartel *Henry*, and earried to New-York, and there to be at the disposal of their respective relatives.

A great number of the citizens of Boston attended the funeral rites in Salem. Minute guns were fired at 1 o'clock, and the flags were displayed half-mast from the frigate Constitution, the vessels in the harbour, the forts, gun-houses, and public buildings. A company of artillery left town for Salem on Sunday evening, to assist in the funeral honors.

Their remains were soon after conveyed to New-York, where a procession was formed, which, with the spectators, it is supposed, amounted to fifty thousand. The burial service was once more performed, and the

dead committed to the tomb.

LOSS OF LAWRENCE AND THE CHESAPEAKE.

"Pro Patria"

Of the sea-fight in the time of the Commonwealth, it is said, by a British historian, "that Blake, who was victor, gained not more honor than Tromp, who was

vanquished." The remark is alike true of the recent engagement. The perseverance of Broke was equalled by the promptness of Lawrence. This vessel was met the instant it was ascertained there was no other to meet. His very first movement was announced to the foe, who, in plain sight, was challenging battle and crushing defiance. His going into action was to be full as gallant as his reception. But he met his fate in the first ball. "Give not up the ship," he said, and fell, no officer unwounded near, to bear him up in his fall. He cared only for victory and his country; never for life.

No restlessness for battle betrayed him into action. He had fought and conquered; had realized the glory of victory, and helped to establish the honor of his country. Not to go out would be an acknowledgement of victory. The result of a meeting could be no more. True, she had a crew picked from the squadron. But were not American seaman equal to any? Her captain and men well known to each other. Can mine want confidence in me? Has she not been long upon the cruise, and preparing for the purpose? What then? Are we not always ready? And what if she be the better sailer? The challenger will not dare to retreat; and I shall willingly spare him the trouble of pursuit.

The die was cast; and let those event-enlightened reasoners who have now the presumtion to think it was then cast in rashness, ask themselves the question, what they would not have said, and what others would not have said had the *Chesapeake* to this hour remained in port, supinely at anchor, beholding the British flag, day by day, cross and recross the harbour, waving, triumphantly, from a frigate not so decidedly her superior, as to be deemed generally much more than a match. As for Lawrence, if he had had "forty thousand lives,"he would have thought the loss of all was

gain to the surviving such a sight.

If not rash in going out, still less can this imputation be cast upon his commencing the battle. He was

not only so cautious as not to waste a single ball at a fruitless distance: but so glocrously collected as to hold himself in reserve, and receive his enemy's successive tires, until within masker show he was table to pour in his whole broadstile at once. To what then was owing the sudden termination of this deadly conflict? Not indeed to an explosion man swept the deck of its officers. Mistaking only the cause, hever was conjecture more family right as to the affect. The cantainlevery l'entenunt futhout expedition, d'ficers to mairines, many of the maishipman, the smiling master, the boatswain, were all, early in the action, bevelled with the deck mand at the precise point of time, when n was most of all important that the Unisoperate should gain a particular position. In the instant of boarding, the loss of in assential nam of her outputs threw her mothe world, and gave to the enemy the decisive advantage. The desperation not given, Broke now led his boarning in edom. Lawrence doubliess bad equilled. tus for his previous disubility carel had probably made his adversary beneatly repent his during temestive Nothing is faither than blame from any single officer on board. Lindbay, the 1st lieutenant received three balls in the fight, and has since carried them to the crave. Every man did its inty. The enemy have Janeda datika na which in may de said. Whosin ibsparagement to their prowess, that certainly their valour and their skill could not have been greater than was their good focuse. We grades them not the only laured they have won. Ender these curcumstances, were it not deeply irenobed in the blood of lensons, our country could say to the enemy. Take the and wellower.

Most probably the annuls of the world may in which be challenged to furnished unother instance of so short an engagement and on such side such tremendous expendical

Cape Larvience at the time of its feath, had been uearly sixteen years in the service, with only one fin-lough, and that of six weeks. In September, \$198.

he entered as midshipman; and in two years was promoted to an acting lieutenant in the Adams, Capt. Robinson, in which capacity he continued, till the reduction of the navy; an event which alone prevented his appointment being confirmed. He, however, was not to remain midshipman long. In the war with Tripoli he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and was originally the 1st officer of the Enterprize, but afterwards removed to the John Adams. He signalized himself in this memorable warfare by volunteering as first lieutenant, with about seventy men and Decatur in the ketch Intrepid of 4 guns, to destroy the Philadelphia, of 44, in the harbour of Tripoli, and at the very mouth of the Bashaw's cannon. He returned to this country with Preble; and to Tripoli as commander of gun boat No. 6. Nearly five years in all he served against the Turks; and was afterwards constantly engaged; in the Constitution as first lieutenant—and in the Vixen, Wasp, Argus and Hornet, as commander. His first cruise the present war was under Com. Rodgers; and we all remember what interest his countrymen took in that remonstrance, temperate, yet firm, which he made so immediately after his return, against the unprecedented promotion of the gallant Morris, and in which he contrived, with delicacy and spirit, at once to save the feelings of a brother, and to vindicate his own. Under the countenance of Rodgers and of Bainbridge he urged his appeal, but left it to its fate, and sailed with the latter upon that brilliant cruise which eventuated so gloriously to his country, his commander and himself. Of the right and fitness of challenging in a public war and at sea, we have no doubt. This whole business of naval warfare, incalculable as it is in its importance to a commercial nation, is yet a strife only for glory. It is not to enrich or augment one fleet at the expense of another; to support a country by spoils, or extend empire by the conquest of ships. It is a contest for superiority, a mere struggle for distinction; and the opportunity, which cannot otherwise be met, may

very fairly be sought. But let those refined minds, those nicely scrupulous souls, who quarrel upon principle with the right of challenge, consider how Lawrence was circumstanced; and either withhold their censure, in this instance at least, from his challenge to the Bonne Citoyenne, or avow, at once, their utter unwillingness to pardon any thing to "poor human nature." He had left a country, which he had certainly reason to distrust as regardless of his claims, and when he was as yet uncertain what was their fate. Unless those claims were answered, he was publickly pledged to go into retirement on his return, to the minds of some men perhaps with doubtful dignity, to the forfeiture of his only object in life, and to the rendering utterly useless all his habits of living. To this, however, he was equal. But "a wounded spirit who can bear?" The Bonne Citoyenne however did not come out; and as far as may be infered from the fate of the Peacock, a vessel equal in force to the Bonne Citoyenne, there was no rashness in giving this challenge, since, had she come out, her fate, in all human probability had been the same. But she saved her money and lost her credit. The challenge declined was pronounced by high authority "a victory gained." But the character of James Lawrence not to be left to any constructive victory, however fair the construction. On his way home he fell in with the Peacock, which in less than 15* minutes he compelled to make signs of distress as her signal for surrender; and, to his eternal honor be it recorded, lost more men in saving, than in conquering the enemy. One man only was killed in the battle. Three of his "brave fellows" went down in attempting to save the vanquished from the sinking vessel.

^{*} It is said that Capt. L. stated in conversion, on his last visit to this town, that the interval between firing his first shot and the *Peacock's* hoisting her flag, union down, was only 11 minutes by the watch; but as his clerk had got it down 15, he thought that time short enough, and would not correct it. This certainly justified the statement in the Halifax papers, "that a vessel, moored for the purpose of experiment, could not have been sunk sooner."

It is with delight the most exquisite; with pleasure the most elevated; that we dwell upon incidents like these, which have invariable characterized all our na-Truly our ocean heroes are huval achievements. manely glorious. Such has been their humanity, it is difficult to say, whether the enemy have more of dread of their valour as warriours, or of admiration at their magnanimity as victors.

This engagement with the Peacock has been pronounced by Lieut. Ludlow, whom we name with pride, and certainly not without sympathy, not to have been surpassed "for brilliancy of design and boldness of execution," by any of all the bold and brilliant events, that at sea have distinguished this war.

Capt. Lawrence was as amiable in his private, as he was admirable in his professional life.* The domestic were in the same circle with the ocean virtues, each heightening the charm of the others. As a husband, such was the ardour of his affection, that there is a sacredness in the griefs of the chief mourner of his country upon which we dare not suffer even our sympathies abruptly to intrude. As a Christian, his proof of faith in our Father in Heaven was love to every brother upon earth. Reduced foreigners in our own metropolis realized the munificence of his private charity. As a companion, he looked on you only to smile, and with that blandness which is characteristic of child-like simplicity. If in him the gentleman forgot not the sailor, the sailor certainly ever remembered the gentleman. As a citizen, believing order to be "heaven's first law," and content with filling up completely his own department, he left to civilians the civil. To political opinions he had however a right, which he exercised without disguise. But satisfied that it must forever be patriotism to fight for one's country, he desired no better naval creed than Blake's

^{*} With a heart of a most magnanimous texture, the lamented Lawrence took under his particular care a youth, whose father being killed in the Peacock, was left an orphan, bereaved of parents, and had it not been for our hero, would have been left in his tender years exposed to the shocks of a boisterous world.

under Cromwell. "It is still our duty to fight for our country, into what hands soever the government may fall."

The funeral solemnities of Capt. Lawrence took

place abroad.

' By strangers honor'd and by strangers mourn'd!'

His enemies were his mourners; or rather the enemies of his country; for personal enemies Lawrence had none. The tears of Britons evinced how much rather they would have shewn homage to his person, than respectful attention to his remains. That flag, from which he had parted but with life, was restored to him in death.

"His signal once, but now his shroud!" *

The publication of the subsequent is due to the memory of the heroes, who on that disastrous day, so

gallantly sacrificed their lives for their country.

The members of the court were Com. Bainbridge, and Captains Hull and Smith, names indentified with chivalry, and dear to Americans; and their report contains the only authentic account of the engagement with the Shannon.

Capt. Lawrence's sailing orders were peremptory; and when the enemy hove in sight, the Chesapeake's crew were mutinous, on account of the non-payment prize-money. The commander could not have disobeyed his orders with impunity; and mutiny was to be overawed by energy. He passed the day in preparation for action, and in the encouragement of his men; and before night-fall, the whole ship was animated with his heroic soul.

The unexampled destruction of the Guerriere was

^{*}We would have every opportunity improved of being just to an enemy. As Capt. Broke had not his senses till after his arrival at Halifax; and as his 1st lieutenant was killed in the action, the command of two frigates devolving upon a 2d lieutenant at a time when the precise extent of the injury to either could not be ascertained, and when each was a sort of human slaughter house; his paramount, if not his only duty was to make the best of his way to Halifax, especially as Capt. Lawrence was so badly wounded, that his end might have been accelerated by any attempt at removing him out of the vessel. The utmost then in their power to do in this case, has been done, and done well.

accomplished in less than 18 minutes, and the vanquished ship had 63 killed and wounded. One third more metal is thrown by the Constitution's than the Chesapeake's broadside; and the Shannon was so cut in her hull, by eight minutes' broadsiding, that it was with difficulty she could be kept affoat during the night; and she numbered 88 killed and wounded. It has been truly remarked, "that the world never witnessed so destructive a fire from so limited a broadside in so short a space." Lawrence fell! and the remainder of the fight, if fight it may be called, was as disgraceful as the first eight minutes were brilliant. The moment after Capt. Lawrence was carried below, Capt. Broke boarded our quarter deck at the head of 20 men. Nothing but desperation could have prompted or justified the measure. Lieut. Budd, the senior officer, had now gained the spar deck, where there were, with those who had come up, from 60 to 75 well men. No attempt was made to bring more men from the gun-deck, and none on the spar deck to rally the men and charge the boarders. This melancholy pause continued, as Mr. Budd has testified, 3 minutes. In the mean time, Capt. Broke, without making any attack, had collected near 100 men, and proceeded to the attack on the starboad side of the ship. Mr. Budd now perceived a British uniform, and concluded that the men on the quarter deck were the enemy, at whose approach our men fled to the forecastle, precipitated themselves through the fore hatchway to the gun-deck, and from thence to the birth-deck, without an effort to prevent them. A few only of the enemy were killed or wounded by involuntary and accidental blows, and the fire from the tops; and he continued his unresisted havoc, till not a man was left on either deck. Although Lawrence was prostrate, his soul was in arms. From the cockpit he issued his memorable orders—"keep the guns going"—"fight her till she strikes or sinks"—and when he knew that the enemy had carried the spar deck, he sent the emphatic message to the gun deck, "don't give up the ship." When he was apprised of the issue, he only remarked, "then the officers of the deck hav'nt toed the mark—

the Shannon was whip'd when I left."

The officer-like conduct of this gallant martyr, on this day, has been impeached by some of the survivors of that dreadful conflict. The inevitable disadvantages under which he fought a superior ship, perfectly prepared; the chivalry with which he courted the contest; and the brilliancy of it before he fell, should alone rescue his memory from censure. Cruel sacrilege to profane the sanctuary of the tomb to shield living defection from merited disgrace! Every witness upon the court-martial, under a close cross-examination, not only repelled the foul slander, but decidedly established his high character as a commander.

In a very unreserved conversation, Com. Decatur, with whom Capt. Lawrence had served much, was asked, "whether his intrinsic merit as an officer, justified the enthusiastic veneration in which the nation held his memory?" After a short pause he answered, "yes, sir, it did; and the fellow died as well as he lived; but it is a part of a soldier's life to die well. He had no talk; but he inspired all about him with ardour: he always saw the best thing to be done; he knew the best way to execute it; and had no more dodge in him than the mainmast," Laudatum est, a laudato viro. This vindication is due to the ashes of the inured patriot.

When the ill starred fortunes of this ship are recalled to memory; when we recollect that her deck was the death scene of our favourte hero, with victory almost in his grasp, we involuntary adopt the language of Milton's monody upon his shipwrecked friend,—

REPORT.

The court are unanimously of opinion, that the Chesapeake was gallantly carried into action by her

[&]quot; It was that fatal and perfidious bark;

[&]quot;Built in the eclipse; and rigged with curses dark;

[&]quot;That sunk so low that sacred head of thine; "

late brave commander; and no doubt rests with the court from comparison of the injury respectively sustained by the frigates, that the fire of the Chesapeake was much superior to that of the Shannon. The Shannon being much cut in her spars and rigging, and receiving many shot in and below the water line was reduced almost to a sinking condition, after only a few minutes cannonading from the Chesapeake; while the Chesapeake was comparatively uninjured. And the court have no doubt, if the Chesapeake had not accidentally fallen on board the Shannon, and the Shannon's anchor got foul in the after quarter port of the Chesapeake, the Shannon must have very soon surrendered or sunk.

It appears to the court, that as the ships were getting foul, Capt Lawrence ordered the boarders to be called; but the bugle man, Wm. Brown, stationed to call the boarders by sounding a bugle, had deserted his quarters, and when discovered and ordered to call, was unable, from fright, to sound his horn; that midshipmen went below immediately to pass the word for the boarders; but not being called in the way they had been usually exercised, few came upon the upper deck; confusion prevailed; a greater part of the men deserted their quarters, and ran below. It appears also to the court, that when the Shannon got foul of the Chesapeake, Capt. Lawrence, his 1st lieutenant, the sailing master, and lieutenant of marines were all killed or mortally wounded, and thereby the upper deck of the Chesapeake was left without any commanding officer, and with only one or two young midshipmen. It also appears to the court, that previously to the ships getting foul, many of the Chesapeake's spar deck division had been killed and wounded, and the number stationed on that deck thereby considerably reduced; that these being left without a commissioned officer, or even a warrant officer, except one or two inexperienced, midshipmen, and not being supported by the boarders from the gun deck, almost universally deserted their quarters. And the enemy, availing himself of this defenceless state of the Chesapeake's upper deck, boarded and obtained possession of the ship with very little

opposition.

From this view of the engagement and careful examination of the evidence, the court are unanimously of opinion, that the capture of the late United States frigate Chesapeake, was occasioned by the following causes; the almost unexampled early fall of Capt. Lawrence, and all the principal officers; the bugleman's desertion of his quarters, and inability to sound his horn; for the court are of opinion if the horn had been sounded when first ordered, the men being then at their quarters, the boarders would have promptly repaired to the spar deck, probably have prevented the enemy from boarding-certainly have repelled them, and might have returned the boarding with success; and the failure of the boarders on both decks to rally on the spar deck, after the enemy had boarded, which might have been done successfully, it is believed from the cautious manner in which the enemy came on board.

The court cannot, however, perceive in this almost unexampled concurrence of disastrous circumstances that the national flag has suffered any dishonour from the capture of the United States frigate Chesapeake, by the superior force of the British frigate Shannon, of 52 carriage guns, and 396 men. Nor do this court apprehend that the result of this engagement will in the least discourage our brave seamen from meeting the enemy hereafter on equal terms.

The court being also charged to inquire into the conduct of the officers and men during and after the engagement, and thereupon having strictly examined and maturely considered the evidence as recorded, do find

the following causes of complaint:

First. Against Lieut. Cox; that being stationed in command of the second division on the main deck, he left his division during the action, while his men were at their quarters, and went upon the upper deck; that when there and the enemy boarding, or on the point of

boarding, he left the deck to assist Capt. Lawrence below, went down with him from the spar deck to the birth deck; did not return to his division, but went forward on the gun deck; that while here and the men retreating below, he commanded them to go to their duty without enforcing his commands. But as a court of inquiry allows an accused person no opportunity of vindicating his conduct, the members of this court trust that their opinion on the conduct of Lieut. Cox, may not be deemed conclusive against him, without trial by court martial.

Second. Against Midshipman Forrest; that he left his quarters during the action, and did not return to them, and now assigns no reason for his conduct sat-

isfactory to this court.

Third. Against Midshipman Freshman; that he behaved in an unofficer-like manner at Halifax, assuming a false name at the office of commissary of prisoners, when obtaining his parole, and was paroled by the name of William Brown.

Fourth. Against the crew generally; that they deserted their quarters, and ran below after the ships were foul, and the enemy boarded. But it appearing that they behaved well at their quarters before, and fired on the enemy with great rapidity and precision, the court ascribe their misconduct to the confusion naturally incident to the early loss of their officers, and the omission of the call of boarders in the accustomed manner.

Yet this court is very far from exculpating those who are thus criminal. It is unable to designate by name all the individuals who thus abandoned their duty, because most of the officers had recently joined the ship, some only a few days preceding the engagement, and of course could not distinguish the men. The court, therefore, respectfully submit to higher authority, the expediency of withholding the wages of the crew. The persons whom the court are able to designate by name, as deserters from their stations, are William Brown, bugleman, Joseph Russel, captain of

second gun, Peter Frost and John Joyce, seamen.

The court further find, that the following persons entered the British service at Halifax, viz. Henry Ensign, Peter John, Andrew Simpson, Peter Langrun, Magness Sparring, Joseph Galla, Martin Anderson, Francis Paris, John White, boy, Thomas Arthur, Charles Reynolds, John Pierce jun. Andrew Denham, Thomas Jones, Charles Goodman, Joseph Antonio, Christopher Stevens, Charles Bowden, Chas. Westbury, Joseph Smith, George Williams, and George Cordell.

The court further find and report, that William Wainwright, William Worthington, and James Parker, the last of whom was born in Salem, Massachusets, were claimed by the enemy as British subjects, and sent on board of the enemy's ships of war.

This court respectfully beg leave to superadd, that unbiassed by any illiberal feelings towards the enemy, they feel it their duty to state, that the conduct of the enemy after, boarding and carrying the Chesapeake, was a most unwarrantable abuse of power after success.

The court is aware that in carrying a ship by boarding the full extent of the command of an officer cannot be readily exercised; and that improper violence may unavoidably ensue. When this happens in the moment of contention, a magnanimous conquered foe will not complain. But the fact has been clearly established before this court, that the enemy met with little opposition on the upper deck, and none on the gun-deck. Yet after they had carried the ship, they fired from the gun-deck down the hatchway upon the birth-deck, and killed and wounded several of the Chesapeake's crew, who had retreated there, were unarmed and incapable of making any opposition; that some balls were fired even into the cockpit: and what excites the utmost abhorrence, this outrage was committed in the presence of a British officer standing at the hatchway.

W. BAINBRIDGE, President.

The following is a copy of the letter, denominated a challenge, sent from the commander of the British frigate Shannon to the commander of the American frigate Chesapeake. Capt. Lawrence sailed before this letter reached Boston.

LETTER FROM CAPT. BROKE TO CAPT. LAWRENCE.

His Britanic Majesty's ship Shannon, Off Boston, June, 1813.

As the Chesapeake appears now ready for sea, I request you will do me the favor to meet the Shannon with her, ship to ship, to try the fortune of our respective flags. To an officer of your character, it requires some apology for proceeding to further particulars. Be assured, sir, that it is not from any doubt I can entertain of your wishing to close with my proposals, but merely to provide an answer to any objection which might be made, and very reasonable, upon the chance of our receiving unfair support.

After the diligent attention which we had paid to Com. Rodgers; the pains I took to detach all force but the Shannon and Tenedos to such a distance that they could not possibly join in any action fought in sight of the Capes; and the various verbal messages which had been sent into Boston to that effect; we were much disappointed to find the commodore had eluded us by sailing on the first chance, after the prevailing easterly winds had obliged us to keep an offing from the coast. He perhaps wished for some stronger assurance of a fair meeting. I am therefore induced to address you more particularly, and to assure you, that what I write I pledge my honor to perform to the ut-most of my power. The Shannon mounts twentyfour guns upon her broadside, and one light boat gun; eighteen pounders on her main deck, and thirty-two pound carronades on her quarter deck and forecastle; and is manned with a complement of three hundred men and boys (a large proportion of the latter,) besides thirty seamen, boys and passengers, who were

taken out of re-captured vessels lately. I am thus minute, because a report has prevailed in some of the Boston papers that we had one hundred and fifty men additional, lent us from La Hogue, which really was never the case. La Hogue is now gone to Halifax for provisions, and I will send all other ships beyond the power of interfering with us, and will meet you wherever it is most agreeable to you: From six to ten leagues east of Cape Cod Light House, from eight to ten leagues east of Cape Ann Light on Cashe's Ledge in lat. 43 °N. at any bearing and distance you please to fix off the south breakers of Nantucket, or the shoals off St. George's Bank.

If you will favor me with any plan of signals or telegraph, I will warn you (if sailing under this promise) should any of my friends be too night or any where in sight, until I can detach them out of the way, or I would sail with you under a flag of truce to any place you think safest from our cruisers, hauling it

down when fair to begin hostilities.

You must, sir, be aware that my proposals are highly advantageous to you, as you cannot proceed to sea singly in the Chesapeake without imminent risk of being crushed by the superior force of the numerous British squadrons which are now abroad, where all your efforts, in case of rencontre, would however gallant, be perfectly hopeless. I entreat you, sir, not to imagine that I am urged by mere personal vanity to the wish of meeting the Chesapeake; or that I depend only upon your personal ambition for your acceding to this invitation: we have both higher and nobler motives. You will feel it as a compliment if I say, that the result of our meeting may be the most grateful service I can render to my country; and I doubt not that you, equally confident of success, will feel convinced, that it is only by repeated triumphs in even combats that your little navy can now hope to console your country for the loss of that trade it can no longer protect. Favor me with a speedy reply.

We are short of provisions and water, and cannot stay long here.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient humble servant.

(Signed) P. B. V. BROKE, Capt. of H. B. M. ship Shannon.

N. B. For the general service of watching your coast, it is requisite for me to keep another ship in company, to support me with her guns and boats when employed near the land, particularly to aid each other if either ship in chase should get on shore. You must be aware that I cannot, consistently with

You must be aware that I cannot, consistently with my duty, wave so great an advantage for this general service by detaching my consort, without any assurance on your part, of meeting me directly; and that you will neither seek or admit aid from any other of your armed vessels, if I detach mine expressly for the sake of meeting you.—Should any special order restrain you from thus answering a formal challenge, you may yet oblige me by keeping my proposal a secret, and appointing any place you like to meet us (within 300 miles of Boston) in any given number of days after you sail; as, unless you agree to an interview, I may be busied on other service, and perhaps be at a distance from Boston when you go to sea. Choose your terms—but let us meet.

To the Commander of the United States frigate Chesapeake.

ENDORSEMENT ON THE ENVELOP.

We have thirteen American prisoners on board, which I will give you for as many British sailors, if you will send them out, otherwise being privateersmen, they must be detained

ARGUS AND PELICAN.

Extract of a letter from James Inderwick, surgeon of the late United States brig Argus, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Boston, September 5, 1814.

Having been appointed by Com. Decatur, as acting surgeon on board the late United States brig Argus, a short time previous to her departure from New-York, and having served in that capacity until the unfortunate termination of her cruise; I was, with her surviving officers, detained as a prisoner of war, on parole, in England. I have now, Sir, however, the honor of reporting to you my arrival on the the 3d inst. at this port, in the cartel ship Saratoga, having at length obtained my release and passport as a noncombatant. As Lieut. Watson, our surviving commanding officer, has been unable, under parole restrictions, to transmit any official documents, relative to the action and capture of the Argus, I have the honor to enclose, for your information, a report of the casualties attending that event. I regret that I have not yet been able to furnish the wounded with regular certificates; it was impossible without personal communication with them to obtain the information necessary to the filling up the blanks, with the precision, enforced by the orders of your honorable department.

The list of killed and wounded, as given by Dr. Inderwick, is omitted, as a more complete account is given by Lieut. Watson, in his official letter.

Letter from Lieut Watson, 1st of the late United States brig Argus, to the Secretary of the Navy. Sir, Norfolk, March 2, 1815.

Cirumstances during my residence in England having heretofore prevented my attention to the painful duty which devolved on me by the death of my gallant commander, Capt. Wm. H. Allen, of the late U. S. brig Argus, I have now the honor to state for your information, that having landed the Minister Plenipoten-

tiary (Mr. Crawford) and suite at L'Orient, we proceeded on the cruise which had been directed by the department, and after capturing twenty vessels (a list of the names and other particulars of which I have the honor to enclose,) being in lat. 52° 15′ N. long. 5° 50′ W. on the 14th Aug. 1813, we discovered at 4 o'clock A. M. a large brig of war standing down under a press of sail upon our weather quarter, the wind being at south, and the Argus close hauled on the starboard tack: we immediately prepared to receive her; and at 30 minutes after 4, being unable to get the weather gage, we shortened sail, and gave her an opportunity of closing. At 6, the brig having displayed English colours, we hoisted our flag; wore round, and gave her the larboard broadside (being at this time within grape distance) which was returned, and the action commenced within the range of musketry. At 4 minutes after 6, Capt. Allen was wounded, and the enemy shot away our main braces, main spring-stay, gaff, and trysail-mast. At 8 minutes after 6, Capt Allen, being much exhausted by the loss of blood, was taken below. At 12 minutes after 6, lost our spritsail-yard and the principle part of the standing rigging on the larboard side of the foremast. At this time I received a wound on the head from a grape shot, which for a time rendered me incapable of attending to duty, and was carried below; I had, however, the satisfaction of recollecting on my recovery, that nothing which the most gallant exertions could effect, would be left undone by Lieut. W. H. Allen, jun. who succeeded to the command of the deck.

Lieut. Allen reports, at 14 minutes after 6, the enemy being in our weather quarter, edged off, for the purpose of getting under our stern, but the Argus luffed close to, with the main topsail aback, and giving him a raking broadside, frustrated his attempt. At 18 minutes after 6, the enemy shot away our preventer, main-braces and main-topsail-tye; and the Argus having lost the use of her after sails, fell on

before the wind, when the enemy succeeded in passing our stern, and ranged on the starboard side. At 25 minutes after 6, the wheel ropes and running rigging of every discription being shot away, the Argus became unmanageable; and the enemy, not having sustained any apparent damage, had it completely in his power to choose a position, and continued to play upon our starboard quarter, occasionally shifting his situation, until 30 minutes after 6, when I returned to the deck, the enemy being under our stern, within pistol shot, where she continued to rake us until 38 minutes after 6, when we prepared to board, but, in consequence of our shattered condition, were unable to effect it; the enemy then passed our broadside, and took a position on our starboard bow. From this time until 47 minutes after 6, we were exposed to a cross or raking fire, without being able to oppose but little more than musketry to the broadside of the enemy, our guns being much disabled and seldom brought to bear.

The Argus having now suffered much, in hull and rigging, as also in killed and wounded, among the former of whom (exclusive of our gallant captain) we have to lament the loss of two meritorious young officers in Midshipmen Delphy and Edwards; and being exposed to a galling fire, which from the enemy's ability to manage his vessel, we could not avoid, I deemed it necessary to surrender, and was taken possession of by his Britannic majesty's sloop the Pelican, of twenty-one carriage guns, viz. sixteen 32 pound carronades, four long 6's, and one 12 pound carronade. I hope this measure will meet your approbation, and that the result of this action, when the superior size and metal of our opponent, and the fatigue which the crew, &c, of the Argus underwent from a very rapid succession of captures, is considered, will not be thought unworthy of the flag under which we serve.

I have the honor to inclose a list of killed and wounded, and feel great satisfaction in reporting the general good conduct of the meritorious officers engaged on

this occasion, and particularly the zeal and activity displayed by Lieut. Allen, who you will observe for a time commanded on deck.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect,

your obedient servant,

Hon. B. Crowninshield, W. H. WATSON, Sec'y of the navy. Late of the U. S. brig Argus.

KILLED. Richard Delphy, Wm. W. Edwards, midshipman; Joshua Jones, Wm. Finley, Wm. Knowlton, George Gardner, seamen.

DIED OF THEIR WOUNDS. William H. Allen, captain; James White, carpenter; Joseph Jordan, boatswain's mate; Francis Eggert, and Charles Backster, seamen.

WOUNDED. William H. Watson, 1st lieutenant; Colin M'Leod, boatswain; John Sniffer, carpenter's mate; John Young, quarter master; and eight sea-

During a few weeks preceding the loss of the Argus, she had captured 23 British vessels, of various sizes, some of great value.

The tonage of the Argus* is given as follows;

Length of keel for tonnage 80 feet, Breadth of beam do. 28 do.

do. 12 ft. 8 in. Depth of hold . $\hat{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$ London paper has the following: the Pelican brig of 18 guns, which so nobly captured the Argus sloop or war, was commanded by Capt. Searle, when she beat the French frigate Medea, of 44 guns, into Guadaloupe, after an action of two hours in the year 1799.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. ALLEN.

At Plymouth Eng. on the 21st of August, was interred with military honors, William Henry Allen, Esq. late commander of the United States sloop of war Argus, who lost his left leg in an action with his Majesty' sloop of war Pelican, J. F. Maples Esq.

^{*} Built in Boston, by Mr. Edmund Hart.

captain, in St. George's Channel on the 14th; of which wound he died in the Mill-prison Hospital, on

the 18th following.

The procession left Mill-prison at 12 o'clock: the coffin was covered with a velvet pall, on which was spread the American ensign, under which the action was fought, and upon which the hat and sword of the deceased were laid. On the coffin being removed to the hearse, the guard saluted; and when deposited in the hearse the procession moved forward, the band playing the "Dead March in Saul." On arrival, near the church, the guard clubbed arms, single files inward, through which the procession passed to the church, into which the corpse was carried and placed in the centre aisle, while the funeral services were read by the Rev. Vicar; after which it was removed and interred in the south yard (passing through the guard in the same order from as to the church,) on the right of Mr. Delphy, midshipman of the Argus, who lost both legs in the same action, and was buried the preceeding evening.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Guard of Honor. Lieut. Col. of Royal Marines, with two companies of that corps.

The Captains, Subalterns, and field Adjutants, (Officers

with hat bands and scarfs.)

Royal Marine Band.
Vicar and Curate of St. Andrew's.

Clerk of ditto.

THE HEARSE

With the corpse of the diseased Captain, attended by eight seamen, late of the Argus, with crape round their arms, tied with white crape ribbons; Also, eight British Captains of the Royal Navy, as Pall bearers.

With hat bands and scarfs.

Captain Allen,s servants in mourning.

The Officers, late of the Argus, in uniform, with crape sashes, and hat bands, two and two:

John Hawker Esq. late American Vice-Consul, and his Clerks.

Captain Pellowe, Commissioner for Prisoners of war. Dr. McGrath, Chief Medical Officer at Mill-prison Depot.

Captains of the Royal Navy in port, two and two.

Marine and Army Officers, two and two.

Servants of the American Officers, two and two.

Servants of the American Officers, two and two.

Followed by a very numerous and respectable retinue of Inhabitants.

EXTRACT FROM THE BRITISH NAVAL CHRONICLE.

"As several misstatements have appeared in the public prints relative to the death of the late Capt. Allen, we subjoin the following particulars, communicated to us by a friend, which may be depended on: Capt. Allen's left thigh was amputated by his own surgeon, in a very proper manner, about three quarters of an hour after the close of the action.—On the morning after the arrival of the Argus, (Tuesday,) the chief medical officer from Mill-prison attended him, and soon discovered, that dangerous symptoms, which had escaped the observation of his surgeon, who thought favourably of his situation, were insidiously approaching, and accordingly communicated his apprehensions, and recommended such remedies as were deemed advisable. In the evening he was again visited, when the prognostic given in the morning was found too visibly verified. On the following day his symptoms were much aggravated, and his immediate removal to Mill-prison Hospital was strongly recommended, in order to obtain the most prompt remedies, and where he might have all the care and attention his situation demanded. He arrived about noon; but in spite of every effort, gradually sunk, until he breathed his last, about 11 o'clock that night, during which period he was never left by his physician. We understand he was not conscious of the danger of his situation, but conversed familiarly with those present with him until about three quarters of an hour before he died. His death was conceived to be chiefly occasioned by the great loss of blood which he sustained previous to amputation, by his persisting in remaining on deck after he was wounded. Throughout the whole, he bore his sufferings with that manly, determined fortitude and composure, which might be expected of a brave and gallant officer, and never once complained of pain; but his mind constantly dwelt on the loss of his ship, which he regretted in the most feeling and manly manner. In person he was about six feet high, a model of symmetry and manly comeliness, and in his manner and conversation a highly finished and accom-

plished gentleman.

William Henry Allen* was an officer, no less distinguished by his bravery, than the uniform courtesy and amenity of his manners. In ordinary life we discovered nothing of those high qualities, for which, in the hour of danger, he was found to be so preeminent. He relaxed into all the mildness of the polished and amiable gentleman, stated his opinions with modesty, and carefully abstained from irritating or insulting His conversation, although peculiarly unostentatious, was luminous and instructive, and combined the elegance of a scholar with the sound practical sense of a man of intercourse with the world. He studied naval tactics as a science, and laboured to adorn and decorate the stern and masculine character of the sailor, with the milder graces and softer embellishments. In this he succeeded completely, and was capable of turning to the view the stern and intrepid side of his character, or the milder and more amiable, as occasion required. In his friendships he was ardent and constant. All these advantages were rendered still more conspicuous by a noble masculine deport-ment, and the fine forms which he inherited from nature A stranger in his company, and perfectly ignorant of his character, would find his heart drawn powerfully to-

^{*}Lieut. Allen was a native of Rhode Island.

wards him, by the predominant and pervading sympathy, which such endearing qualities excite. He would be disposed to converse more with him, and to cultivate his friendship. Every hour he would feel this attachment growing stronger, as the varied excellences of his character were disclosed in succession. Such was William Henry Allen. He had adorned his name by his bravery, which was so conspicuous in the affair of the *Macedonian*. This enlarged his ideas and made him pant for fame, that last infirmity of noble minds. He has fallen, indeed, but for all the purposes of life he had lived long enough. He had enjoyed the confidence of his county, and died in the performance of his duty. This humble wreath is not less a tribute to individual friendship, than to justice.

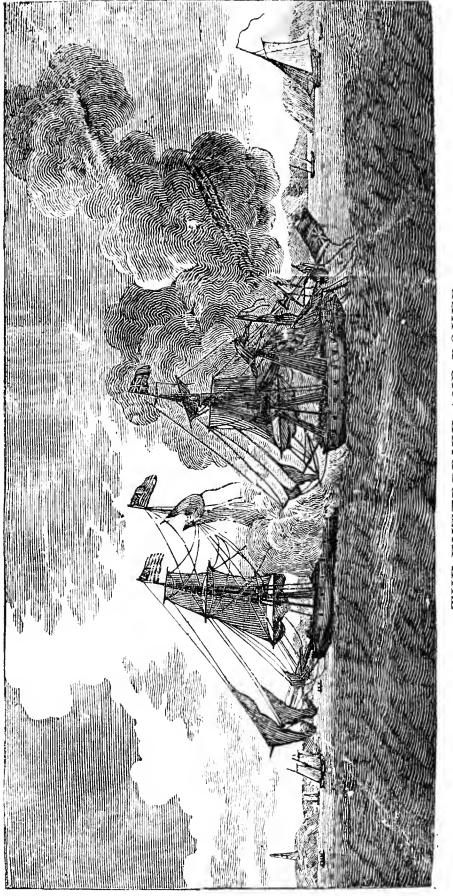
The following is from an Irish news-paper.

It would be injustice not to notice the excellent conduct of Capt. Allen, of the Argus. He allowed the passengers and crews of the Betsey and Mariner to remove every article of their private property, and in order that they might have liberty to do so, he would not suffer one of his officers or crew to be present below, whilst they were employed in packing up their effects. Capt. Gilbert, of the Mariner, had left some articles of cabin furniture behind, which Capt. Allen sent after him in his boat. A great coat, belonging to an officer of one of the captured ships, was missing, and it was found in the possession of one of the crew of the Argus. Capt. Allen immediately ordered the man to be tied up, and he actually received a severe flogging. Considerable sums in specie were saved by the passengers, as Capt. Allen would not allow his men to touch a single article.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

The following decision and opinion of the court of inquiry, convened at Baltimore, in April last, to investigate the causes of the loss of the Argus, have been received and approved by the secretary of the navy.





THE ENTERPRIZE AND BOXER.

The court, in pursuance of the authority by which they were convened, having carefully examined into the causes of the loss by capture of the U.S. sloop of war Argus, under the command of the late W. H. Allen, master commandant in the navy of the United States, and also into the conduct of the officers and crew of the said sloop of war, before and after her surrender to the enemy's ship Pclican, and having maturely deliberated upon all the testimony, they find the following facts:

1. It is proved, that in the number of her crew, and in the number and calibre of her guns, the Pelican

was decidedly superiour to the Argus.

2. They find that the crew of the Argus was very much exhausted by the continued and extraordinary fatigue and exposure to which they had been subjected for several weeks, and particularly for twenty four hours immediately preceding the action.

3. They find that every officer and man of the Argus, (with the exception of one man, Jacob Allister, and one boy, Hendrick) made use of every practicable exertion to capture the British sloop of war Pelican.

They are therefore of opinion, that every officer and man, with the exception before mentioned, displayed throughout the engagement, a zeal, activity, and spirit in defence of the vessel and flag committed to their protection, which entitles them to the undiminished confidence and respect of their government and fellow citizens, and do therefore honorably acquit them.

ENTERPRIZE AND BOXER.

LETTER FROM COM. BAINBRIDGE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Boston September 7, 1813.

The enclosed letters will give you the information of a brilliant victory, gained by the United States brig Enterprize, over his Britannic Majesty's brig Rover, of considerable superiority of force. Nothing

that I can say would add to the lustre of the gallant action, which so decidedly speaks for itself. But I cannot restrain my deep regret for the loss of so valuable an officer as the brave Lieut. Burrows.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

Hon. WILLIAM JONES, W. BAINBRIDGE. Sec'y of the navy.

LETTER FROM CAPT. HULL TO THE SEC'Y OF THE NAVY. Sir,

Portland, September 7, 1813

I had the honor last evening to forward you, by express, through the hands of Com. Bainbridge, a letter, received from Samuel Storer Esq. navy agent at this place, detailing an account of the capture of the British brig *Boxer*, by the United States brig *Enter*-

prize.

SIR,

I now have to inform you, that I left Portsmouth this morning, and have this moment arrived, and, as the mail is closing, I have only time to enclose you the report of Lt. M'Call, of the Enterprize, and to assure you that a statement of the situation of the two vessels, as to the damage they have received, &c, shall be forwarded as soon as surveys can be made. The Boxer has received much damage in her hull, masts, and sails; indeed it was with difficulty she could be kept afloat to get her in. The Enterprize is only injured in her masts and sails.

I have the honor to be, &c.
Hon. WILLIAM JONES, ISAAC HULL.
Secr'y of the navy.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

United States brig Enterprize, Portland, Sept. 7, 1813.

In consequence of the unfortunate death of Lieut. William Burrows, late commander of this vessel, it devolves, on me to acquaint you with the result of my cruise. After sailing from Portsmouth, on the first inst. we steered to the eastward; and on the morning

of the 3d, off Wood Island, discovered a schooner, which we chased into this harbour where we anchored. On the morning of the 4th weighed anchor, and swept out, and continued our course to the eastward. Having received information of several privateers being off Manhagan, we stood for that place; and on the following morning, in the bay near Penguin Point, discovered a brig, getting under way, which appeared to be a vessel of war, and to which we immediately gave chase. She fired several guns, and stood for us, having four ensigns hoisted. After reconnoitring and discovering her force, and the nation to which she belonged, we hauled upon a wind, to stand out of the bay, and at 3 o'clock shortened sail, tacked to run down, with an intention to bring her to close action. At 20 minutes after 3 P. M. when within half pistol shot, the firing commenced from both, and after being warmly kept up, and with some manœuvering, the enemy hailed, and said they had surrendered, about 4 P. M. their colours being nailed to the masts, could not be hauled down. She proved to be his B. M. brig Boxer, of 14 guns, Samuel Blythe, Esq. commander, who fell in the early part of the engagement, having received a cannon shot through the body. And I am sorry to add, that Lieut. Burrows, who had gallantly led us into action, fell also about the same time by a musket ball, which terminated his existance in 8 hours.

The Enterprize suffered much in spars and rigging, and the Boxer in spars, rigging, and hull, having ma-

ny shots between wind and water.

It would be doing injustice to the merit of Mr. Tillinghast, 2d lieutenant, were I not to mention the able assistance I received from him during the remainder of the engagement, by his strict attention to his own division and other departments, and of the officers and crew generally, I am happy to add, their cool and determined conduct have my warmest approbation and applause.

As no muster roll, that can be fully relied on, has come into my possession, I cannot exactly state the

number killed and wounded on board the Boxer, but from information received from the officers of that vessel, it appears there were between 20 and 35 killed, and 14 wounded. Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded on board the Enterprize.

I have the honor to be, &c.

EDWARD R. M'CALL, Senior officer.

Isaac Hull, Esq. Commanding naval officer on the eastern station.

List of killed and wounded on board the United States brig Enterprize, in the engagement with the British brig Boxer, the 5th of September 1813.

KILLED, Nathaniel Garren, seaman.

Wounded, William Burrows Esq., commander, (since dead;) Kervin Waters, midshipman, mortally; Elisha Blossom, carpenter's mate, (since dead,) David Norton, quartermaster: Russel Coats, do.; Thomas Owings, do.; Benjamin Cammon, boatswain's mate; four seamen and one marine.

Killed, 1. Wounded, 13. Since dead of wounds, 3. EDWARD R. M'CALL, Senior officer.

LETTER FROM ISAAC HULL ESQ. TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, September, 14, 1813.

I have the honor to forward you by mail the flags of the late British brig Boxer, which were nailed to her mast heads at the time she engaged, and was captured by the U. S. brig Enterprize. Great as the pleasure is that I derive from performing this part of my duty, I need not tell you how different my feelings would have been, could the gallant Burrows have had this honor. He went into action most gallantly, and the difference of injury done the two vessels proves how nobly he fought.

I have the honor to be &c.

ISAAC HULL.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COM. HULL TO COM. BAINBRIDGE.

September, 10, 1813.

"I yesterday visited the two brigs, and was astonished to see the difference of injury sustained in the action.

The Enterprize has but one 18 pound shot in her hull, and one in her mainmast, and one in her foremast; her sails are much cut with grape shot, and there are a great number of grape lodged in her sides, but no injury done by them. The Boxer has eighteen or twenty 18 pound shot in her hull, most of them at. the water's edge, several stands of 18 pound grape stick in her side, and such a quantity of small grape, that I did not undertake to count them. Her masts, sails, and spars are literally cut to pieces, several of her guns dismounted, and unfit for service; her topgallant forecastle nearly taken off by the shot, her boats cut to pieces, and her quarters injured in pro-To give you an idea of the quantity of shot about her, I inform you, that I counted in her mainmast alone three 18 pound shot holes, 18 large grape shot holes, 16 musket ball holes, and a large number of smaller shot holes, without counting above the cat harpins. "

We find it impossible to get at the number killed; no papers are found, by which we can ascertain it. I however counted upwards of 90 hammocks, which were in her netting with beds in them, besides several beds without hammocks; and she has excellent accommodations for all her officers below in state rooms; so that I have no doubt, that she had 100 men on board. We know that she has several of the Rattler's men on board, and a quantity of wads was taken out of the Rattler, loaded with four large grape shot, with a small hole in the centre, to put in a cartridge, that the inside of the wad may take fire when it leaves the gun: in short, she is in every respect completely fitted, and her accomodations exceed any thing I have seen in a vessel of her class."

Remarks. There have been various opinions respecting the relative force of the vessels; and some ungenerous attempts have been made to diminish the splendor of the victory. The foregoing extracts settle the question of force and skill. It appears, that in number of men the enemy were equal; in number of guns it is well known the enemy were superior; and the vast difference of execution confirms (if confirmation were wanted) the fact of the high degree of the superiority of our seamen in the art of gunnery.

In addition to the particulars officially given we have the following from other sources. The Enterprize rates as 12 guns, but carries 16, viz. 14 eighteen pound carronades and 2 long 9s; her officers and crew consisted of 102 persons, and her burthen is about 265 tons. The Boxer rates as a 14 gun brig, but carries 18, viz. sixteen 18 pound carronades, and 2 long 9s; her force, at the time of the action, was 104 men, and her burthen is about 300 tons. The first is an old, light

built vessel, the latter is new and very strong.

For several days before the Boxer sailed from John's, great exertions were made by the government, officers, as well as the magistrates of the place, to man and equip her in a perfect manner to fight the Enterprize . Capt. Blythe sailed with the most confident belief of speedily returning to port, crowned with the same laurels, that decked the brow of Broke.

Soon after the arrival of the Enterprize, and her prize at portland, the bodies of the two commanding officers, Lieut. Burrows and Capt. Blythe, were brought on shore in tenoared barges, rowed at minute strokes, by masters of ships, accompanied by most of the barges and boats in the harbour, while minute guns were fired from the two vessels. A grand procession was then formed, which moved through the principle streets, to the Rev. Mr. Paysons meeting house, where the rites of sepulture were performed, with appropriate music, and from thence to the place of interment.

The order of procession was as follows:

Military escort,

Composed of a rifle company and two companies of infantry.

Selectmen of Portland.

Town Treasurer and Sheriff of the county. Town Clerk and other municipal officers. The Reverend Clergy.

Mr. SHIELDS, MR. LE SASSIER,

Mr. Turner, Mr. O'NEAL,

Mr. TILLINGHAST,

Chief mourners Dr. Washington, Capt. Hull. Officers of the brig Enterprize. Crew of the brig Enterprize.

WILLIAM JAMES COMBS,

JOHN ALDEN.

MOURINERS, WILLIAM MERRILL, LEMUEL WEEKS, Jun. SETH BARNES, Joshua Knights,

Officers of the brig Boxer, as mourners, and Officers on Parole.

Crew of the brig Boxer. Officers of the United States Navy.

Ship masters and Mates.

Marshall of Maine.

Navy Agent, and

The late Consul General to the Barbary powers.

Collector of the Port, and Surveyor.

Superintendant General of Military Supplies. Officers of the Army of the United States.

Military Officers of the State, in uniform.

Judges, and other Civil Officers of the United States. Members of Congress.

Judiciary of the Commonwealth.

Members of the State Legislature.

Civil Officers of the State.

Portland Marine Society.

Presidents, Directors and Officers of the Banks, and Insurance offices.

Citizens in general.

The funeral was attended with all the honors that the civil and military authorities of the place, and the great body of the people could bestow. The whole scene was strikingly impressive. The bells were tolled, and two companies of artillery fired minute guns, which were repeated from forts Preble and Scammel.

Lieut. Burrows was a young man of uncommon orth. He was the son of Col. Burrows, of South Carolina, formerly of the marine corps. He lived with honor, and died with glory. By his early death * his country has lost an able commander, and his two surviving sisters a brother, whose excellencies they will never cease to remember. He was intelligent, intrepid, generous and humane. He was ambitious to add lustre to the American navy, and eagerly rushed into a combat, which issued in a signal victory over a superior force. He received a mortal wound at the commencement of the action, but refused to be carried below until the sword of his enemy was presented to him. He siezed it with both hands, and exclaimed, "I am satisfied, I die contented," and soon expired. Of Lieut, M'Call the public will judge by the termination of the fight, and his modest account of it.

Capt. Blakely, late of the *Enterprize*, to whom certainly some part of the credit is due for the complete discipline of the men, had a short time before left that vessel, to superintend the building and fitting out of a new sloop of war, which he was to command.

Capt. Blythe, killed on board the Boxer, had distinguished himself at the conquest of Cayenne, and received of the Prince Regent of England a handsome present in money, to purchase a sword or some other memorial. His opponent, the invincible Burrows, had little or no experience in the business of a battle, and Lieut. M'Call, on whom the command of the Enterprize devolved, had never seen a fight.

^{*}He had just entered his twenty eighth year.

tLieut. M'Call was a native of South Carolina





FIRST THEW OF (TOM, TERRI'S VILTIDEE

BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM COM. PERRY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. Brig Niagara, off the Western Sister,

Sir, Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813.

It has pleased the Almighty to give to the arms of

the United States a signal victory over their enemies on this lake. The British squadron, consisting of 2 ships, 2 brigs, 1 schooner, and one sloop, have this moment surrendered to the force under my command, after a sharp conflict.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. PERRY.*

Hon, WILLIAM JONES Sec'y of the navy.

LETTERS FROM COM. PERRY TO MAJ. GEN. HARRISON.

U. S. Brig Niagara, off the Western Sister, Dear General, Lake Eric, Sept. 10, 1813.

DEAR GENERAL, Lake Eric, Sept. 10, 1813.
We have met the enemy; and they are ours! 2 ships, 2 brigs, 1 schooner, and 1 sloop.

Yours with great respect and esteem, GEN. HARRISON. O. H. PERRY.

Dear Sir, September 11. 1813

We have a great number of prisoners, which I wish to land: will you be so good as to order a guard to receive them; and inform me of the place? Considerable numbers have been killed and wounded on both sides. From the best information, we have more prisoners than we have men on board our vessels. In great haste,

yours very truly,

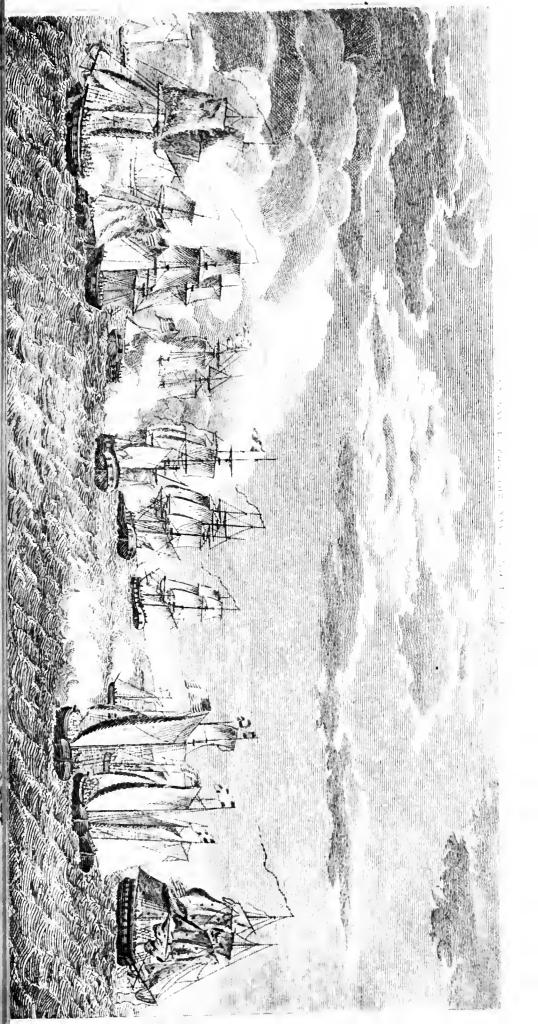
GEN. HARRISON. O. H. PERRY.

^{*} Com. Perry is a native of Newport R. I. and son of Com. Christopher R. Perry, who formely commanded the frigate General Green.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM COM. PERRY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. Schooner Ariel, Put-in-Bay, September 13, 1813.

SIR, In my last I informed you that we had captured the enemy's fleet on this lake. I have now the honor to give you the most important particulars of the action. On the morning of the 10th instant, at sunrise they were discovered from Put-in-Bay, where I lay at anchor with the squadron under my command. We got under way, the wind light at S. W. and stood for them. At 10 A. M. the wind hauled to S. E. and brought us to windward: formed the line and bore up. At 15 minutes before 12, the enemy commenced firing; at 5 minutes before 12, the action commenced on our part. Finding their fire very destructive, owing to their long guns, and its being mostly directed at the Lawrence, I made sail and directed the other vessels to follow for the purpose of closing with the enemy. Every brace and bow-line being shot away, she became unmanageable, notwithstanding the great exertions of the sailing master. In this situation she sustained the action upwards of 2 hours within cannister distance, until every gun was rendered useless, and the greater part of her crew either killed or wounded. Finding she could no longer annoy the enemy, I left her in charge of Lieut. Yarnall, who I was convinced, from the bravery already displayed by him, would do what would comport with the honor of the flag. half past two, the wind springing up, Capt. Elliott was enabled to bring his vessel, the Niagara, gallantly into close action: I immediately went on board of her, when he anticipated my wish by volunteering to bring the schooners which had been kept astern by the lightness of the wind, into close action. It was with unspeakable pain, that I saw, soon after I got on board the Niagara, the flag of the Lawrence come down, although I was perfectly sensible that she had been defended to the last, and that to have continued to





make a show of resistance would have been a wanton sacrifice of the remains of her brave crew. But the enemy was not able to take possession of her, and circumstances soon permitted her flag again to be hoisted. At 45 minutes past 2, the signal was made for "close action." The Niagara being very little injured, I determined to pass through the enemy's line, bore up and passed ahead of their two ships and a brig, giving a raking fire to them from the starboard guns, and to a large schooner and sloop from the larboard side at half pistol shot distance. The smaller vessels at this time having got within grape and cannister distance, under the direction of Capt. Elliot, and keeping up a well directed fire, the two ships, a brig and a schooner surrendered, a schooner and sloop

making a vain attempt to escape.

Those officers and men who were immediately under my observation evinced the greatest gallantry, and I have no doubt that all others conducted themselves as became American officers and seamen. Lieut. Yarnall, first of the Lawrence, although several times wounded, refused to quit the deck. Midshipman Forrest (doing duty as lieutenant) and sailing-Master Tailor, were of great assistance to me. I have great pain in stating to you the death of Lt. Brooks of the marines, and Midshipman Laub, both of the Lawrence, and Midshipman John Clarke of the Scorpion: they were valuable and promising officers. Mr. Hambleton, purser, who volunteered his services on deck, was severely wounded late in the action. men Claxon and Swartwout of the Lawrence, were severely wounded. On board of the Niagara, Lieutenants Smith and Edwards, and Midshipman Webster (doing duty as a sailing master,) behaved in a very handsome manner. Capt. Breevoort of the army, who acted as a volunteer in the capacity of a marine officer, on board that vessel, is an excellent and brave officer, and with his musketry did great execution. Lieut. Turner, commanding the Caledonia, brought that vessel into action in the most able manner, and

is an officer that in all situations may be relied on.

The Ariel, Lieut. Packet, and Scorpion, Sailing-Master Champlin, were enabled to get early into action, and were of great service. Capt. Elliott speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Magrath, purser, who had been despatched in a boat on service previous to my getting on board the Niagara; and, being a seaman, since the action has rendered essential service in taking charge of one of the prizes. Of Capt. Elliott, already so well known to the government, it would be almost superfluous to speak. In this action he evinced his characteristic bravery and judgment, and, since the close of the action, has given me the most able and essential assistance.

I have the honor to enclose you a return of the killed and wounded, together with a statement of the relative force of the squadrons. The captain and 1st lieutenant of the Queen Charlotte and the 1st lieutenant of the Detroit were killed: Capt. Barclay, senior officer, and the commander of the Lady Prevost, severely wounded: the commander of the Hunter and Chippeway slightly wounded. Their loss in killed and wounded I have not yet been able to ascertain;

it must however have been very great.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

O. H. PERRY. Hon. WILLIAM JONES, Sec'y of the navy.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COM. PERRY.

U. S. Schooner Ariel, Put-in-Bay, September 13, 1813.

SIR. I have caused the prisoners taken on the 10th inst. to be landed at Sandusky, and have requested Gen. Harrison to have them marched to Chilicothe, and there wait until your pleasure shall be known respecting them.

The Lawrence has been entirely cut up: it is absolutely necessary she should go into a safe harbor. I have therefore directed Lieut. Yarnall to proceed to

Erie in her, with the wounded of the fleet, and dismantle and get her over the bar as soon as possible.

The two ships in a heavy sea this day at anchor lost their masts, being much injured in the action." I shall haul them into the inner bay at this place, and moor them for the present. The *Detroit* is a remarkably fine ship, sails well, and is very strongly built. The Queen Charlotte is a much superior vessel to what has been represented. The Lady Prevost is a large, fine schooner.

I also beg your instructions respecting the wounded. I am satisfied, Sir, that whatever steps I might take, governed by humanity, would meet your approbation. Under this impression, I have taken upon myself to promise Capt. Barclay, who is very dangerously wounded, that he shall be landed as near Lake Ontario as possible, and I had no doubt you would allow me to parole him. He is under the impression that nothing but leaving this part of the country will save his life.

There is also a number of Canadians among the prisoners, many of whom have families.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

Hon WILLIAM JONES, O. H. PERRY. Sec'y of the navy.

STATEMENT OF THE FORCE OF THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

Ship Detroit,* - - 19 guns-1 on pivot, and 2 howitzers.

Queen Charlotte, 17 do.

Sch. Lady Prevost, 13 do,

Brig Hunter, - 10 do.

Sl'p Little Belt, 3 do. Sch. Chippeway, 1 do. and 2 swivels-Total,63 guns.

STATEMENT OF THE FORCE OF THE U. S. SQUADRON.

Brig Lawrence, - 20 guns.

Niagara - 20 do. Caledonia, - 3 do.

The Detroit is a new ship, very strongly built, and mounts long 24s, 18s and 12s,

Sch. Ariel, - - 4 guns. (one burst early in the action.)
Scorpion - 2 do.

Somers - 2 do. and 2 swivels.

Sl'p Trippe, 1 do. Sch. Tigress, 1 do.

Porcupine, 1 do.—Total, 54 guns.

The exact number of the enemy's force has not been ascertained, but I have good reason to believe that it exceeded ours by nearly one hundred men.

List of killed and wounded on board the United States squadron, under command of O. H. Perry Esq. in the action of 10th September, 1813.

On board the Lawrence. KILLED—John Brooks, lieutenant of marines; * Henry Laub, midshipman; Christian Mayhew, quarter master; eleven seamen, and one sail maker, one carpenter, one private, and three marines.

Wounded—John J. Yarnall, 1st lieutenant, slightly; Dulaney Forrest, 2d do. do.; William N. Taylor, sailing master, do.; Samuel Hambleton, purser, severely; Thomas Claxton, Augustus Swartwout, midshipmen, severely; Jonas Stone, carpenter slightly; William C. Keen, master at arms, do; Francis Mason, John Newen, quarter masters, severely; Joseph Lewis, Ezekiel Fowler, quarter masters, slightly; John E. Brown, quarter gunner, severely; William Johnson, boatswain's mate, do; James Helan, do. slightly; George Cornell, carpenter's mate, do. and forty five seamen and marines.

[On the morning of the action, the sick list of the Lawrence contained 31 unfit for duty.]

On board the Niagara. KILLED—Peter Morel, seamen, Isaac Hardy, ord. seamen.—2

WOUNDED.—John J. Edwards, lieutenant; John C. Cummings, midshipman; and twenty one seamen and marines.

^{*} A son of the late Gov. Brooks of Medford, Mass. He was an accomplished gentleman and brave officer.

[On the morning of the action, the sick list of the Niagara contained 28 unfit for duty.]

On board the Caledonia. Wounded - James

Artus, Isaac Perkins, James Phillips, slightly-3.

On board the Somers. Wounded—Charles Ordeen, Godfrey Bowman—2.

On board the Ariel. KILLED-John White, boat-

swain's mate-1.

WOUNDED—William Sloss, ord. seaman, slightly; Robert Wilson, seaman, do; John Lucas, landsman, do.—3.

On board the Trippe. Wounded—Isaac Green, soldier, 26th regiment, badly; John Failes, do. 17th, slightly—2.

On board the Porcupine. None killed or wounded.

On board the Scorpion. KILLED—John Clark, midshipman; John Sylhamamer, landsman—2.

On board the Tigress. None killed or wounded. [Two days previous to the action, 57 men unfit for service in the small vessels.]

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Lawrence,	22	61	83
Niagara,	2	25	27
Caledonia,	0	3	3
Somers,	0	2	2
Ariel,	1	3	4
Trippe,	0	2	2
Scorpion,	2	0	2
7			
	27	96	123

S. HAMBLETON, Purser.

O. H. PERRY, Captain.

and senior officer.

Of the 96 wounded in the battle of Lake Erie, only four died: most of the wounded were fit for duty in a short time.

Just before the battle, Com. Perry hoisted the union jack, having for a motto the dying words of Lawrence,

"dont give up the ship." It was received with repea-

ted huzzas by the officers and crews.

The victory of Com. Perry was the result of skill, courage, and enterprise, against superior force. Both the quality and amount of the force he had to contend with ought to have given a triumph to the other side; and at the time of the surrender, the odds were increased against him, since his own ship after having suffered more than perhaps a vessel of the same size and force ever did before, had been compelled to strike. The immediate termination of the battle appears to have been decided by the bold Nelsonian measure, of breaking through the British line and coming to close action.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A NAVAL OFFICER AT ERIE.

October 7, 1813.

"Had I been able, I should before now have sent you some particulars of the action of the memorable 10th of September. As we have not many letter writers in our squadron, the public will have to put up with the Commodore's 'round, unvarnished tale;' which however is very well told. All the fault I find with it is, that he himself is too much in the back

ground.

"In no action fought this war has the conduct of the commanding officer been so conspicious or so evidently decisive of the fate of the battle, as in this. When he discovered that nothing further could be done in the Lawrence, he wisely removed to the Niagara, and by one of the boldest and most judicious manœuvres ever practised, decided the contest at once. Had the Niagara shared the fate of the Lawrence, it was his intention to have removed to the next best vessel, and so on as long as one of his squadron continued to float. The enemy saw him put off, and acknowledge that they fired a broadside at him. With his usual gallantry he went off standing up in the stern of the boat; but the crew insisted on his sitting down. The enemy speak with admiration of the manner in which the Lawrence bore down upon them. She

continued her course so long and so obstinately, that they thought we were going to board them. They had a great advantage in having long guns. Many of our men were killed on the birth deck and in the steerage, after they were taken below to be dressed-Midshipman Laub was of this number. One shot went through the light room, and knocked the snuff of the candle into the magazine—The gunner happened to see it immediately, and extinguished it with his hand: 2 shot passed through the magazine; 2 through the cabin; 3 or 4 came into the ward room—but I believe only one went quite through, and that passed a few inches over the surgeon's head as he sat in the cockpit. Our short guns lodged their shot in the bulwarks of the *Detroit*; where a number of them now remain. Her bulwarks however were vastly superior to ours, being of oak and very thick. Many of their grape shot came through ours. They acknowledge that they threw combustible matter on board of us, which set our sails and rigging on fire in several places. I am clearly of opinion, that they were better manned than we were. They had a much greater number—they had veteran troops—their men were all well. We had as motley a crew as ever went into action; and our vessels looked like hospital ships.

"During the whole of the action the most complete order prevailed on board the Lawrence. There was no noise, no bustle, no confusion. As fast as the men were wounded they were taken below and replaced by others. The dead remained where they fell until the action was over. Capt. Perry exhibited that coel, collected, dignified bravery, which those acquainted with him would have expected. His countenance all the time was just as composed as if he had been engaged in ordinary duty. As soon as the action was over he gave all his attention to the securing of the prisoners and to the wounded on both sides. Capt. Therelay declared to one of our officers, several days at the action, that Capt. Perry had done himself immortal honor by his humanity and attention to the

wounded prisoners. The action was fought on Friday—we got into harbor next day. On Sunday all the officers on both sides, who fell, were buried on South Bass Island, at Put-in-Bay, with the honors of war.

"I am sorry to inform you that Midshipman Claxton

died of his wounds this morning.

"There were two Indian chiefs on board the Detroit. The 2d lieutenant informed me, that as soon

as the action became general they ran below."

The suite of Com. Perry, on his arrival at Newport, R. I. consisted of his brother, and the four sailors that rowed him from the Lawrence to the Niagara. It is said that in passing from the Lawrence to the Niagara, in an open boat, the gallant commodore stood up until he received two broadsides, directed at his little barque from the enemy, and was then pulled down by the skirts of his coat, by the faithful tars, that accompanied him.

Com. Barelay certainly did himself honor by a brave and obstinate resistance. He had seen much service, having been dangerously wounded in the battle of Trafalgar, and afterwards losing an arm in another engagement with the French. In this battle, he was twice carried below, on account of his wounds,

and unfortunately lost his remaining hand.

At a public dinner and ball, given to Com. Barclay, at Terrebonne, (Canada) this gallant, but unfortunate officer, gave the following toast:—"Com. Per-

ry, the gallant and generous enemy."

Gen. Harrison sent reinforcements to assist Com. Perry in the action, which terminated in the capture of the whole British fleet. In return, Com. Perry volunteered with Gen. Harrison, and assisted him in the capture of the British army.

In the following letter justice is done to the zeal of

Gen. Harrison and his gallant soldiers.

SIR, U. S. Schooner Ariel, Sept. 15, 1813.

The very great assistance, in the action of the 10th

inst. derived from those men you were pleased to send on board the squadron, renders it a duty to return you my sincere thanks for so timely a reinforcement. In fact, Sir, I may say, without those men the victory could not have been achieved; and equally to assure you, that those officers and men behaved as became good soldiers and seamen. Those who were under my immediate observation, evinced great ardour and bravery. Capt. Prevort, of the 2d company of Infantry, serving on board the Niagara, I beg leave to recommend particularly to your notice: he is a brave and gallant officer, and as far as I am capable of judging, an excellent one. I am convinced you will present the merit of this officer to the view of the Hon. Secretary of War, as I shall to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

Very respectfully, I am, sir,

your obedient servant,

Maj. Gen. W. H. Harrison, O. H. PERRY. Commander in chief of the N. W. army

An officer on board the Lawrence, and a volunteer on board the same vessel, having circulated a report, that the Niagara, commanded by Capt. Jesse D. Elliott, had not taken an active part in the battle, the following notes of Captains Perry and Elliott are inserted, which prove the report to have been totally false.

United States Brig Niagara,

Sir, Put-in-Bay, September 18, 1813.

I am informed a report has been circulated by some malicious person, prejudicial to my vessel, when engaged with the enemy's fleet. I will thank you, if you will, with candour, state to me the conduct of myself, officers and crew.

Respectfully your obedient servant, Capt. O. H. Perry. JESSE D. ELLIOTT.

United States Schooner Ariel,

My DEAR SIR, Put-in-Bay, September 18, 1813. I received your note last evening after I had turned in, or I should have answered it immediately. I am

indignant that any report should be circulated, prejudicial to your character, as respects the action of the 10th instant. It affords me great pleasure that I have it in my power to assure you, that the conduct of yourself, officers, and crew was such as to meet my warmest approbation. And I consider the circumstance of your volunteering and bringing the small vessels into close action, as contributing largely to our victory. I shall ever believe it a premeditated plan to destroy our commanding vessel. I have no doubt had not the Queen Charlotte run from the Niagara, from the superior order I observed her in, you would have taken her in twenty minutes.

With sentiments of esteem I am, dear Sir,
your friend and obedient servant
Capt. J. D. Elliott. O. H. PERRY.

The following is the opinion of the court of inquiry, held on board the United States sloop of war Ontario, in the harbor of New York, in pursuance of the follow-orders.

Sir Navy Department, April 20, 1815.

It has been stated to this department, that by the proceedings of a court of inquiry, in Great Britain, ordered to investigate the causes of the loss of the British fleet on Lake Erie, on the 10th of September 1813, the conduct of Capt. Jesse D. Elliott, of the United States navy, who commanded the brig Niagara on that day, is misrepresented; justice to the reputation of Capt Elliott, and to the navy of the United States, requires that a true statement of the facts in relation to his conduct on that occasion, he exibited to the world. The court therefore, of which you are president, will immediately proceed to inquire into the same, to ascertain the part he sustained in the action of that day, and report its opinion thereon to this department.

I am very respectively, your obedient servant, Com. A. Murray, B. W. CROWNINGSHIELD.

New York.

The court of inquiry, convened at the request of Capt. Jesse D. Elliott, having deliberately examined all the evidences produced before them, for the purpose of investigating his conduct in the glorious battle on Lake Erie, on the 10th of September 1813, in which he bore so conspicuous a part, sincerely regret, that there should have been any diversity of opinion respecting the events of that day; and imperious duty compels the court to promulgate testimony that appears materially to vary in some of its important points. The court however feel convinced, that the attempts to wrest from Capt. Elliott the laurels he gained in that splendid victory, as second in command under that gallant and highly meritorious officer, Capt. Per-ry ought in no wise to lesson him in the opinion of his fellow citizens, as a brave and skilful officer, and that the charge made in the proceedings of the British court martial, by which Capt. Barclay was tried, of his attempting to withdraw from the battle, is malicious, and unfounded in fact. On the contrary, it has been proved to the satisfaction of this court, that the enemy's ship, Queen Charlotte, bore off from the fire of the Niagara, commanded by Capt. Elliott.
ALEXANDER MURRAY, Pres.

HENRY WHEATON Judge Adv.

Approved, B. W. CROWNINGSHIELD.

LOSS OF THE ESSEX.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM CAPT. PORTER, TO THE SEC-RETARY OF THE NAVY.

Essex Junior, at sea, July 3, 1814. Sir,

I HAVE done myself the honor to address you repeatedly, since I left the Delaware; but have scarcely a hope that one of my letters has reached you; therefore consider it necessary to give a brief history of my proceeding since that period.

I sailed from the Delaware on the 27th of October 1812, and repaired, with all dilligence, (agreeably to instruction from Com. Bainbridge) to Port Praya,

Fernando de Noronho, and Cape Frio; and arrived at each place on the day appointed to meet him. On my passage from Port Praya to Fernando de Noronho, I captured H. B. M. packet *Nocton*; and after taking out about 11,000l. sterling in specie, sent her under command of Lieut. Finch, for America. I cruised off Rio de Janeiro, and about Cape Frio, until the 12th January 1813, hearing frequently of the Commodore, by vessels from Bahia. I here captured but one schooner, with hides and tallow. I sent her into Rio. The Montague, the admiral's ship being in pursuit of me, my provisions now getting short, and finding it necessary to look out for a supply, to enable, me to meet the commodore by the 1st of April off St. Helena, I proceed to the Island of St. Catharines, (the last place of rendezvous on the coast of Brazil) as the most likely to supply my wants, and at the same time afford me that secrecy necessary to enable me to allude the British ships of war on the coast, and expected there. I here could procure only wood, water and rum, and a few bags of flour; and hearing of the commodore's action with the Java, the capture of the Hornet by the Montague, and a considerable augmentation of the British force on the coast, and of several being in pursuit of me, I found it necessary to get to sea as soon as possible. I now, agreeably to the commodore's plan, stretched to the southward, scouring the coast as far as Rio de la Plata. I heard that Buenos Ayres was in a state of starvation, and could not supply our wants; and that the government of Montevideo was very inimical to us. The commodore's instructions now left it discretionary with me what course to pursue, and I determined on following that which had not only met his approbation, but the approbation of the then secretary of the navy. I accordingly shaped my course for the Pacific; and after suffering greatly from short allowance of provision and heavy gales off Cape Horn (for which my ship and men were illy provided) I arrived at Valparaiso on the 14th March 1813. I here took in as

much jerked beef, and other provisions, as my ship would conveniently stow, and run down the coast of Chili and Peru; in this track, I fell in with a Paruvian corsair, which had on board 24 Americans as prisoners, the crews of two whale ships, which she had taken on the coast of Chili. The captain informed me, that as the allies of Great Britain, they would capture all they should meet with, in expectation of a war between Spain and the United States. I consequently threw all his guns and ammunition into the sea, liberated the Americans, wrote a respectful letter to the Vice Roy, explaining the cause of my proceedings, which I delivered to her captain. I then proceeded from Lima and re-captured one of the vessels as she was entering the port. From thence I proceeded for the Gallapagos islands, where I cruised from the 17th April, until the 3d of October, 1813; during which time I touched only once on the coast of America, which was for the purpose of procuring a supply of fresh water, as none is to be found among those islands; which are perhaps the most barren and desolate of any known.

While among this group I captured the following British ships, employed chiefly in the spermaceti whale

fishery—viz.

LETTERS OF MARQUE.

	Tons.	Men.	Guns.	Pierced fo	Σ
Montezuma,	270	21	2		
Policy,	175	26	10	18	
Georgiana,	280	25	6	18	
Greenwich,	338	25	10	20	
Atlantic,	353	24	8	20	
Rose,	220	21	8	20	
Hector,	270	25	11	20	
Catharine,	270	29	8	18	
Seringapatam,	357	31	14	26	
Charlton,	274	21	10	18	
New Zealander,	259	23	8	13	
Sir A. Hammon	301	31	12	18	•
	2000	200	107		
	3369	302	107		

As some of those ships were captured by boats, and others by prizes, my officers and men had several opportunities of shewing their gallantry.

The Rose and Charlton were given up to the prisoners; the Hector, Catharine, and Montezuma, I sent to Valparaiso, where they were laid up; the Policy, Georgiana, and New-Zealander I sent for America; the Greenwich I kept as a store ship, to contain the stores of my other prizes, necessary for us; and the Atlantic, now called the Essex-Junior, I equipped with 20 guns, and gave command of her to Lieut. Downes.

Lieut. Downes had convoyed prizes to Valparaiso, and on his return brought me letters informing me, that a squadron under the command of Com. James Hillyar, consisting of the frigate Phæbe, of 36 guns, the Racoon and Cherub sloop of war, and a store ship of 20 guns, had sailed on the 6th of July for this sea. The Racoon and Cherub had been seeking me for some time on the coast of Brazil, and on their return from their cruise, joined the squadron sent in search of me to the Pacific. My ship, as it may be supposed, after being near a year at sea, required some repairs to put her in a state to meet them; which I determined to do, and to bring them to action, if I could meet them on nearly equal terms. I proceeded now, in company with the remainder of my prizes, to the island of Nooaheevah, or Madison Island, lying in the Washington groupe, discovered by Capt. Ingraham of Boston: here I caulked and completely overhauled my ship, made for her a new set of water casks, her old ones being entirely decayed, and took on board from my prizes provisions and stores for upwards of four months, and sailed for the coast of Chili on the 12th December, 1813. Previous to sailing, I secured the Serengapatam, Greenwich and Sir Andrew Hammond under the guns of a battery, which I erected for their protection. After taking possession of this fine island for the United States, and establishing the most friendly intercourse with the natives, I left them under the charge of Lieut. Gamble of the marines, with twenty-one men, with orders to repair to

Valparaiso, after a certain period.

I arrived on the coast of Chili on the 12th January, 1814; looked into Conception and Valparaiso, found at both places only three English vessels, and learned that the squadron, which sailed from Rio de Janeiro for that sea, had not been heard of since their departure; and were supposed to be lost in endeavoring to double

Cape-Horn.

I had completely broken up the British navigation in the Pacific; the vessels which had not been captured by me, were laid up, and dare not venture out. I had afforded the most ample protection to our own vessels, which were on my arrival, very numerous and unprotected. The valuable whale fishery there is entirely destroyed, and the actual injury we have done them may be estimated at two and a half millions of dollars independent of the expense of vessels in search of me. They have furnished me amply with sales, cordage, cables, anchors, provisions, medicines and stores of every discription; and the slops on board them have furnished clothing for the seamen. We have in fact lived on the enemy since I have been in that sea, every prize having proved a well found store-ship for me. I had not yet been under, the necessity of drawing bills on the department for any object, and had been enabled to make considerable advances to my officers and crew on account of pay.

For the unexampled time we had kept the sea, my crew had been remarkably healthy; I had but one case of the scurvy; and had lost only the following men by death, viz, John S. Cowan, lieutenant; Robert Miller, surgeon; Levi Holmes, Edward Sweeney, ord. seamen; Samuel Groce, seaman; James Spafford, gunner's mate; Benjamin Geers, John Rodgers, quarter-gunners; Andrew Mahan, corporal of marines; Lewis Price, private marine.

I had done all the injury that could be done the British commerce in the Pacific, and still hoped to

signalize my cruise by something more splended before leaving that sea. I thought it not improbable that Com. Hillyar might have kept his arrival secret, and believing that he would seek me at Valparaiso, as the most likely place to find me, I therefore determined to cruise about that place, and should I fail of meeting him, hoped to be compensated by the capture of some mer-

chant ships, said to be expected from England.

The Phwbe, agreeably to my expectations, came to seek me at Valparaiso, where I was anchored with the Essex, and my armed prize the Essex-Junior, under the command of Licut. Downes, on the look out of the harbor; but contrary to the course I thought he would pursue, Com. Hillyar brought with him the Cherub sloop of war, mounting twenty-eight guns, eighteen 32 pound carronades, eight 24s, and two long 9s on the quarter deck and forecastle, and a complement of 180 men. The force of the Phabe is as follows:--Thirty long 18 pounders, sixteen 32 pound carronades, one howitzer, and six three pounders in the tops, in all fifty-three guns, and a complement of 320 men; making a force of eighty-one guns and 500 men; in addition to which, they took on board the crew of an English letter of marque lying in port. Both ships had picked crews, and were sent into the pacific in company with the Racoon of 22 guns, and a store ship of twenty guns, for the express purpose of seeking the Essex, and were prepared with flags, bearing the motto, "God and country; British sailor's best rights; traitors offend both." This was intended as a reply to my motto, "free trade and sailor's rights," under the erroneous impression that my crew were chiefly Englishmen, or to counteract its effect on their own crews. The force of the Essex was 46 guns, forty 32 pound carronades, and six long 12s, and her crew, which had been much reduced by prizes amounted only to 255 men. The Essex Junior, which was intended chiefly as a store ship, mounted 20 guns, ten 18 pound carronades, and ten short 7s, with only 60 men on board. In reply to their motto, I wrote at my mizen, "God, our country, and liberty: tyrants offend them."

On getting their provisions on board, they went off the port for the purpose of blockading me, where they cruised for near six weeks; during which time I endeavored to provoke a challenge, and frequently, but ineffectually, to bring the Phabe alone to action, first with both my ships, and afterwards with my single ship with both crews on board. I was several times under way, and ascertained that I had greatly the advantage in point of sailing, and once succeeded in closing within gun-shot of the Phæbe, and commenced a fire on her, when she ran down for the Cherub, which was two miles and a half to leeward. excited some surprize and expressions of indignation, as previous to my getting under way, she hove to off the port, hoisted her motto flag and fired a gun to windward. Com. Hillyar seemed determined to avoid a contest with me on nearly equal terms, and from his extreme prudence in keeping both his ships ever after constantly within hail of each other, there were no hopes of any advantages to my country from a longer stay in port. I therefore determined to put to sea the first opportunity which should offer; and I was the more strongly induced to do so, as I had received certain intelligence that the Tagus, rated 38, and two other frigates, had sailed for that sea in pursuit of me; and I had reason to expect the arrival of the Racoon from the N. W. coast of America, where she had been sent for the purpose of destroying our fur establishment on the Columbia. A rendezvous was appointed for the Essex-Junior and every arrangement made for sailing, and I intended to let them chase me off, to give the Essex-Junior an opportunity of escaping. On the 28th March, the day after this deterinination was formed, the wind came on to blow fresh from the southward, when I parted my larboard cable, and dragged my starboard anchor directly out to sea. Not a moment was to be lost in getting sail on the ship. The enemy were close in with the point forming

the west side of the bay; but on opening them, I saw a prospect of passing to windward, when I took in my top-gallant sails, which were set over single-reefed top-sails, and braced up for this purpose; but on rounding the point, a heavy squall struck the ship and carried away her main top mast, precipitating the men who were aloft into the sea, who were drowned. Both ships now gave chase to me, and I endeavoured in my disabled state to regain the port; but finding I could not recover the common anchorage, I ran close into a small bay about three quarters of a mile to leeward of the battery on the east side of the harbor, and let go my anchor within pistol shot of the shore, where I intended to repair my damages as soon as possible.

tended to repair my damages as soon as possible.

The enemy continued to approach, and shewed an evident intention of attacking, regardless of the neutrality of the place where I was anchored; and the caution observed in their approach to the attack of the crippled Essex, was truly rediculous, as was their display of their motto flags, and the number of jacks at their mast heads. I, with as much expedition as circumstances would admit of, got my ship ready for action, and endeavoured to get a spring on my cable, but had not succeeded when the enemy, at 54 minutes after 3, P. M. made his attack, the *Phæbe* placing herself under my stern, and the *Cherub* on my starboard bow; but the *Cherub* soon finding her situation a hot one, bore up and ran under my stern also, where both ships kept up a hot raking fire. I had got three long 12 pounders out of the stern ports, which were worked with so much bravery and skill, that in half an hour we so disabled both as to compel them to haul off to repair damages. In the course of this firing, I had by the great exertions of Mr. Edward Barnewell, the acting sailing master, assisted by Mr. Linscott, the boatswain, succeeded in getting springs on our cable three different times; but the fire of the enemy was so excessive, that before we could get our broadside to bear, they were shot away, and thus ren-dered useless to us. My ship had received many in-

juries, and several had been killed and wounded; but my brave officers and men, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances under which we were brought to action, and the powerful force opposed to us, were no ways discouraged; and all appeared determined to defend their ship to the last extremity, and to die in preference to a shameful surrender. Our gaff, with the ensign, and the motto flag at the mizen, had been shot away, but "free trade and sailors' rights" continued to fly at the fore. Our ensign was replaced by another; and to guard against a similar event, an ensign was made fast in the mizen rigging, and several jacks were hoisted in different parts of the ship. The enemy soon repaired his damages for a fresh attack: he now placed himself with both his ships, on my starboard quarter, out of the reach of my carronades, and where my stern guns could not be brought to bear: he there kept up a most galling fire, which it was out of my power to return, when I saw no prospect of injuring him without getting under way and becoming the assailant. My top-sail sheets and haliards were all shot away, as well as the jib and fore-top mast stay-sail haliards. The only rope not cut away was the flying-jib haliards; and that being the only sail I could set, I caused it to be hoisted, my cable to be cut, and ran down on both ships, with an intention of laying the *Phæbe* on board. The firing on both sides was now tremendous; I had let fall my fore-top-sail and fore-sail, but the want of tack and sheets rendered them almost useless to us-yet we were enabled, for a short time, to close with the enemy; and although our decks were now strewed with dead, and our cock-pit filled with wounded-although our ship had been several times on fire, and was rendered a perfect wreck, we were still encouraged to hope to save her, from the circumstance of the Cherub, from her crippled state, being compelled to haul off. She did not return to close action again, although she apparently had it in her power to do so, but kept up a distant firing with her long guns. The *Phæbe*,

from our disabled state, was enabled, however, by edging off, to choose the distance which best suited her long guns, and kept up a tremendous fire on us, which mowed down my brave companions by the dozen. Many of my guns had been rendered useless by the enemy's shot, and many of them had their whole crews destroyed. We manned them again from those which were disabled, and one gun in particular was three times manned—fifteen men were slain at it, in the course of the action! But, strange as it may appear, the captain of it escaped with only a slight wound. Finding that the enemy had it in his power to choose his distance, I now gave up all hopes of closing with him, and, as the wind, for the moment, seemed to favor the design, I determined to endeavour to run her on shore, land my men, and destroy her.

Every thing seemed to favor my wishes.

We had approached the shore within musket shot, and I had no doubt of succeeding, when, in an instant, the wind shifted from the land (as is very common in this port in the latter part of the day) and payed our head down on the Phabe, where we were again exposed to a dreadful raking fire. My ship was now totally unmanageable; yet as her head was toward the enemy, and he to leeward of me, I still hoped to be able to board him. At this moment, Lieut. Commandant Downes came on board to receive my orders, under the impression that I should soon be a prisoner. He could be of no use to me in the then wretched state of the Essex—and finding (from the enemy's putting his helm up) that my attempt at boarding would not succeed, I directed him, after he had been about ten minutes on board, to return to his own ship, to be prepared for defending and destroying her in case of an attack. He took with him several of my wounded, leaving three of his boat's crew on board to make room for them. The Cherub now had an opportunity of distinguishing herself, by keeping up a hot fire on him during his return. The slaughter on board my ship had now become horrible, the enemy

CAPTURE OF THE ESSEX.



continuing to rake us and we unable to bring a gun to bear. I therefore directed, a hawser to be bent to the sheet anchor, and the anchor to be cut from the bows to bring her head round: this succeeded. We again got our broadside to bear, and as the enemy was much crippled and unable to hold his own, I have no doubt he would soon have drifted out of gun shot before he discovered we had anchored, had not the hawser unfortunately parted. My ship had taken fire several times during the action, but alarmingly so foreward and aft at this moment-flames were bursting up each hatchway, and no hopes were entertained of saving her. Our distance from the shore did not exceed three quarters of a mile, and I hoped many of my brave crew would be able to save themselves, should the ship blow up, as I was informed the fire was near the magazine, and the explosion of a large quantity of powder below served to increase the horrors of our situation—our boats were destroyed by the enemy's shot; I therefore directed those who could swim to jump overboard, and endeavour to gain the shore—some reached it—some were taken by the enemy, and some perished in the attempt; but most preferred sharing with me the fate of the ship. We, who remained, now turned our attention wholly to extinguishing the flames: and when we had succeeded, went again to our guns where the firing was kept up for some minutes, but the crew had by this time become so weakened, that they all declared to me the impossibility of making further resistance, and entreated me to surrender my ship to save the wounded, as all further attempt at opposition must prove ineffectual, almost every gun being disabled by the destruction of their crews. I now sent for the officers of division to consult them; but what was my surprise to find only acting Lieutenant Stephen Decatur M'Knight remaining, (who confirmed the report respecting the condition of the guns on the gun-deck—those on the spar-deck were not in a better state.) Lieut. Wilmer, after fighting most gallantry throughout the action, had

been knocked overboard by a splinter while getting the sheet anchor from the bows, and was drowned. Acting Lieutenant John G. Cowell had lost a leg; Edward Barnewell, acting sailing master, had been carried below, after receiving two severe wounds, one in the breast and one in the face; and acting Lieutenant William H. Odenheimer had been knocked over board from the quarter an instant before, and did not regain the ship until after the surrender. I was informed that the cockpit, the steerage, the ward room, and the birth deck could contain no more wounded; that the wounded were killed while the surgeons were dressing them; and that unless something was speedily done to prevent it, the ship would soon sink from the number of shot holes in her bottom. On sending for the carpenter, he informed me that all his crew had been killed or wounded, and that he had once been over the side to stop the leaks, when his slings had been shot away, and it was with difficulty he was saved from drowning. The enemy, from the smootheness of the water, and the impossibility of our reaching him with our carronades, and the little apprehension that was excited by our fire, which had now become much slackened, was enabled to take aim at us as at a target: his shot never missed our hull, and my ship was cut up in a manner, which was, perhaps, never before witnessed—in fine, I saw no hopes of suving her, and at 20 minutes after 6 P. M. gave the painful order to strike the colours. Seventy-five men, including officers, were all that remained of my whole crew, after the action, capable of doing duty, and many of them severely wounded, some of whom have since died. The enemy still continued his fire, and my brave, though unfortunate companions, were still falling about me. I directed an opposite gun to be fired, to show them we intended no farther resistance; but they did not desist; four men were killed at my side and others at different parts of the ship. I now believe he intended to show us no quarter, and that it would be as well to die with my flag flying

struck, and was on the point of again hoisting it, when about 10 minutes after hauling the colours down he

ceased firing.

I cannot speak in sufficiently high terms of the conduct of those engaged for such an unparalled length of time (under such circumstances) with me in the arduous and unequal contest. Let it suffice to say, that more bravery, skill, patriotism and zeal were never displayed on any occasion. Every one seemed determined to die in defence of their much loved country's cause, and nothing but views of humanity could ever have reconciled them to the surrender of the ship; they remembered their wounded and helpless shipmates below. To acting Lieutenants M'Knight and Odenheimer, I feel much indebted for their great exertions and bravery throughout the action, in fighting and encouraging the men at their divisions, for the dexterous management of the long guns, and for their promptness in remanning their guns as their crews were slaughtered. The conduct of that brave and heroic officer, acting Lieutenant John G. Cowell, who lost his leg in the latter part of the action, excited the admiration of every man in the ship, and after being wounded, would not consent to be taken below, until loss of blood had rendered him insensible. Barnewell, acting sailing-master, whose activity and courage were equally conspicuous, returned on deck after receiving his first wound, and remained after receiving his second, until fainting with the loss of Mr. Samuel B. Johnston, who had joined me the day before, and acted as marine officer, conducted himself with great bravery, and exerted himself in assisting at the long guns; the musketry after the first half hour being useless from our long distance,

Mr. M. W. Bostwick, whom I had appointed acting purser of the *Essex-Junior*, and who was on board my ship, did the duties of aid in a manner which reflects on him the highest honor: and Midshipmen Isaacs, Farrugut, and Ogden, as well as acting Midshipmen James Terry, James R. Lyman and Samuel

Duzenbury, and Master's Mate William Pierce, exerted themselves in the performance of their respective duties, and gave an earnest of their value to the service; the three first are too young to recommend for promotion; the latter I beg leave to recommend for confirmation, as well as the acting lieutenants and Messrs. Barnewell, Johnston and Bostwick.

We have been unfortunate, but not disgraced—the defencé of the Essex has not been less honorable to her officers and her crew, than the capture of an equal force; and I now consider my situation less unpleasant, than that of Com. Hillyar, who, in violation of every principal of honor and generosity, and regardless of the rights of nations, attacked the Essex in her crippled state, within pistol shot of a neutral shore, when for six weeks I had daily offered him fair and honorable combat, on terms greatly to his advantage. The blood of the slain must rest on his head; and he has yet to reconcile his conduct to heaven, to his conscience, and to the world. The annexed extracts of a letter from Com. Hillyar, which was written previous to his returning me my sword, will shew his opinion of our conduct.

My loss has been dreadfully severe, 58 killed, or have since died of their wounds, and among them Lieut. Cowell; 39 were severely wounded, 27 slightly, and 31 are missing; making in all 154 killed, wounded, and missing, a list of whose names is annexed.

The professional knowledge of Dr. Richard Hoffman, acting surgeon, and Dr. Alexander Montgomery, acting as surgeon's mate, added to their assiduity and the benevolent attentions and assistance of Mr. D. P. Adams, the chaplain, saved the lives of many of the wounded; those gentlemen have been indefatigable in their attentions to them; the two first I beg leave to recommend for confirmation, and the latter to the notice of the department.

I must in justification of myself observe, that with our six 12 pounders only, we fought this action—our

caronades being almost useless.

The lost in killed and wounded has been great with the enemy; among the former is the first lieutenant of the Phæbe, and of the latter Capt Tucker of the Cherub, whose wounds are severe. Both the Essex and the Phæbe were in a sinking state, and it was with difficulty they could be kept affoat until they anchored in Valparaiso next morning. The battered state of the Essex will, I believe, prevent her ever reaching England, and I also think it will be out of their power to repair the damages of the Phæbe, so as to enable her to double Cape Horn. All the masts and yards of the Phæbe and Cherub are badly crippled, and their hulls much cut up; the former had eighteen 12 pound shot through her, below her water line, some three feet under water. Nothing but the smoothness of the water saved both the Phæbe and Essex.

I hope, Sir, that our conduct may prove satisfactory to our country, and that it will testify it by obtaining our speedy exchange, that we may again have it

in our power to prove our zeal.

Com. Hillyar, I am informed, has thought proper to state to his government that the action lasted only 45 minutes; should he have done so, the motive may be easily discovered—but the thousand of disinterested witnesses who covered the surrounding hills, can testify that we fought his ships near two hours and a half; upwards of fifty broadsides were fired by the enemy agreeably to their own accounts, and upwards of seventy-five by ours; except the few minutes they were repairing damages, the firing was incessant.

Soon after my capture I entered into an agreement with Com. Hillyar to disarm my prize, the Essex-Junior, and proceed with the survivors of my officers and crew in her to the United States, taking with me all her officers and crew. He consented to grant her a passport to secure her from recapture. The ship was small, and we knew we had much to suffer, yet we hoped soon to reach our country in safety, that we might again have it in our power to serve it. This

arrangement was attended with no additional expense, as she was abundantly supplied with provisions and

stores for the voyage.

In justice to Com. Hillyar, I must observe, that, although I can never be reconciled to the manner of his attack on the Essex, or to his conduct before the action, he has, since our capture, shown the greatest humanity to my wounded, whom he permitted me to land, on condition that the United States should bear their expenses, and has endeavored as much as lay in his power to alleviate the distresses of war by the most generous and delicate deportment towards myself, my officers and crew; he gave orders that the property of every person should be respected-his orders, however, were not so strictly attended to as might have been expected; besides being deprived of books, charts, &c. &c. both myself and officers lost many articles of our clothing, some to a considerable amount. I should not have considered this last circumstance of sufficient importance to notice, did it not mark a striking difference between the navy of Great Britian and that of the United States, highly creditable to the latter.

By the arrival of the Tagus, a few days after my capture, I was informed that besides the ships which had arrived in the Pacific in pursuit of me, and those still expected, others were sent to cruise for me in the China seas, off New Zealand, Timour, and New Holland, and that another frigate was sent to the riv-

er La Plata.

To possess the Essex, it has cost the British government near six millions of dollars; and yet, Sir, her capture was owing entirely to accident; and if we consider the expedition with which naval contests are now decided, the action is a dishonor to them. Had they brought their ships boldly to action with a force so very superior, and having the choice of position, they should either have captured or destroyed us in one fourth of the time they were about it.

During the action, our Consul General, Mr. Poin-

sett, called on the governor of Valparaiso, and requested that the batteries might protect the Essex. The request was refused, but he promised that if she should succeed in fighting her way to the common anchorage, he would send an officer to the British commander and request him to cease firing, but declined using force under any circumstances, and there is no doubt a perfect understanding existed between them. This conduct added to the assistance given to the British, and their friendly reception after the action, and the strong bias of the faction which governs Chili in favor of the English, as well as their hostility to the Americans, induced Mr. Poinsett to leave that country. Under such circumstances, I did not conceive that it would be proper for me to claim the restoration of my ship, confident that the claim would be made by my government to more effect. Finding some difficulty in the sale of my prizes, I had taken the Hector and Catharine to sea, and burnt them with their cargoes.

I exchanged Lieut. M, Knight, Mr. Lyman, and eleven seaman, for part of the crew of the Sir Andrew Hammond, and sailed from Valparaiso on the 27th April, where the enemy were still patching up their ships to put them in a state for proceeding to Rio de

Janeiro, previous to going to England.

Annexed is a list of the remains of my crew to be exchanged, as also a copy of the correspondance between Com. Hillyar and myself on that subject. I also send you a list of the prisoners I have taken during my cruise, amounting to 343.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Hon. Secry of the navy D. PORTER,

of the United States, Washington.

P. S. To give you a correct idea of the state of the *Essex* at the time of surrender, I send you the boatswain's and carpenters report of damages; I also send you a report of the divisions.

A return of the killed, wounded and missing on board

of the late United States frigate Essex, of 32 guns, 255 men, David Porter, Esq. commander, in an action fought on the 28th March, 1814, Valparaiso Bay, with the British frigate Phwbe, of 36 guns, 320 men, James Hillyar, Esq. commander, and the sloop of war Cherub, mounting 28 guns, 180 men, commanded by T. Tucker, Esq.

Killed in action and have since died of their wounds.—James P Wilmer, 1st lieutenant; John G. Cowell, 3d do.; Henry Kennedy, boatswain's mate; William Smith, do.; Francis Bland, quarter master; Reuben Marshal, quarter gunner; Thomas Bailey, boatswain's yeoman; and fifty-three seamen, marines,

ac.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—Edward Barnewell, sailing-master; Edward Linscott, boatswain; William Kingsbury, boatswain; Essex jun. and twenty two others.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—Only twenty-five. Missing—Thirty-one.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	_	_	-	60
Severely wounded,	-	-	-	37
Slightly wounded,	-	-	-	25
Missing,	-	-	¢m	31
Total -	ac.	_	cm	153

During the action, the Essex-Junior lay in the port of Valparaiso, under the guns of a Spanish fort, unable to take any part in the contest. After the action, Capt. Porter and his crew were paroled, and by arrangement permitted to come home in the Essex-Junior, and a cartel with his crew. Off the Hook they were detained 24 hours by the British razee Saturn, in company with the frigate Narcissus. Capt. Porter left the Essex-Junior on the 6th of July, in one of her yawls, with six men, about thirty miles outside of the Hook, and landed on the 7th at Babylon on Long-Island, where he procured a waggon, took on board

his yawl and jolly tars, and reached Brooklyn about

five o'clock P. M.

The Essex had landed all her specie, amounting to two millions, at Valparaiso previous to her being captured.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COM. HILLYAR TO ME. My DEAR SIR, Phabe, April 4, 1814.

Neither in my conversations nor the accompanying letter, have I mentioned you sword. Ascribe my remissness in the first instance to forgetfulness; I consider it only in my servant's possession with my own, until the master may please to call for it; and although I omitted, at the moment of presentation, from my mind being much engrossed in attending to professional duties, to offer its restoration, the hand that received will be most gladly extended, to put it in possession of him who were it so honorably in defending his country's cause.

Believe me, my dear Sir, yery faithfully yours,

JAMES HILLYAR.

Capt. Porter.

After some conversation on the subject the following correspondence took place.

SIR, Valparaiso, April 4, 1814.

Taking into consideration the immense distance we are from our respective countries, the uncertainty of the future movements of his majesty's ships under my command, which precludes the possibility of my making a permanent arrangement for transporting the officers and crew, late of the Essex, to Europe; and the fast approaching season which renders a passage round Cape Horn in some degree dangerous: I have the honor to propose for your approbation the following articles, which, I hope, the government of the United States, as well as that of Great Britain, will deem satisfactory; and to request, that should you conceive them so, you will favor me with the necessary bond for fulfillment.

First. The Essex-Junior to be deprived of all her armament and perfectly neutralized; to be equiped for the voyage solely and wholy at the expense of the American government; and to proceed with a proper American officer and crew (of which I wish to be furnished with a list, for the purpose of giving the necessary passport) to any port of the United States of America that you may deem most proper.

Second. Yourself, the officers, petty officers, seamen, marines, &c. composing your crew, to be exchanged immediately on their arrival in America, for an equal number of British prisoners of similar rank. Yourself and officers to be considered on their parole of honor until your and their exchange shall be effected.

In case of the foregoing articles being accepted, the Essex-Junior, will be expected to prepare immediately for the voyage, and to proceed on it before the expiration of the present month: should any of the wounded at that period be found incapable of removal, from not being sufficiently advanced in their recovery, the most humane attention shall be paid them; and they shall be forwarded home by the first favorable conveyance that may offer.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Cap. DAVID PORTER, JAMES HILLYAR.

Late commander of the U. S. frigate Essex.

Valparaiso, 5 April, 1814.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your

several favors of yesterday's date.

The conditions offered by you for our return to the United States are perfectly satisfactory to me, and I entertain no doubts of their being equally so to my country; I therefore do not hesitate to pledge my honor (the strongest bond I can give) that every article of the arrangement shall on our part be fully complied with. A list of the Essex-Junior's crew shall be furnished you as soon as it can be made out, and her disarmament affected with all possible dispatch.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Com. James Hillyar, D. PORTER. Commanding H. B. M. frigate Phabe.

Com. Hillyar sent me a paper, certifying that he had exchanged certain individuals therein named, making part of the crew of the Sir Andrew Hammond, for an equal number of the most severely wounded of my crew: this occasioned the following letters.

SIR, Valparaiso, 4 April, 1814.

I have received a paper signed by you, dated yesterday, stating, that you had exchanged certain wounded prisoners, making part of my crew, for the captain and crew of the prize ship Sir Andrew Hammond; which paper I have taken the liberty to return to you, and protest in the strongest terms against such an arrangement.

In the first place the wounded and helpless individuals, therein named, do not wish such exchange: one died last night, and several others expect to share his

fate.

Secondly, should I from any circumstances be separated from them, which would be more likely to be the case than if they remained prisoners, their situation would be more deplorable then it is at present. Thirdly, this arrangement has been made without my consent and on terms far from offering equal advantages to the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Com. James Hillyar, D. PORTER. Commanding H. B. M. Phabe.

SIR, H. B. M. Ship, Valparaiso, April 4, 1814.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, protesting against the arrangement made in the paper you returned, and to express a regret that my wish, which was to alleviate and not increase the afflictions of your wounded officers and crew, has failed of being gratified. I am sorry you have thought proper to mention the dead and dying, as I so fully explained to you this morning, that in the event of the loss of any, other names should be added to the list. I shall now direct Capt. William

Porter to consider himself still a prisoner of war on his parole; but as I have ordered the people to go on board the *Essex* to work, under the impression that no difficulty would arise, will liberate in exchange for them an equal number of prisoners, as their names, being seamen, shall be found to follow each other on your late ship's book, and give up also two mates or midshipmen for the two mates which are of the English party. I hope this may prove satisfactory to your government and self.

I am yours, &c.
JAMES HILLYAR.

SIR, Valparaiso, 5 April, 1814.

Capt. D. PORTER.

The arrangement which you have suggested respecting the exchange of the seamen of the Sir Andrew Hammond for an equal number of seamen of the late United States frigate Essex, as they stand on the list furnished you, is perfectly satisfactory. It will be great satisfaction to the three officers, who accompany the Essex, to know, that after your object in taking them with you shall be effected, there will be no dificulty in their proceeding immediately for the United States. I take the liberty therefore to suggest, that they might be exchanged here for Capt. William Porter and his three mates. This will be an accomodation to all parties, and reconcile the officers so exchanged to a separation from their friends.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Com. James Hillyar, D. PORTER. Commanding H. M. frigate Phabe.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN PORTER TO THE SEC-RETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR, New-York, July 13, 1814.

There are some facts relating to our enemy, and although not connected with the action, serve to show his perfidy, and should be known.

On Com. Hillyar's arrival at Valparaiso, he ran the *Phæbe* close alongside of the *Essex*, and inquired politely after my health, observing, that his ship was

cleared for action, and his men prepared for boarding, I observed, "Sir, if you by any accident, get on board of me, I assure you that great confusion will take place; I am prepared to receive you, but shall only act on the defensive." He observed, cooly and indifferently, "Oh, Sir, I have no such intention;" at this instant his ship took aback on my starboard bow, her yards nearly locking with those of the Essex: I called all hands to board the enemy; and in an instant my crew were ready to spring on her decks. Com. Hillyar exclaimed, with great agitation, "I had no intention of getting on board of you; -I had no intention of coming so near you; I am sorry I come so near you." His ship fell off with her jib-boom over my decks; her bows exposed to my broadside, her stern to the fire of the Essex-Junior, her crew in the greatest confusion, and in fifteen minutes, I could have taken or destroyed her. After he had brought his ship to anchor, Com. Hillyar and Capt. Tucker of the Cherub, visited me on shore; when I asked him if he intended to respect the neutrality of the port; "Sir," said he," you have paid such respect to the neutrality of this port, that I feel myself bound, in honor, to do the same.

I have the honor to be, &c.

DAVID PORTER.

After the capture of the Essex, Capt. Porter entered into an arrangement with Com. Hillyar, to transport the survivors of his crew to the U. States in the Essex-Junior on parole, on condition that she should receive a passport to secure her from recapture and detention. On the 5th of July, fell in with H. B. M. ship Saturn, Capt. Nash, who examined the papers of the Essex-Junior, treated Capt. Porter with great civility, furnished him with late newspapers, and sent him on board some oranges; and at the same time made him an offer of services. The boarding officer endorsed the passport, and permitted the ship to proceed. She stood on the same tack with the Saturn; and about 2 hours aftewards was again brought to, the pa-

pers examined, and the ship's hold overhauled by the boat's crew and an officer. Capt. Porter expressed his astonishment at such proceedings, and was informed that Capt. Nash had his motives. It was stated that Com. Hillyar had no authority to make such arrangement; that the passport must go on board of the Saturn again, and the Essex-Junior be detained. Capt. Porter then insisted that the smallest detention would be a violation of the contract on the part of the British, and that he should consider himself as the prisoner of Capt. Nash, and no longer on his parole; at the same time offering his sword, which was refused, assuring the officer he would deliver it up with the same feelings he had presented it to Com. Hillyar. The officer went on board, returned and informed Capt. Porter, that the Essex-Junior must remain all night under the lee of the Saturn. Then, said Capt. Porter, I am your prisoner; I do not feel myself bound by any contract with Com. Hillyar, and I shall act accordingly.

At 7 o'clock next morning, the wind being light from the southward, the ships being about 30 or 40 miles from the land off the eastern part of Long Island, and about musket shot from each other, there appearing no disposition on the part of the enemy to liberate the Essex-Junior, Capt. Porter determined to attempt his escape. A boat was lowered down, manned and armed; he desired Capt. Downes to inform Capt. Nash, that he was now satisfied that most British naval officers were not only destitue of honor, but regardless of the honor of each other; that he was armed and prepared to defend himself against their boats, if sent in pursuit of him; and that they must hereafter meet him as an enemy. He now pulled off from the ship, keeping the Essex-Junior in a direct line between him and the Saturn, and got near gun-shot from them before he was discovered; at this instant a fresh breeze sprung up, and the Saturn made all sail in pursuit of him, but fortunately a thick fog set in and concealed him, when he changed his course, and eluded them. During the fog he heard a firing, and on its clearing up discovered the Saturn in chase of the Essex-Junior, who soon brought her to. After rowing and sailing about 60 miles, Capt. Porter succeeded, with great difficulty and hazard, in reaching the town of Babylon, (Long Island) where, being strongly suspected to be an English officer, he was closely interrogated, and his story appearing so extraordinary, none gave credit; but on showing his commission all doubts were removed, and he met from all the inhabitants the most friendly and hospitable reception.

The following is a copy of the arrangement, concluded between Capt. Porter, in behalf of himself and

crew, with Capt. Hillyar.

By James Hillyar Esq. captain of H. B. M. Ship Phæbe, and senior officer of his majesty's ships in Valparaiso Bay.

I hereby certify, that I have on the part of his Britannic Majesty, entered into an agreement with Capt. David Porter, of the United States navy, and late commander of the frigate Essex, who, on the part of his government, engages as follows, to wit: That himself, his officers and crew will proceed to the United States, in the ship called the Essex-Junior, as a cartel, commanded by Lieut. John Downes, of the United States navy, and having a crew, consisting of the

officers and men, named in the annexed list.

The said Capt. Porter, his officers and crew, a list of which is subjoined, will remain as prisoners of war on parole, not to take arms against Great Britain until regularly exchanged, and that he pledges his honor to fulfil the foregoing conditions. I therefore request, that said ship, the Essex-Junior, may be permitted to pass freely to the United States without any impediment, and that the officers commanding the ships of war of his Britannic Majesty, as well as those of private armed vessels, and all others in authority under the British government, also those in alliance with his said majesty, will give the said David Porter, his offi-

16

cers and crew, and the crew of the aforesaid ship called the *Essex-Junior*, every aid and assistance to enable them to arrive at the place of their destination.

And as it may become necessary for the Essex-Junior to touch at one or more places for the purpose of obtaining refreshment and supplies, it is requested, that in such case all, to whom this passport may be presented, will give the persons on board said ship every facility in supplying their wants, and permit them to depart with her without hindrance.

Given under my hand, on board his majesty's ship

Phwbe, at Valparaiso, April, 1814.

A gentleman, who took part in the engagement, has related the following anecdotes exemplary of that fearless and patriotic spirit which animated the whole crew of the *Essex*, and which has characterized our hardy sailors in all their combats with the enemy. To the memory of these brave fellows their publicity is due; and we doubt not many more instances of chivalrous heroism, resulting from a noble love of country, might be obtained and recorded, to the lasting honor of the American name.

John Ripley, after losing his leg, said "farewell, boys; I can be of no use to you;" and leaped out of

the bow port.

John Alvinson received a cannon ball (18 pounder) through the body; in the agony of death he exclaimed, "never mind, shipmates; I die in defence of Free trade and sailors' r-i-g-h-t-s;" and expired with the word rights quivering on his lips.

James Anderson had his left leg shet off, and died animating his shipmates to fight bravely in defence of

liberty.

After the engagement, Benjamin Hazen, having dressed himself in a clean shirt and jerkin, addressed his remaining messmates, and telling them he never could submit to be a prisoner to the English, threw himself into the sea.

LETTER FROM CAPT. HILLYAR TO COM. BROWN, STATIONED AT JAMAICA.

His Majesty's Ship Phabe,

SIR, Valparaiso Bay, 30 March, 1814.

I have the honor to acquaint you that, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon of the 28th instant, after nearly four months, anxious watching with his majesty's brig Cherub, for the United States frigate Essex and her companion to quit the port of Valparaiso, we saw the former under way, and immediately the two ships made sail to close with her.

On rounding the outer point of the bay, and hauling her wind, for the purpose of endeavoring to weather us and escape, she lost her main top-mast, and afterwards, not succeeding in an effort to regain the limits of the port, she bore up and anchored so near the shore (a few miles to leeward of it) as to preclude the possibility of either of his majesty's ships passing ahead of her without risk. As we drew near, my intention of going close under his stern was frustrated, from the ship's broaching off, and from the wind blowing extremely fresh. Our first fire commenced a littlepast 4, and continued about 10 minutes, but produced no visible effect; our second, a few random shot only, from having increased our distance by wearing, was not apparently more successful; and having lost the use of our main-sail, jib, and main-stay appearances were a little inauspicious, in standing again towards her. I hailed the Cherub, and signified my intention of anchoring, to Capt. Tucker, for which we were not ready before with springs, directing him to keep under sail, and take a convenient station for annoying our opponent.

On closing the *Essex*, at 35 minutes past 5, the firing commenced, and before I gained my intended position, her cables were cut, and a serious conflict ensued, the guns of his majesty's ship becoming gradually more destructive; and when it pleased the Almighty to bless the effort of my gallant companions, and my per-

sonal, very humble ones, with victory. My friend, Capt. Tucker, an officer worthy of their lordship's best attention, was most severely wounded at the commencement of the action, but remained on deck till it terminated; he also informs me that his officers and crew, of whose loyalty, zeal, and discipline I entertain the highest opinion, conducted themselves to his satisfaction. I have to lament the death of four of my brave companions, and one of his, and my first lieutenant among the number: he fell early. Our list of wounded is small. The conduct of my officers, &c. was such as became good and loyal subjects.

The defence of the *Essex*, taking into consideration our great superiority of force, the very discouraging circumstances of having lost her main top-mast, and being twice on fire, did honor to her defender, and

must fully prove the courage of Capt. Porter.

I was much hurt on hearing that her men had been encouraged, when the result of the action was evidently decided, some to take to their boats, and others to swim to the shore, many of whom were drowned in the latter attempt: sixteen were saved by the exertions of our people, and others, I believe between thirty and forty, effected their landing. I informed Capt. Porter, that I considered the latter, in point of honor, as my prisoners. He said the encouragement was given when the ship was in danger from fire, and I have not pressed the point.

The Essex is completely stored and provisioned for six months, and although much injured in her upper works, masts and rigging, is not in such a state as to give the slightest cause of alarm respecting her being able to perform a voyage to Euorpe with perfect

safety.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES HILLYAR, Captain.

SEQUEL OF CAPTAIN PORTER'S EXPEDITION IN THE SOUTH SEA.

On the 19th November, 1813, Capt. Porter took

formal possession of the island, called by the natives Nooaheevah, generally known by the name of Sir Henry Martin's island, but now called Madison Island. It is situated between lat. 9° and 10° S. and in long. 140° W. from Greenwich.

The following is a letter from Capt. Gamble to Capt. Porter.

Capt. Gamble, the reader will recollect, was left by Capt. Porter with a few men, in charge of two or three vessels and some public property, when he sailed from Madison Island for Valparaiso, previous to his ever memorable battle in the *Essex*. The following letter comprises all the subsequent occurrances:

Sir, New-York, August 30, 1815.

With regret I have to inform you, the frigate had not got clear of the Marqueses, before we discovered in the natives a hostile disposition towards us, who in a few days became so insolent, that I found it absolutely necessary, not only for the security of the ships, and property on shore, but for our personal safety, to land my men, and regain by force of arms the many things they had, in the most daring manner, stolen from the encampment; and what was of still greater importance, to prevent, if possible, their putting threats into execution, which might have been attended with the most serious consequences on our part from duty requiring my men to be so much seperated.

I however had the satisfaction to accomplish my wish without firing a musket, and from that time lived in the most perfect amity with them, until the 7th May following, when my destressed situation placed

me in their power.

Before mentioning the lamentable events of that day, and the two succeeding ones, I shall give you a brief account of a few preceding occurrences, which were sources of great uneasiness to me. The first was the death of John Wetter, marine, who was un fortunately drowned in the surf, on the afternoon of the 28th February, and the desertion of four of my

men. They took the advantage of a dark night, and left the bay unobserved by any person, all excepting one, a prisoner, having the watch on deck. They took with them several muskets, a supply of ammunition, and many articles of but little value. My attempt to pursue them was prevented by their destroying partially the only boat (near the beach) at that time sea-worthy.

On the 12th April, began to rig the ships Seringapatam and Sir Andrew Hammond, which, as I calculated, employed the men until the 1st of May. All hands were then engaged in getting the remainder of the property from the Greenwich to the Seringapatam, as I began to despair of your rejoining me at that

place.

The work went on well, and the men were obedient to my orders, though I discovered an evident change in their countenances, which led me to suppose there was something wrong in agitation, and under that impression, had all the muskets, ammunition, and small arms of every description, taken to the *Greenwich*, the ship I lived on board, from the other ships, as a necessary precaution against a surprize from my own men.

On the 7th May, while on board the Seringapatam, on duty, which required my being present, a mutiny took place, in which I was wounded, and the mutineers succeeded in getting the Seringapatam out of the bay. Two days after, when making the necessary preparations to depart for Valparaiso, we were attacked by the savages, and I have, with the deepest regret, to inform you, sir, that Midshipman, William Felters, John Thomas, Thomas Gibbs, and William Brudinell, were massacred, and Peter Coddington, marine dangerously wounded. After bending the jib and spanker we cut our moorings, and fortunately had a light breeze, that carried the ship clear of the bay, with six cartridges remaining out of the only barrel left us by the mutineers.

After getting out of the bay, we found our situation

most distressing. In attempting to run the boat up, it broke in two parts, and we were compelled to cut away from the bows the only anchor, not being able to cat it. We mustered altogether eight souls, out of which there was one cripple, one dangerously wounded, one sick, one just recovering from the scurvy, and myself confined to the bed with a high fever, produc-

ed by my wound.

In that state, destitute of charts, and almost of every means of navigating the ship, I reached the Sandwich Islands, after a passage of seventeen days, and suffering much from fatigue and hardships. I was there unfortunately captured by the English ship Cherub, remained a prisoner on board of her seven months, during which time my men were treated in a most shameful manner. We were then put on shore at Rio de Janeiro, without the possibility of getting away until after hearing of the peace. I then, by the advice of the physician who attended me, embarked on board a fiwedish ship bound to Havre de Grace, (there being no other means of my getting away at that time,) leaving behind Midshipman Clapp and five men, having lost one soon after my arrival in that place with the small pox.

On the 1st inst. lat. 47° N. long. 18° W. we fell in with the American ship Oliver Ellsworth, from Havre, bound to this port. I took a passage on board of her, and arrived here two days since, after being upwards of an hundred days at sea. I am at present unable to travel, and shall therefore await either your orders, or the orders of the commandant of the marine corps at

this place.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect and esteem, sir, 'your obed't serv't,

JOHN M. GAMBLE

PEACOCK AND EPERVIER.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CAPT. CHARLES MORRIS, COMMANDING THE U. S. SHIP ADAMS AT SAVANNAH, TO. THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Str, Savannah, May 2, 1814.

I have the honor to inform you, that a fine brig of 18 guns, prize to the United States sloop Peacock, anchored here this morning. She is much shattered in her hull, and damaged in her rigging, having fought 45 minutes—her loss 8 killed and 15 wounded. The Peacock, 2 slightly wounded. She was chased on the 30th April, by a frigate, but escaped by running close in the shore in the night. Lieut. Nicholson, prize master, will forward you a more detailed account of this handsome affair. I am &c.

Hon. W. Jones &c.

C. MORRIS.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. NICHOLSON TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR,

Savannah, May 1, 1814.

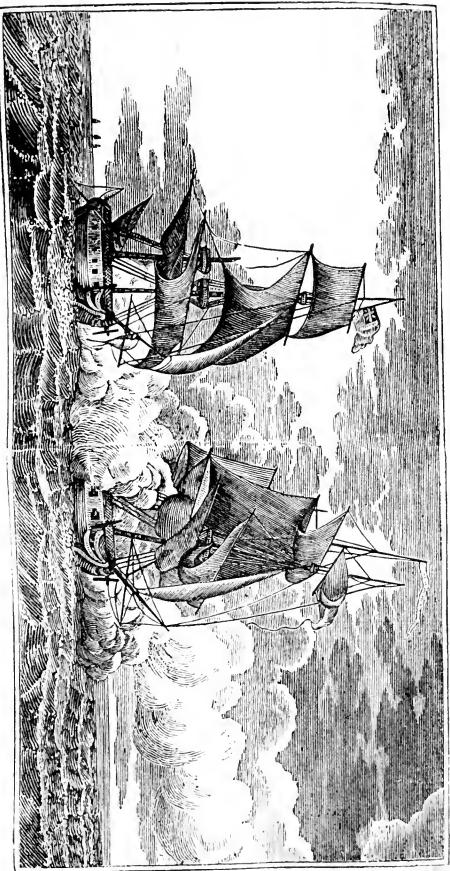
I have the honor to inform you of my arrival here in late his Britannic majesty's brig *Epervier*, of eighteen 32 pound carronades, Capt. Wales, captured by the sloop *Peacock*, on Friday morning, the 29th, off Cape Carnaveral, after an action of 45 minutes, in which time she was much cut up in hull, spars, rigging and sails, with upwards of five feet of water in her hold, having the weathergage.

She has lost 8 killed and 15 wounded; among the latter her first lieutenant, who has lost his arm. I am happy to say, the *Peacock* received no material injury—her fore-yard and two men slightly wounded—she received not one shot in her hull. The brig had upwards of one hundred thousand dollars on board.

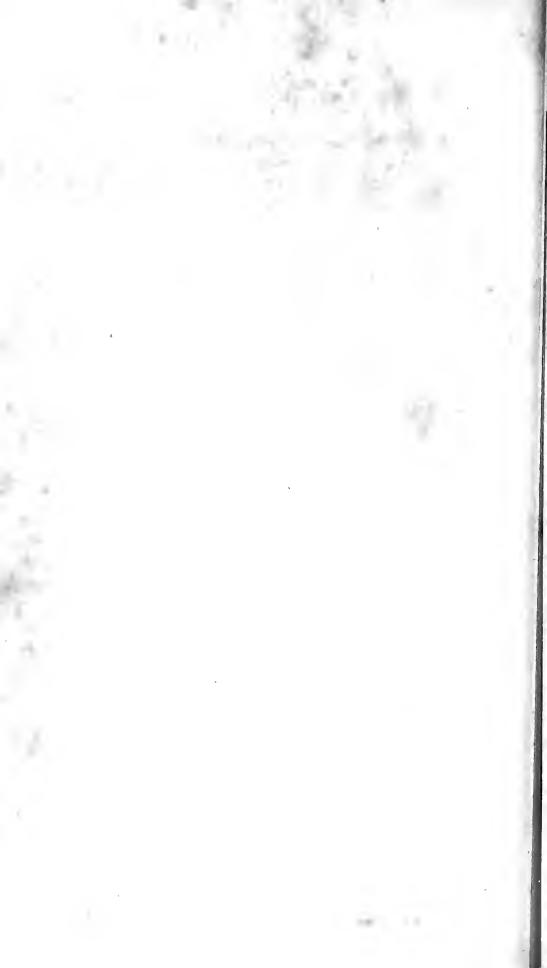
I have the honor to be &c.

JOHN B. NICHOLSON.

Hon. WILLIM JONES, Sec'y of the navy.



THE PEACOCK AND EPERVIER.



COPIES OF LETTERS FROM CAPT. WARRINGTON TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. Sloop Peacock, at sea, lat 27° 47′, long. 80° 9′, 29 April, 1814.

I have the honor to inform you that we have this morning captured, after an action of 45 minutes, his majesty's brig Epervier, rating and mounting 18 thirty-two pound carronades, with 128 men, of whom 8 were killed and 15 wounded (according to the best information we could obtain:) among the latter is her 1st lieutenant, who has lost an arm, and received a severe splinter wound on the hip. Not a man in the Peacock was killed, and only two wounded; neither dangerously so. The fate of the Epervier would have been determined in much less time, but for the circumstance of our forevard being totally disabled by two round shot in the starboard quarter from her first broadside, which entirely deprived us of the use of our fore and fore-top sail, and compelled us to keep the ship large throughout the remainder of the action. This, with a few top-mast and top-gallant back-stays cut away, a few shot through our sails, is the only injury the Peacock has sustained. Not a round shot touched her hull; our masts and spars are as sound as ever. When the enemy struck, he had five feet water in his hold, his main top-mast was over the side, his main-boom shot away, fore-mast cut nearly in two and tottering, his fore rigging and stays shot away, his bowsprit badly wounded, and 45 shot holes in his hull, 20 of which were within a foot of his water line. By great exertion we got her in sailing order just as dark came on.

In fifteen minutes after the enemy struck, the *Peacock* was ready for another action, in every respect but her fore-yard, which was sent down, fished, and had the fore-sail set again in 45 minutes—such were the spirit and activity of our gallant crew. The *Epervier* had under convoy an English hermaphrodite brig, a Russian and a Spanish ship, all which hauled their

wind and stood to the E. N. E. I had determined upon pursuing the former, but found that it would not answer to leave our prize, in her then crippled state and the more particularly so, as we found she had in \$120,000 in specie, which we soon transferred to this sloop. Every officer, seaman, and marine did his duty, which is the highest compliment I can pay them.

I am respectfully,
L. WARRINGTON.

P. S. From Lieut. Nicholson's report, who was counting up the *Epervier's* crew, there were 11 killed and 15 wounded.

L. W.

Sir, Savannah, May 4, 1814.

I have great satisfaction in being able to report to you the arrival of the Peacock at this anchorage today, and also the arrival of the Epervier on Monday last. I have now to detail to you the reason of our separation. We made sail as mentioned in my last, on the evening of the 29th of April. The next afternoon we were, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5, abreast the centre of Amelia Island, with the vessels in sight over the land, when two large ships, which had been seen sometime previous a little to the northward of the Island, were clearly ascertained to be frigates in chase of us. In this situation, at the suggestion of Lieut. Nicholson, I took out all but himself and sixteen officers and men, and stood to the southward along shore, on a wind, leaving him to make the best of his way for St. Mary's; which place I felt confident he would reach, as the weather frigate was in chase of the Peacock, and the other was too far to the leeward to fetch him: at 9 we lost sight of the chaser, but continued standing all night to the southward, in hopes to get entirely clear of him. At day light we shortened sail and stood to the northward, and again made the frigate, who gave chase the second time, which he continued until 2 P. M. when finding he could not come up, he desisted. In the evening we resumed our course, and saw nothing until day light on Tuesday morning, when

a large ship, supposed to be the same, was again seen

in chase of us, and again run out of sight.

This morning, at ½ past 3, we made Tybee light, and at half past 8 anchored near the United States ship Adams. As the enemy is hovering near to St. Mary's, I concluded he had received information of, and was waiting to intercept us. Accordingly we steered for this place, where we received intelligence of the *Epervier's* arrival, after frightening off a launch which was sent from the enemy's ship to leeward on Saturday evening to cut him off from the land.

From the 18th of April to the 24th we saw but one neutral, and two privateers, both which were chased without overhauling although we ran one among the shoals of Cape Carnaveral, and followed him into four fathoms water. We have been to the southward as far as the Great Isaacs, and have cruised from them to Maranilla reef, and along the Florida shore to Cape Carnaveral. Not a single running vessel has been through the gulf in all this time. The fleet sailed from Jamaica under convoy of a 74, two frigates, and two sloops, from the 1st to the 10th of May. They are so much afraid of our cruisers, that several ships in the Havanna ready for sea, which intended to run it (as it is called) were forced to wait the arrival of the convoy from Jamaica.

The Epervier and her convoy were the first En-

glish vessels we had seen.

We shall proceed in the execution of your further instructions, as soon as we can get a fore yard, pro-

visions, and water.

The *Epervier* is one of their finest brigs, and is well calculated for our service. She sails extremely fast, and will require but little to send her to sea, as her armament and stores are complete.

I enclose you a list of the brig's crew, as accurate-

ly as we can get it.

I am respectfully,

L. WARRINGTON.

SIR,

U. S. Sloop Peacock, Savannah, 5 May, 1814.

As my letter of yesterday was too late for the mail, I address you again in the performance of a duty which is pleasing and gratifying to me in a high degree, and is but doing justice to the merits of the deserving officers under my command, of whom I have hitherto refrained from speaking, as I considered it most correct to make it the subject of a particular communication.

To the unwearied and indefatigable attention of Lieut. Nicholson (1st) in organizing and training the crew, the success of this action is in a great measure to be attributed. I have confided greatly in him, and have never found my confidence misplaced. For judgment, coolness, and decision in times of difficulty, few can surpass him. This is the second action in which he has been engaged in this war, and in both he has been successful. His greatest pride is to earn a commander's commission by fighting for, instead of heiring it.

From Lieut. Henly (2d,) and Lieut. Voorhees, (acting 3d, who has also been twice successfully engaged,) I received every assistance that zeal, ardor, and experience could afford. The fire from their two divisions was terrible, and directed with the greatest precision

and coolness.

In Sailing Master Percival, whose great wish and pride it is to obtain a lieutenant's commission, and whose unremitting and constant attention to duty, added to his professional knowledge, entitles him to it in my opinion, I found an able, as well as willing assistant. He handled the ship, as if he had been working her into a roadstead. Mr. David Cole, acting Carpenter, I have also found such an able and valuable man in his occupation, that I must request in the most earnest manner, that he may receive a warrant; for I feel confident, that to his uncommon exertion, we in a great measure owe the getting our prize into port. From 11 A. M. until 6 P. M. he was over her side,

stopping shot holes, on a grating, and, when the ordinary resources failed of success, his skill soon supplied him with efficient ones. Mr. Philip Myers, master's mate, has also conducted himself in such a manner as to warrant my recommendation of him as a master. He is a seaman, navigator, and officer; his family in New-York is respected, and he would prove an acquisition to the service. My clerk, Mr. John S. Townsend is anxious to obtain through my means a midshipman's warrant, and has taken pains to qualify himself for it by volunteering, and constantly performing a midshipman's duty—indeed, I have but little use for a clerk, and he is as great a proficient as any of the young midshipmen, the whole of whom behaved in a manner that was pleasing to me, and must be gratifying to you, as it gives an earnest of what they will make in time-3 only have been to sea before, and 1 only in a man of war, yet they were as much at home, and as much disposed to exert themselves as any officer in the ship. Lieut. Nicholson speaks in high terms of the conduct of Messrs Greeves and Rodgers, midshipmen, who were in the prize with him.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obe't serv't, L. WARRINGTON.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES, &c.

UNOFFICIAL PARTICULARS.

The Epervier, being to windward, gallantly met the Peacock; but the battle would have ended very soon, had not Capt. Warrington hailed, to ascertain whether she had struck, (her colors being shot away,) by the time spent in which he lost a commanding position; for the action appeared to have ceased for the moment, and the brave Warrington would not shed blood wantonly. The force of the vessels in guns and weight of metal is the same, each rating 18, and carrying 22; but in men we had some superiority, the British having only 128, and we about 160; but the disparity of the execution done excites anew our wonder. The

hull of the *Peacock* was not struck by a round shot, whereas on the larboard side of the *Epervier* between 50 and 60 took effect, many of them within a foot of the water line, and she was otherwise dreadfully mauled, and had one of her guns dismounted, with 5 feet water in her hold. She is one of the finest vessels of her class in the British navy, built in 1812. It is said that "when she left London, bets were three to one, that she would take an American sloop of war or small frigate."

The Peacock's length is 118 ft.—breadth of beam 32 ft.—depth of hold 14 ft.—tonnage 509—she mounts 20 guns—had 160 men—killed none, wounded 2, shots in her hull, none. The Epervier's length 107 ft.—breadth of beam 32 ft.—depth of hold 14 ft.—tonnage 477. She mounted 18 guns, same calibre with those of the Peacock—had 128 men—killed 11, wounded

15, shots in her hull 45!

The *Epervier* was sold at Savannah and purchased by government for *fifty five thousand dollars*.

WASP AND REINDEER.

LETTER FROM JOHNSTON BLAKELEY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR, U. S. Sloop Wasp, L'Orient, 8 July, 1814.

On Tuesday, the 28th ult. being then in lat. 48° 36' N. and long. 11° 15' W. we fell in with, engaged, and after an action of 19 minutes, captured, his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war the *Reindeer*, William Manners Esq. commander. Annexed are the minutes of our proceedings prior to, and during the continuance of the action.

Where all did their duty, and each appeared anxious to excel, it is very difficult to discriminate. It is, however, only rendering them their merited due, when it is declared of Lieuts. Reilly and Bury, 1st and 3d of this vessel, and whose names will be among those of the conquerors of the Guerriere and Java; and of Mr. Tillinghast, 2d lieutenant, who was greatly in-

THE WASP AND REINDEER.



strumental in the capture of the Boxer, that their conduct and courage on this occasion fulfilled the highest expectation and gratified every wish. Sailing Master Carr is also entitled to great credit for the zeal and ability with which he discharged his various duties.

The cool and patient conduct of every officer and man, while exposed to the fire of the shifting guns of the enemy, and without an opportunity of returning it, could only be equalled by the animation and ardor exhibited, when actually engaged, or by the promptitude and firmness with which every attempt of the enemy to board was met and successfully repelled. Such conduct may be seen but cannot well be described.

The Reindeer mounted sixteen 24lb. carronades, two long 6 or 9 pounders, and a shifting 12 pound carronade, with a complement on board of 118 men. Her crew were said to be the pride of Plymouth.

Our loss in men has been severe, owing in part to the proximity of the two vessels and the extreme smoothness of sea, but chiefly in repelling boarders. That of the enemy, however, was infinitely more so, as will be seen by the list of killed and wounded on both sides.

Six round shot struck our hull, and many grape which did not penetrate far. The fore-mast received a 24lb. shot which passed through its centre, and our rigging and sails were a good deal injured.

The Reindeer was literally cut to pieces in a line with her ports; her upper works, boats, and spare spars were one complete wreck. A breeze springing up next afternoon, her fore-mast went by the board.

Having received all the prisoners on board, which from the number of wounded occupied much time, together with their baggage, the *Reindeer* was on the evening of the 29th set on fire, and in a few hours blew up.

I have the honor to be,

very respectfully, your most obe't serv't,

J. BLAKELEY

Hon. WILLIAM JONES, &c.

Minutes of the action between the U.S. Sloop Wasp, and H.B. M. Sloop Reindeer on the 28th of June 1814, in lat. 48° 36′ N. and long. 11° 15′ W.

At 4 A. M. light breezes and cloudy; at \(\frac{1}{4} \) after 4, discovered two sails, two points before the lec-beam, kept away in chase; shortly after discovered one sail on the weather beam; altered the course and hauled by in chase of the sail to windward; at 8, sailed to windward, bore E, N. E. wind very light; at 10, the stranger sail, bearing E. by N. hoisted an English ensign and pendant, and displayed a signal at the main (blue and yellow diagonally,) Meridian, light airs and cloudy; at 3 past 12, the enemy showed a blue and white flag diagonally at the fore, and fired a gun: 15 minutes after L called all hands to make the sail of the sai gun; 15 minutes after 1, called all hands to quarters and prepared for action; 22 minutes after 1, believing we could weather the enemy, tacked ship and stood for him; 50 minutes after 1, hoisted our colors and fired a gun to windward, which was answered by the enemy with another to windward; 20 minutes after 2, the enemy still standing from us, set the royals; 25 minutes after 2, set the flying gib; 29 minutes after 2, set the upper stay-sails; 32 minutes after 2, the enemy having tacked for us, took in the stay-sails; 37 minutes after 2, furled the royals: 51 minutes after 2, seeing that the enemy would be able to weather us, tacked ship; 3 minutes after 3, the enemy hoisted his flying gib; brailed up our mizen; 15 minutes after 3, the enemy on our weather quarter, distant about sixty yards, fired his shifting gun, a 12lb. carronade, at us, loaded with round and grape shot, from his top-gallant fore-castle; 17 minutes after 3, fired the same gun a second time; 19 minutes after 3, fired it a third time; 21 minutes after 3, fired it a fourth time, 24 minutes after 3, a fifth shot, all from the same gun. Finding the enemy did not get sufficiently on the beam to enable us to bring our guns to bear, put the helm a-lee, and at 26 minutes after 3, commenced the action with the after carronade on the starboard side, and fired in succession: 34 minutes after 3, hauled up

the main-sail; 40 minutes after 3, the enemy having his bow in contact with our larboard quarter, endeavored to board us, but was repulsed in every attempt; at 44 minutes after 3, orders were given to board in turn, which were promptly executed, when all resistance immediately ceased; and at 45 minutes after 3, the enemy hauled down his flag.

J. BLAKELY.

List of killed and wounded on board the United States sloop of war Wasp, in the action with the Reindeer.

KILLED—Five seamen.
WOUNDED—Twenty one.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	-		-	-	5
Wounded	-	0	•	-	21

List of the killed and wounded on board his B. M. sloop of war Reindeer.

KILLED—William Manners, Esq. commander; John Thos. Barton, and 23 petty officers and seamen.

WOUNDED—Thos. Chambets, 1st lieutenant: Richard Jones, master, and 40 petty officers and seamen.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed		35
Wounded-dangerously	-	10
Severely	-	17
Slightly	-	15
Whole number wounded		42

N. B. More than half the wounded were, in consequence of the severity and extent of their wounds, put on board a Portuguese brig, called the *Lisbon Packet*, on the third day after action, to wit, 1st July, bound to plymouth, England.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN J. BLAKELEY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR, U. S. Sloop Wasp, L'Orient, S July, 1814.

I have the honor to announce to you the arrival of this ship to day at this place.—By the pilot who carried us out of Portsmouth N. H. I had the satisfaction to make you acquainted with our having left that place, and again had the pleasure of addressing you by the French national brig Olive, and which was the first vessel we had spoken since our departure from the United States. From the time of our sailing I continued the rout pointed out in your instructions, until our arrival at this place, during which we have been so fortunate as to make several captures; a list of which will accompany this.—These with their eargoes were wholly destroyed, with one exception. This was the Galliott Henrietta, which was permitted to return with prisoners,38 in number, after throwing overboard the greater part of her cargo, leaving only sufficient to ballast her. When arrived on our crusing ground, I found it impossible to maintain any thing like a station, and was led, in chase, farther up the English channel then was intended. After arriving on soundings, the number of neutrals, which are now passing, kept us almost constantly in pursuit. It gives me much pleasure to state to you the very healthy condition of the crew of the Wasp during the cruise: sometimes without one on the sick list, and at no time any who remained there more than a few days. Great praise is due to Dr. Clark for his skill and attention at all times; but particularly after the action with the Reindeer, his unweared assiduity to the necessities of the wounded was highly conspicious.

The ship is at present under quarantine, but we expect to be released from it tomorrow, when the wounded will be sent to the hospital, and every exertion

made to prepare the Wasp for sea.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, Hon. Wm. Jones, J. BLAKELEY.

Secretary of the navy.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN BLAKELEY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

U. S. Sloop Wasp, L' Orient, 10 July, 1814. After the capture of his B. M. sloop of war, the Reindeer, it was my wish to have continued the cruise, as directed by you. I was however necessitated to relinquish this desire after a few days, from a consideration of the wounded of our crew, whose wounds had at this season become offensive, and aggravated by the number of prisoners on board at the time, being seventy-seven in number. Fearing, from the crowded state of the Wasp, that some valuable lives might be lost, if retained on board, was compelled, though with reluctance, to make the first neutral port. Those belonging to the Reindeer, who were dangerously wounded, were put on board a Portuguese brig bound to England three days after the action, and from the winds which prevailed, arrived probably in two or three days after their departure. Their surgeon, the captain's clerk, and officers' servants, and the crew of the Orange Boven, were put on board of the same vessel to attend upon them. Since our arrival at this place we have experienced every civility from the public authorities. Our quarantine was only for a few hours, and our wounded, fourteen in number, were carried yesterday to the hospital, where they were comfortably situated. Our fore-mast, although badly wounded, can be repaired, and will be taken on shore as soon as possible. All other damages sustained can be repaired by ourselves.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

your most obedient servant,

Hon. W. Jones, &c. J. BLAKELY.

LETTER FROM J. BLAKELEY ESQ. TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. Sloop of war Wasp, at sea, off Belle Isle, Sir, 27 August, 1814.

It is with sincere sorrow that I have to announce to you the decease of Midshipmen Henry S. Langdon

and Frank Toscan. They were wounded in the rencontre with the Reindeer, and all our efforts to save them, after our arrival, proved unavailing. It was their first essay, and although wounded, remained at their posts until the contest terminated. The constancy and courage with which they bore their sufferings leads to the melancholy, though proud reflection, of what they might have been, had providence ordained otherwise. Every respect due to worth was shown to their memory.

It is with regret that I have to inform you of the delays we have experienced at this place, but had they been of shorter duration, we could not possibly have sailed, as one continued westerly wind has prevailed from the hour of our arrival up to the present

The course pointed out in your instructions having been interrupted, I shall endeavor to fulfil your further

intentions as far as possibly be in my power.

With great satisfaction, I add, that every aid in the power of Mr. Crawford has been promptly afforded, and that I feel under many obligations to him for his attention and assistance.

We are now off this place with a fair wind and fa-

vorable prospects.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

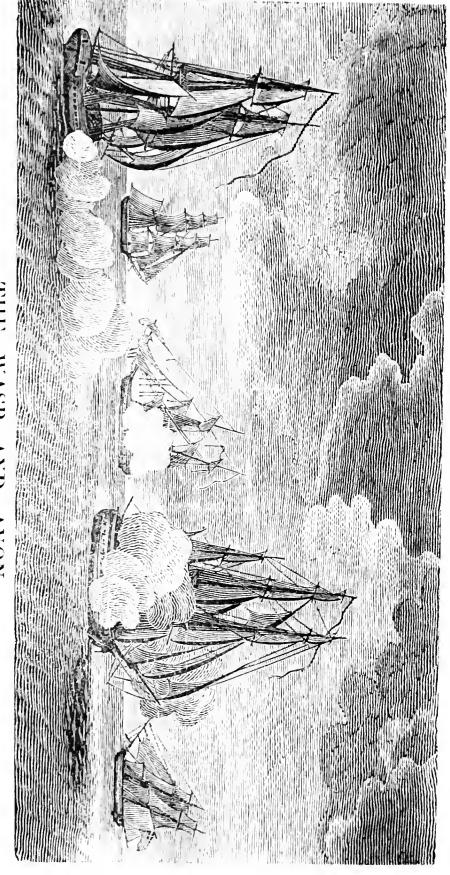
J. BLAKELY. Hon. W. Jones, &c.

WASP AND AVON.

LETTER FROM CAPT. BLAKELEY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. Sloop Wasp, at sea, lat. 41 ° N. long. 11 ° W 11th Sept. 1814. SIR,

AFTER a protracted and tedious stay at L'Orient, had at last the pleasure of leaving that place on Saturday, 27th of August. On the 30th, captured the British brig Lettice, Henry Cockbain master; and on



THE WASP AND AVON.



the 31st of August, the British brig Bon Accord, Adam Durno master. In the morning of the 1st of September, discovered a convoy of 10 sail to leward, in charge of the Armada 74, and a bomb ship; stood for them and succeeded in cutting out the British brig Mary, John D. Allen master, laden with brass cannon, taken from the Spaniards, iron cannon and military stores from Gibraltar to England: removed the prisoners, set her on fire, and endeavored to capture another of the convoy, but was chased off by the Ar-mada. On the evening of the same day at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6, while going free, discovered four vessels, nearly at the same time, two on the starboard, and two on the larboard bow, being the farthest to windward. At 7, the chase, a brig, commenced making signals, with flags, which could not be distinguished, for want of light, and soon after made various ones, with lanterns, rockets, and guns. At 29 minutes after 9, having the chase under our leebow, the 13lb. caronade was directed to be fired into him, which he returned; ran under his lee-bow to prevent his escaping, and commenced the action. At 10 o'clock, believing the enemy to be silenced, orders were given to cease firing, when I hailed and asked if he had surrendered. No answer being given to this and his firing having recommenced, it was agained returned. At 12 minutes after 10, the enemy having suffered greatly, and having made no return to our last two broadsides, I hailed him the second time to know if he had surendered, when he answered in the affirmative. The guns were then ordered to be secured, and the boat lowered to take posession. In the act of lowering the boat, a second brig was discovered a little distance astern and standing for us. Sent the crew to their quarters, prepared every thing for another action, and awaited his coming up. At 36 minutes after 10, discovered two more sails astern, standing towards us. now felt myself compelled to forgo the satisfaction of destroying the prize. Our braces having been cut away, we kept off the wind until others could be rove,

and with the expectation of drawing the second brig from his companions; but in this last we were disappointed. The second brigcontinued to approach us until she came close to our stern, when she haulted by the wind, fired her broadside, which cut our rigging and sails considerably, and shot away a lower main cross tree, and retraced her steps to join her consorts; when we were necessitated to abandon the prize. He appeared in every respect a total wreck. He continued for some time firing guns of distress, until probably delivered by the two last vessels who made their appearance.

The second brig could have engaged us if he thought proper, as he neared us fast: but contented himself with firing a broadside, and immediately returned to his companions.

It is with real satisfaction I have again the pleasure of bearing testimony to the merits of Lieut. Reilly, Tillinghast, Baury and Sailing Master Carr: and to the good conduct of every officer and man on board the Wasp. Their divisions and departments were attended and supplied with the utmost regularity and abundance, which, with the good order maintained, together with the vivacity and precision of their fire, reflects on them the greatest credit. Our loss is two killed, and one slightly wounded with a wad. The hull received four round shot, and the fore-mast many grape shot. Our rigging and sails suffered a great deal. Every damage has been repaired the day after, with the exception of our sails.

Of the vessels with whom we were engaged, nothing positive can be said with regard to her name or force. While hailing him previous to his being fired into, it was blowing fresh (then going ten knots) and the name was not distinctly understood. Of her force, the four shot which struck us are all 32 pounds in weight, being a pound and three quarters heavier than any belonging to this vessel. From this circumstance, the number of men in her tops, her general appear-

ance and great length, she is believed to be one of the largest brigs in the British navy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

Hon. W. Jones, &c. J. BLAKELEY.

P. S. I am told the enemy, after his surrender, asked for assistance, and said he was sinking—the probability of this is confirmed by his firing single guns for some time after his capture.

List of Killed and wounded on board the U. S. Sloop of war the Wasp Johnston Blakeley, Esq. commander, in the action with his Britannic Majesty, s Sloop of war——, on the 1st of September 1814.

KILLED-Joseph Martin, boatswain; Henry Staples, quarter gunner.

WOUNDED-One. seaman.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	_	-	_	_	2
Wounded	-	-	-	_	1
0					
		Totai			3

Extract of a private letter from an officer of the United States Sloop Wasp.

At sea, September 23, 1814.

"Capt. Blakely, I believe, sends official accounts up to this date, doubtless for publication. To his letters therefore I refer you for correct particulars regarding our cruise.

The Wasp has been one of the most successful cruisers out of the United States. She has been the favorite of Fortune, and we offer thanks to divine

Providence for its support and protection.

"She has now been three months and five days at sea, with a complement of 173 men, whose ages average only 23 years. The greatest part so green, that is, unaccustomed to the sea, that they were sick for a week. In that time however she has destroyed twelve

British merchant vessels and their cargoes, the whole value of which, I presume, was not less than 200,000 pounds sterling. The thirteenth merchantman we are now despatching to the United States. She is the first we have attempted to send in but being an uncommon fast sailer, we have great hopes of her safe arrival; and for my part, with judicious management, I have no doubt of it. She is a very beautiful brig of 253 tons, coppered to the bends and copper fastened, and has a very valuable cargo on board, consisting of brandy, wines, cambrics, &c. She was from Liverpool bound to Bordeaux, thence to Pensacola.

"The Wasp is a beautiful ship, and the finest sea boat, I believe in the world; our officers and crew, young and ambitious—they fight with more cheerfulness than they do any other duty. Capt. Blakeley is a brave and discreet officer; as cool and collected in

action as at table."

BRITISH ACCOUNT.

Cork, September 7, 1814.

On Thursday last, his Majesty's ships Castillian, Lieut. Lloyd, (acting) and Avon Hon. Capt. Arbuthnot, having sailed hence about a month ago, gave chase to an American schooner privateer, (having previously recaptured a vessel taken by her,) but owing to the superior sailing of the Castillian, she left the Avon a considerable distance behind, who, after a short time, found herself in sight of a vessel, which she hailed and demanded who she was; upon which she replied, "heave to, and I'll let you know who I am; (this was about 9 at night,) and fired a gun at the Avon, when a most sanguinary action commenced, which continued until 11 o'clock; she then sheared off, and said, "this is the Wasp." She appeared in a sinking state, and glad to get off. The Avon then fired signal guns to the Castillian. Upon the Castillian coming to the Avon, she fell in with the Wasp, and demanded who she was; to which she made no answer. The Castillian luffed under her lee quarter and gave her a broad-

side, and then hailed again—but no answer, nor yet a single musket fired. The Castillian finding the sinking state of the Avon, made every effort to save the lives of her brave crew: fortunately the whole were saved. As the last boat with the wounded had got about half way to the Castillian, the Avon went down head foremost.

We lament to say, that between the second and third broadside, Lieut. Prendergast, the gallant first lieutenant of the Avon received a mortal wound across the belly, from a grape shot, while in the act of cheering the crew. The Avon had nine killed and thirty three wounded. As soon as the Castillian had discharged the duties of humanity, in taking on board the Avon's crew, she made all sail for the Wasp, who appeared so cut up, as to be in a sinking state; but could not make out any trace whatever of her.

Names of the superior officers on board the Avon: Hon. John James Arbuthnot, captain; John Harvey, first lieutenant; John Prendergast, second do.; and

James Allen, master.

The Tartarus sloop of war, joined the Castilian as the Avon was sinking, and took on board forty of her men.

VICTORY ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

COPIES OF LETTERS FROM COM: MACDONOUGH TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. Ship Saratoga, off Plattsburg, S1R, September 11, 1814.

THE Almighty has been pleased to grant us a signal victory on Lake Champlain, in the capture of 1 frigate, 1 brig, and 2 sloops of war of the enemy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Hon WILLIAM JONES, T. MACDONOUGH. Sec'y of the navy.

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SIR, September 13, 1814.

By Lieut. Commandant Cassin, I have the honor to convey to you the flags of his Britannic Majesty's late squadron, captured on the 11th inst. by the United States squadron under my command. Also my despatches relating to that occurance, which should have been in your possession at an earlier period, but for the difficulty in arranging different statements.

The squadron under my command now lies at Plattsburg. It will bear considerable diminution, and still leave a force sufficient to repel any attempt of the enemy in this quarter. I shall wait your order what to

do with the whole or any part thereof.

I have the honor to be, &c.

T. MACDONOUGH. Hon W. Jones,

Secretary of the navy.

SIR, September 13, 1814.

I have the honor to give you the particulars of the action which took place on the 11th instant on this lake.

For several days the enemy were on their way to Plattsburg, by land and water, and it being well understood that an attack would be made at the same time by their land and naval forces, I determined to

await at anchor the approach of the latter.

At 8 A. M. the look-out boat announced the approach of the enemy. At 9 he anchored in a line ahead, at about 300 yards distance from my line; his ship opposed to the Saratoga, his brig to the Eagle, Capt. Robert Henly his galleys, 13 in number, to the schooner, sloop, and a division of our galleys; I of his sloops assisting their ship and brig, the other assisting their galleys: our remaining galleys with the Saratoga and $oldsymbol{E}agle$.

In this situation the whole force on both sides became engaged, the Saratoga suffering much from the heavy fire of the Confiance. I could perceive at the same time, however, that our fire was very destructive to her. The Ticonderoga, Lieut. Com. Cassin, gallantly sustained her full share of the action. At 1 past

10 o'clock, the Eagle, not being able to bring her guns to bear, cut her cable and anchored in a more eligible position, between my ship and the Ticonderoga, where she was much annoyed by the enemy, but unfortunately leaving me exposed to a galling fire from the enemy's brig. Our guns on the starboard side being nearly all dismounted, or not manageable, a stern anchor was let go, the bow cable cut, and the ship winded with a fresh broadside on the enemy's ship, which soon after surrendered. Our broadside was then sprung to bear on the brig, which surrendered in 15 minutes after.

The sloop that was opposed to the Eagle had struck some time before and drifted down the line, the sloop which was with their galleys having struck also.

Three of their galleys are said to be sunk; the others pulled off. Our galleys were about obeying with alacrity the signal to follow them, when all the vessels were reported to me to be in a sinking state; it then became necessary to annul the signal to the galleys and order their men to the pumps.

I could only look at the enemy's galleys going off in a shattered condition, for there was not a mast in either squadron that could stand to make sail on; the lower rigging being nearly all shot away, hung down as though it had been just placed over the mast heads.

The Saratoga had 55 round shot in her hull, the Confiance 105. The enemy's shot passed principally just over our heads, as there were not 20 whole hammocks in the nettings at the close of the action, which lasted without intermission 2 hours and 20 minutes.

The absence and sickness of Lieut. Raymond Perry, left me without the services of that excellent officer; much ought fairly to be attributed to him for his great care and attention in disciplining the ship's crew as her 1st Lieutenant. His place was filled by a gallant young officer, Lieut. Peter Gamble, who, I regret to inform you was killed early in the action. Acting Lieut. Valette worked the 1st and 2d divisions of guns with able effect. Sailing-Master Brum's attention to

the springs, and in the execution of the order to wind the ship, and occasionally at the guns, meets with my entire approbation, also Capt. Youngs, commanding the acting marines, who took his men to the guns. Mr. Beale, purser, was of great service at the guns, and in carrying my orders throughout the ship, with Midshipman Montgomery. Master's Mate Joshua Justin, had command of the 3d division: his conduct during the action was that of a brave and correct officer. Midshipmen Monteath, Graham, Williamson, Platt, Thwing, and acting Midshipman Baldwin, all behaved well, and gave evidence of their making valuable officers.

The Saratoga was twice set on fire by hot shot from

the enemy's ship.

I close, sir, this communication with feelings of gratitude for the able support I received from every officer and man attached to the squadron which I have the honor to command.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Sir your most obedient servant,

Hon. W. Jones, T. MACDONOUGH.

Secretary of the navy.

P. S. Accompanying this is a list of killed and wounded, a list of prisoners, and a precise statement of both forces engaged. Also letters from Capt. Henley and Lieut. Com. Cassin.

T. M.

Return of killed and wounded on board the United States squadron on Lake Champlain, in the engagement with the British fleet on the 11th September, 1814.

Ship Saratoga. KILLED—Peter Gamble, lieutenant; Thomas Butler, quarter gunner; James Norberry, boatswain's mate; Abraham Davis, quarter master; William Wyer, sail maker; and twenty-three seamen.

WOUNDED—Twenty-nine.

Brig Eagle. KILLED-Thirteen.

WOUNDED-Joseph Smith, lieutenant; William A. Spencer, acting lieutenant; Francis Breeze, master's mate; Abraham Walters, pilot; and sixteen seamen.

Schooner Ticonderoga. KILLED-John Stansbury, lieutenant; John Fisher and John Atkinson, boat-

swain's mates; and three seamen.

WOUNDED-Six.

Sloop Preble. KILLED-Two.

WOUNDED-None.

Gun-boat Borer. Killed—Three.

WOUNDED-One.

Gun-boat Centipede. Wounded-One.

Gun-boat Wilmer. WOUNDED-One.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Saratoga -	- 28	29
Eagle -	- 13	20
Ticonderoga	- 6	6
Preble -	- 2	0
Borer -	- 3	1
Centipede -	- 0	1
Wilmer -	- 0	1
Total	59	58

Gun-boats Nettle, Allen, Viper, Burrows, Ludlow, Alwyn, Ballard-None killed or wounded.

GEORGE BEALE, jr. Purser.

Statement of the American force engaged on the 11th September, 1814.

Saratoga, eight long 24 pounders, six 42 pound carronades, and twelve 32 pound carronades

Eagle, twelve 23 pound carronades, and eight 20 long 18s

Ticonderoga, eight long 12 pounders, four long 18 pounders, and five 32 pound carronades 17

Preble seven long 9 pounders

Ten galleys, viz .- Allen, Burrows, Borer, Net-

tle, Viper, Centipede, one long 24 pounder
and one 18 pound columbiad each - 12
Ludlow, Wilmer, Alwin, Ballard, 1 long 12
pounder each 4
Guns, S6
Recapitulation—fourteen long 24 pounders, six 42
pound carronades, twenty-nine 32 pound carronades,
twelve long 18 pounders, twelve long 12 pounders,
seven long 9 pounders, six 18 pound columbiads.
Total 86 guns. T. MACDONOUGH
Statement of the Enemy's force engaged on the 11th of September, 1814.
Frigate Confiance, twenty-seven long 24 pounders,
four 32 pound carronades, six 24 pound car-
ronades, and two long 18 pounders on the birth
deck 39
Brig Linnet, Sixteen long twelve pounders - 16 Sloop Chub,* ten 18 pound carronades, one long
6 pounder 11
Sloop Finch,* six 18 pound carronades, one 18 pound columbiad, and four long 6 pounders - 11
Thirteen galleys, viz Sir James Yeo, Sir George
Prevost, Sir Sidney Beckwith, one long 24
pounder, and one 32 lb. carronade each - 6
Broke, one 18 pounder, and one 32 lb. carronade - 2
Murry, one 18 pounder, and one 18 lb. carronade - 2
Wellington, Tecumseh, and one other, name un- known, one 18 pounder each 3
Drummond, Simcoe and 3 others, names un-
known, one 32 lb carronade each 5
Total, guns, 95
Recapitulation—thirty long 24 pounders, seven 18
pounders, sixteen 12 pounders, five 6 pounders, thir-
teen 32 nound carronades, six 24 pound carronades,

^{*} These sloops were formerly the U. S. Growler and Eagle.

seventeen 18 pound carronades, one 18 pound columbiad. Total 95 guns.

T. MACDONOUGH

COPY OF A LETTER FROM LIEUT. CASSIN TO COM. MACDO-NOUGH.

U. S. Schooner Ticonderoga, Plattsburg Bay, Sir, September 12, 1814.

It is with pleasure I state, that every officer and man under my command did their duty yesterday.

Your's respectfully,

Com. T. Macdonough. STEPHEN CASSIN,
Lieut. commanding.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM LIEUT. HENLEY TO COM. MAC-DONOUGH.

Sir, U. S. Brig Eagle, Plattsburg, Sept. 12, 1814.

I am happy to inform you that all my officers and men acted bravely, and did their duty in the battle of

yesterday with the enemy.

I shall have the pleasure of making a more particular representation of the respective merits of my gallant officers to the honorable the secretary of the navy.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

R. HENLEY.

P. S. We had 39 round shot in our hull (mostly 24 pounders) 4 in our lower masts—and we were well peppered with grape. I enclosed my boatswain's report.

R. H.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM GEORGE BEALE, JR. TO COM.
MACDONOUGH.

SIR, U. S. Ship Saratoga Sept. 13, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose you a list of the killed and wounded on board the different vessels of the squadron under your command, in the action of the 11th inst. It is impossible to ascertain correctly the loss of the enemy. From the best information received from the British officers, from my own observations, and from various lists found on board the Confiance, I calculate the number of men on board that ship at the commencement of the action at 270, of whom at least 180 were killed and wounded, and on board the other captured vessels at least 80 more, making in the whole, killed and wounded, 260. This is doubtless short of the real number, as many were thrown overboard from the Confiance during the engagement.

The muster books must have been thrown overboard, or otherwise disposed of, as they are not to be found.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

your obedient servant, GEORGE BEALE, jr. Purser.

Com. T. MACDONOUGH.

List of British officers captured on the 11th September, on Lake Champlain, and sent to Greenbush.

Capt. Daniel Pring, on parole; Lieutenants Hicks, Creswick, Robinson, M'Glie, Drew, Hornby, Child, and Fitzpatrick; Sailing Master Bryden; Masters' Mates Clark and Simmonds; Surgeon Todd; Purser Gile; Captain's Clerk Guy; Midshipmen Aire, Boudell, Toorke, Kewstra; Davidson, boatswain; Elvin, gunner; Mickell, gunner; Cox, carpenter; Parker, purser; Martin, surgeon; M'Cabe, assistant surgeon.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM COM. MACDONOUGH TO BRIG. GEN. MACOMB.

U. S. Ship Saratoga, off Plattsburg, Dear Sir, September 13, 1814.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Capt. White Youngs, and a list of killed and wounded attached to his command.

I beg leave to recommend Capt. Youngs to your particular notice; during the action his conduct was such as to meet with my warmest approbation. I feel much indebted to him for his personal valor and

example of coolness and intrepidity to his own men, as well as to the sailors. He volunteered in a sinking boat to carry my order to the gallies, for close action, in the hottest part of it; and supplied the guns with his men as fast as the sailors were disabled.

I am with much respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. MACOMB, T. MACDONOUGH. of U. S. army.

LETTER FROM GEN. MACOMB TO THE SEC'Y OF WAR.

Capt. Youngs of the 15th, is an officer of distinguished merit, and has conducted himself with the greatest propriety on board the fleet. By his example and attention we have been able to keep the fleet manned from the line, which has been the means of contributing to the result of the naval engagement; I therefore recommend him to the particular notice of the war department.

September 18, 1814. ALEX. MACOMB.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM GAPT. YOUNGS TO COM. MACDO-NOUGH.

United States Ship Saratoga Lake Champlain, S1R, September 14, 1814.

I have the honor of encloseing to you a list of killed and wounded troops of the line (acting marines on board the squadron, Lake Champlain) in the action of the 11th instant.

In attempting to do justice to the brave officers and men I have had the honor to command, my feeble abilities fall far short of my wishes—First Lieut. Morrison, 33d infantry, stationed on board the U. S brig Eagle, was wounded, but remained on deck during the action, animating his men by his honorable conduct. Second Lieut. James Young, 6th infantry, on board the U. S. schooner, Ticonderoga, merits my warmest thanks: I would particularly recommend him to your notice. Second Lieut. William B. Howell, 15th infantry in the U. S. ship, Saratoga, rendered me every

assistance; notwithstanding his having been confined for ten days of a fever, yet, at the commencement of the action, he was found on deck, and continued until the enemy had struck, when he was borne to his bed. I would also recommend him to your notice.

The conduct of the non-commissioned officers and privates was so highly honorable to their country and themselves, it would be superfluous to particularize

them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your obedient servant,
Com. T. Macdonough, &c. WHITE YOUNGS,
Capt. 15th Inf. com'ing detach.
of acting marines.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM LIEUT. HENLEY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Permit me to make you acquainted with that part of the action of yesterday, which was particularly borne by the vessel which I have the honor to command, as it may not appear in the official report of Capt. Macdonough, whose duty it is to make a true and impartial statement of facts.

Being at anchor in the harbor of Plattsburg, in a line north and south, at the distance of about 100 yards the Eagle north, the Saratoga in the centre, and the Ticonteroga south, the enemy approached, in a line a breast, with a favorable wind, which enabled him to choose his position; his brig taking her station on the stabord bow of the Eagle, at the distance of about a mile, his ship about one point abaft her [the Eagle's] beam, and the sloop Linnet, of 11 guns, making an effort to obtain a raking position under our stern. Perceiving the object of the sloop, I ordered her a broadside, which compelled her immediately to strike her colours.

At the moment when the enemy's ship had approached within point-blank distance, the Eagle commenced upon her a most destructive fire of her whole

broadside, excepting the two long 18s forward, which were occasionally discharged at the enemy's brig, who frequently relieved her position and kept up a ra-king and most destructive fire upon this vessel.

I was confident that it was of the highest importance, in order to insure success, to endeavour first to carry the enemy's ship. For a great length of time after the commencement of the action, the ship levelled her whole force upon the Eagle, dealing forth destruction.

After having sustained the severest of the action for more than one hour-having my springs shot awaymany of my starboard guns disabled, and not being in a situation to bring one of them to bear upon either the enemy's ship or brig, I ordered the cable cut and cast the brig, taking an advantageous position a little south of the Saratoga, bringing my larboard broadside to bear upon the ship, which was very soon compelled to haul down her colours. Our fire was now directed at the brig, which struck in the space of eight minutes, and our contest terminated in victory. now turned our attention toward the gallies, some of which, it is believed, sunk, and the residue made their escape. The Eagle, was in too shattered a condition to pursue them.

I have the honor to enclose the surgeon's report of the killed and wounded on board the Eagle, by which you will perceive there were 13 killed and 27 wounded, most of them severely: also a copy of the report of the meritorious conduct of my officers and men, which I made to Capt. Macdonough, for your information,

and which he has since informed me he had lost.

I have the honor to be.

Sir, with high respect, your obe't serv't. ROBERT HENLEY

Another letter from Capt. Henley to the Secretary of war, of the above date, encloses his report of killed and wounded, and recommends Lieut. Joseph Smith, Acting Lieut. Spencer, Acting Sailing-master Record, Acting Lieut. Loomis, Midshipmen Chamberlain, Machesny and Tardy, Surgeon Stoddard, Volunteer Loomis, Mr. Smith the gunner, Mr. Johnson the carpenter, Mr. Willson the boatswain, as having discharged their duties as became Americans.

PARTICULARS.

Com. Macdonough is the son of Dr. Macdonough, late of New-Castle county, state of Delaware. He was a midshipman under Com. Decatur, at Tripoli, and one of the gallant band that destroyed the *Philadel-phian*. At the time of the battle on Lake Champlain, he was about 28 years of age. He is a religious man, as well as a hero, and prayed with his brave men on the morning of the victory. All the officers on board the commodore's ship were either killed or wounded. He was asked how he escaped amid such carnage, and replied, pointing to heaven, "There was a power above which determined the fate of man."

He had repeatedly to work his own guns, when his men at them were shot and three times he was driven

across the deck by splinters.

At one time during the battle, Macdonough had all his guns on one side but two dismounted, when he wore his ship. The enemy endeavouring to do the same, failed and gave us an opportunity to rake him. Our superior gunnery is again provided, as the enemy had two to one of ours killed or wounded; and they had locks to their guns, which we had not

The gallies did but little, and the enemy's gallies, which were distant spectators, pulled off when they

saw their fleet was beaten.

The battle was exceedingly obstinate; the enemy fought gallantly; but the superiority of our gunnery was irresistible. We fired much oftener than they did. All the vessels were much wrecked.

The killed on both sides have a very unusual proportion to the wounded—on ours 52 to 58! This is perhaps unprecedented, and may serve to shew the warmth and closeness of the action.

In the hottest of the action, a cock in the commodore's ship flew into the shrowds, and crowed three times! The crew seized the happy omen, and shouted victory! This little incident must have had a

powerful effect on the seamen.

A sailor, who had been hard at work from the commencement until the conclusion of the fight, seeing the British flag lowered, with a smile on his countenance, addressed a companion, "Well, Jack, this is all the fun I have had this war," at the same time very leisurely wiping the sweat from his face. "I am more lucky," said the other, "for this is the second Frolic* I have had!"

The schooners *Growler* and *Tigress*, captured from us the year preceding, were desperately defended. When the former was towed into Plattsburg, she had

only five men on board on their legs.

The British loss was immense. On board the Confiance alone 160 were killed. Com. Downie fell in the early part of the action. Capt. Preng, who had been censured by Sir George Prevost, fought his brig

15 minutes after the other vessels had struck.

The British certainly supposed that the battle would have terminated in their favor. It appears evident, that they expected to defeat our squadron, to proceed to the upper end of the lake, and to establish themselves on shore. For this purpose they had provided heavy cannon for mounting, and put them on board their vessels to be landed and stationed after the engagement. Com. Macdonough found, on examining the prizes, concealed under the platform of the vessels where they served for ballast, 25 pieces, 6, 9, 12, and long 18 pounders, and a large quantity of grape and cannister shot—so happily diverted from their original purpose by the glorious victory of the 11th of September.

[&]quot;He was with Capt. Jones at the taking of the Frolic.

SIR,

LOSS OF THE PRESIDENT.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM COM. DECATUR TO THE SEC-RETARY OF THE NAVY.

> H. B. M. Ship Endymion, at sea, January 18, 1814.

THE painful duty of detailing to you the particular causes which preceded and led to the capture of the late United States frigate President, by a squadron of his Britannic Majesty's ships (as per margin) has devolved upon me. In my communication of the 14th, I made known to you my intention of proceeding to sea on the evening. Owing to some mistake of the pilot, the ship in going out grounded on the bar, where she continued to strike heavily for an hour and a half: although she had broken several of her rudder braces, and had received such other material injury as to render her return into port desirable, I was unable to, do so from the strong westerly wind which was then blowing. It being now high water, it became necessary to force her over the bar before the tide fell; in this we succeeded by 10 o'clock, when we shaped our course along the shore of Long-Island for 50 miles, and then steered S. E. by E. At 5 o'clock, three ships were discovered ahead: we immediately hauled up the ship, and passed two miles to the northward of them. At daylight we discovered four ships in chase, one on each quarter, and two astern, the leading ship of the enemy a razee. She commenced a fire upon us, but without effect. At meridian the wind became light and baffling; we had increased our distance from the razee, but the next ship astern, which was also a large ship, had gained and continued to gain upon us considerable; we immediately occupied all hands to lighten ship, by starting water, cutting away the anchors, throwing overboard provisions, cables, spare spars, boats, and every article that could be got at, keeping the sails wet from the royals down. At 3, we

THE PRESIDENT ENGAGING THE ENDYMION, WHILE PURSUED BY THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

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had the wind quite light; the enemy, who had now been joined by a brig, had a strong breeze, and were coming up with us rapidly. The Endymion (mounting 50 guns,24 pounders on the main deck) had now approached us within gun-shot, and had commenced a fire with her bow guns, which we returned from our stern. At 5 o'clock, she had obtained a position on our starboard quarter, within half point-blank shot, on which neither our stern nor quarter guns would bear; we were now steering E. by N. the wind N. W. 1 remained with her in this position for half an hour, in the hope that she would close with us on our broadside, in which case I had prepared my crew to board; but from his continuing to yaw his ship to maintain his position, it became evident that to close was not his intention. Every fire now cut some of our sails or rigging. To have continued our course under these circumstances, would have been placing it in his power to cripple us, without being subject to injury himself; and to have hauled up more to the northward to bring our stern guns to bear, would have exposed us to his raking fire. It was now dusk, when I determined to alter my course south, for the purpose of bringing the enemy abeam, and although their ships astern were drawing up fast, I felt satisfied I should be enabled to throw him out of the combat before they could come up, and was not without hopes, if the night proved dark, (of which there was every appearance) that I might still be enable to effect my escape. Our opponant kept off at the same instant we did, and our fire commenced at the same time. tinued engaged, steering south, with steering sails set, two hours and a half, when we completely succeeded in dismantling her. Previously to her dropping entirely out of the action, there were intervals of minutes, when the ships were broadside and broadside, in which she did not fire a gun. At this period, (half past S o'clock) although dark, the other ships of the squadron were in sight, and almost within gun-shot. We were of course compelled to abanden her. In resuming our former course for the purpose of avoiding the squadron, we were compelled to present our stern to our antagonist—but such was his state, though we were thus exposed and within range of his guns for half an hour, that he did not avail himself of this favorable opportunity of raking us. We continued this course until 11 o'clock when two fresh ships of the enemy (the *Pomone* and *Tenedos*) had come up. The *Pomone* had opened her fire on the larboard bow, within musket shot; the other about two cables' length astern, taking a raking position on our quarter; and the rest (with the exception of the *Endymion*) within gun-shot. Thus situated, with about one fifth of my crew killed and wounded, my ship crippled, and a more than four-fold force opposed to me, without a chance of escape left, I deemed it my duty to surrender.

It is with emotions of pride I bear testimony to the gallantry and steadiness of every officer and man I had the honor to command on this occasion; and I feel satisfied that the fact of their having beaten a force equal to themselves, in the presence and almost under the guns of so vastly a superior force, when, too, it was almost self-evident, that whatever their exertions might be, they must ultimately be captured, will be taken as evidence of what they would have performed, had the force opposed to them been in any degree equal.

It is with extreme pain I have to inform you that Lieutenants Babbit, Hamilton, and Howell fell in the action. They have left no officers of superior merit behind them.

If, Sir, the issue of this affair had been fortunate, I should have felt it my duty to have recommended to your attention Lieutenants Shubric and Gallagher. They maintained throughout the day the reputation they had acquired in former actions.

Lieut. Twiggs, of the marines, displayed great zeal, his men were well supplied and their fire incompara-

ble, so long as the enemy continued within musket

range.

Midshipman Randolph, who had charge of the forecastle division, managed it to my entire satisfaction.

From Mr. Robinson, who was serving as a volunteer, I received essential aid, particularly after I was deprived of the services of the master, and the severe loss I had sustained in my officers on the quarter deck.

Of our loss in killed and wounded, I am unable at present to give you a correct statement; the attention of the surgeon being so entirely occupied with the wounded, that he was unable to make out a correct return when I left the President; nor shall I be able to make it until our arrival in port, we having parted company with the squadron yesterday. The enclosed list, with the exception, I fear, of its being short of

the number, will be found correct.

For 24 hours after the action, it was nearly calm; and the squadron were occupied in repairing the crippled ships. Such of the crew of the President as were not badly wounded, were put on board the different ships: myself and a part of my crew were put on board this ship. On the 17th we had a gale from the eastward, when this ship lost her bowsprit, fore and main-masts and mizen top-mast, all of which were badly wounded, and was in consequence of her disabled condition, obliged to throw overboard all her upper deck guns. Her loss in killed and wounded must have been very great. I have not been able to ascertain the extent. Ten were buried after I came on board (36 hours after the action); the badly wounded, such as are obliged to keep their cots, occupy the starboard side of the gun deck from the cabin bulk-head to the main-mast. From the crippled state of the President's spars, I feel satisfied she could not have saved her masts, and I feel serious apprehensions for the safety of our wounded left on board.

It is due to Capt. Hope to state, that every atten

tion has been paid by him to myself and officers who have been placed on board his ship, that delicacy and humanity could dictate.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, Sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

Hon. B. W. Crowningshield, Secretary of the navy.

British squadron referred to in the letter.

Majestic (razee,) Endymion, Pomone, Tenedos, Despatch (brig).

List of killed and wounded on board the United States Frigate President.

KILLED—Lieutenants F. H. Babbit, and twenty two seamen.

WOUNDED—Sailing-Master Rogere, Mr. Robinson, Midshipmen Dale and Brewster, Master's Mate Parker, and fifty seamen.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

When the President first saw the British ships at day light, directly astern of her, and knowing them of course to be enemies, crowded all sail to escape—but owing to the misfortune which she sustained the night before of beating on the bar, off New-York, being deeply laden with water and provisions for a long cruise, and not having her proper trim, the enemy's leading ship the Endymion, succeeded in getting close along side of her, and brought her to action about sun-set. Both ships were under a press of sail. The Endymion was disabled and silenced, and the President, when she finally struck to the Pomone and Tenedos, was carrying royal studding sails, still endeavoring to effect her escape.

Remaining two hours on the bar was the primary cause of the lost of this noble ship—for had she passed over without difficulty, she would have been out

of sight of the British ships before day-light.

The *President*, after her capture, lost all her masts by the board in a violent gale of wind, and arrived at Bermuda under jury masts, on the 28th of January, just a fortnight from the date of her sailing from New-York. The *Endymion* arrived two days before, with the loss of her fore and main-masts, (considerably above deck by wounds) and bowsprit.

The Endymion's loss, according to the report of the

British officers, was 11 killed and 14 wounded.

Our brave commodore received a severe contusion on the breast, which knocked him down, but he soon recovered.

The lamented Lieut. Babbit, 1st of the *President*, was from Brookfield, Mass. He was mortally wounded early in the action by a round shot in the thigh, which shattered it so dreadfully, that he expired in about an hour. He was in his 25th year, and was justly esteemed one of the best officers in the service.

Lieut. Hamilton, 4th, served on the gun-deck, and was instantaneously killed towards the close of the action, by a 24lb. shot, which struck him in the abdomen, and cut him in pieces. He was the son of Paul Hamilton, Esq. of South Carolina, late secretary of the navy, and was a youth of such gentlemanly deportment, and amiable manners, as to win and retain the esteem of all who knew him. He was a great favorite in the navy, and will be long affectionately remembered by many, both in and out of the service. Mr. Hamilton was a midshipman on board the United States, when that ship took the Macedonian, and was the officer, who had the honor of bearing her colors to the city of Washington.

Lieut. Howell, 5th, lost his life by a splinter, which struck him on the head and fractured his scull. He was from New-Jersey, and was, like Hamilton, a

most excellent and exemplary youth.

In that trying engagement, the crew of the *President* behaved most nobly. The marines in particular, under Lieut. Twigs, acquitted themselves with the highest honor.

However we may lament the loss of the brave men, who fell in this contest, the services of those wounded or carried into captivity, or of the vessel herself, we rejoice that our naval glory remains untarnished, and that this capture of Decatur, like Porter's, will add to

his own fame, and the renown of his country.

In the Bermuda paper of the 3d of April, is inserted a corespondence between the governor of those islands, and Mr. Ward, the editor of the Royal Gazette, which closes on the part of the governer by withdrawing from that paper its title of Royal Gazette, and from Mr. Ward the office of his Majesty's printer. The governor appears to have been determined in this course by the pertinacious adherance of Mr. Ward to a false statement, published in his paper, of the circumstances attending the capture of the United States frigate *President*, which statement was at first corrected by him, but afterwards re-asserted and adhered to.

The Editor, in giving the reports of the capture, stated, among other things, that the President struck to the Endymion; and that after the President struck, Com. Decatur concealed 68 men in the hold of the President, for the purpose of rising on the prize crew, and recapturing her. On the appearance of this account, Capt. Hope, of the Endymion, immediately sent an officer to Com. Decatur, disclaiming any participation in the article; and the governor of the island demanded of the editor of the Gazette, that he should immediately contradict the statement; which was complied with.

The editor then repeats, that the retraction spoken of was inserted merely as an act of generosity, and a palliative for the irritated feelings of prisoners of war. He had previously declared that he had, "subsequently to the publication of the retracting article, ascertained, that the original statement was correct; and we do not (he says) hesitate unequivocally to declare, upon the best authority, that 68 men were concealed on board the *President*, and from other information we

have obtained, we are convinced the act was authorized

by Com. Decatur."

Immediately on the appearance of the above remarks, the governor of Bermuda directed a letter, of which the following are extracts, to be sent to the editor.

EXTRACTS FROM AN OFFICIAL LETTER FROM C. COOPER ESQ. PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

SIR, Government-House, Bermuda, April 15, 1815.

In your paper of Thursday last, which calls for his excellency's animadversion, you have ventured to assert, that your publication in contradiction to your original paragraph above alluded to, was issued in consequence of your having been "requested to smooth it over;" and you go on to insinuate that the statement contradicted was "founded in truth." It is impossible for his excellency to permit such a direct and positive misrepresentation to stand uncontradicted, and more especially as his excellency himself communicated to you Capt. Hope's pointed declaration, that there was not the slightest foundation whatsoever for the assertion which you had published, and that he himself and every officer in his majesty's service, felt the utmost indignation and regret at the wanton insult offered thereby to an enemy, who then being a prisoner under the protection of the British flag, was entitled to peculiar marks of delicacy and attention, of which Capt. Hope, with the nicety of honourable feeling, natural to an officer of the British navy, had felt so truly sensible, as to have sent a brother officer the moment the indecorous paragraph referred to met his eye, to express to Com. Decatur his indignation and regret at its having appeared.

His excellency at the same time stated to you his own opinion, and that of the officers of his majesty's service, that the reprehensible paragraph should be instantly and unequivocally contradicted, and not merely "smoothed over," as you have now thought proper to

declare; though at the time you seem fully impressed with the propriety of contradicting a statement, which you had erroneously put forth, and of thereby making the only retrebution which it was then in your power to offer to those, whose characters had been so unjustly defamed. His excellency felt anxious that the disavowal to be published should be couched in terms the least disagreeable to your own feelings, or hurtful to the paper, of which you are the editor.

His excellency has since seen with pain and regret, that you have subsequently, on more than one occasion, endeavored to retract the correction then made by you of your prior mis-statement, and to impress the readers of the Gazette with a belief, that your original statement was established in fact, though you had the highest authority, (that of Capt. Hope himself,) for knowing it to be completely unfounded. These attempts his excellency has hither to passed over—but your publication of Thursday imposes it upon him as a duty to himself, to Capt. Hope, and to the British nation, and in common justice to Com. Decatur, who is not present to defend himself from the aspersion which you have cast upon him, of "uttering with reference to yourselves as base a falsehood as ever was imposed upon the world," not to admit of such a document standing uncontradicted in a paper, professed to be published under the immediate author-

ity of his majesty's government.

His excellency is thoroughly aware of the great importance of preserving to the utmost extent perfect freedom of dicussion, and the fullest liberty of the press, in every part of the British dominions, and undoubtedly therefore nothing could be further from his intentions than the most distant desire to "compel a British editor to retract a statement founded in truth"—but when a statement is founded in falsehood, his excellency conceives it to be incumbent upon him, equally in duty to the British public and in support of the true character of the British press, to demand that that falsehood, whether directed against friend or foe,

should be instantly contradicted, or that the paper which thinks fit to disgrace its columns by persevering in error, should no longer be distinguished by the royal protection—and I am therefore commanded to signify to you his excellency's desire, that your ensuing publication may contain a due and respectful contradiction of those parts of your comments upon Com. Decatur's letter, which have now called for his excellency's censure, or his excellency will feel it his bounden duty to remove you from the office of his majesty's printer, which now gives a degree of weight to observations contained in your paper, to which otherwise they might not be entitled.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your obedient servant,

C. COOPER, Private Sec'y

Edmund Ward, Esq.
Editor of the Royal Gazette, Bermuda.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COM. DECATUR TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

New York, March 6, 1815.

In my official letter of January 18, I omitted to state, that a considerable number of my killed and wounded was from the fire of the Pomone, and that the Endymion had on board, in addition to her own crew, 1 lieutenant, 1 master's mate, and 50 seamen, belonging to the Saturn, and when the action ceased, was left motionless and unmanageable until she bent new sails, rove new rigging, and fished her spars; nor did she join the squadron until six hours after the action, and three hours after the surrender of the Presi-My sword was delivered to Capt. Hays, of the Majestic, the senior officer of the squadron, on his quarter deck, which he with great politeness immediately returned. I have the honor to enclose to you my parole, by which you will perceive the British admit the President was captured by the squadron. I should have deemed it unnecessary to have drawn your attention to this document, had not the fact been

stated differently in the Bermuda Gazette, on our arrival there; which statement, however, the editor was compelled to retract, through the interference of the governor and some of the British officers of the squadron.

The great assiduity of Dr. Trevett and Surgeon's Mates Dix and Wickes to the wounded, merits the highest approbation. The only officer badly wounded is Midshipman Richard Dale, who lost a leg, a circumstance to be particularly regretted, as he is a young man possessed of every quality to make a distinguished officer.

I have the honor to be, &c.

STEPHEN DECATUR.

The following extract from a Bermuda paper was republished at New York, in the Commercial Advertiser.

"On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Randolph, of the United States navy, late of the *President* frigate, in company with some other officers of the ship, attacked the editor of the Royal Gazette in a most violent and unprovoked manner, with a stick, while he was walking unarmed. The timely arrival of some British officers prevented his proceeding to further acts of violence. A guard shortly after came up, when the offender had decamped; and the next morning, we understand, he was hoisted into a boat at the crane, from the market wharf, and absconded—an honourable way truly for an officer to quit a place, where he had been treated with civility and politeness."

The following is a letter from Mr. Randolph to the editors of the Commercial Advertiser.

New York, April 3, 1815.

Messrs. Lewis & Hall,

Having observed in your paper of Saturday last, an extract from the Bermuda Gazette, containing a false and scandalous account of an affair in which I had an

agency, I send you for publication the subjoined state-

ment, which I declare to be correct.

As soon as I read the scurrilous remarks in the Royal Gazette of the 15th ult. in relation to the capture of the late U. S. frigate *President*, I walked to the King's Square, with a determination to chastise the editor. I soon fell in with him and executed my purpose, in the most ample and satisfactory manner.

There was no American officer in company, except Midshipman Emmet. Mr. Ward, the editor, was attended by Lieut. Sammon, of the royal navy; but by neither of these officers was I interrupted or assisted

in the operation.

Having previously obtained my passport, and being advised that the editor of the Royal Gazette was taking measures to employ the civil authority against me, I left the Island the next day, for the United States.

> I am gentlemen, &c. &c. R. B. RANDOLPH, Midshipman, Late of the United States frigate President.

Copy of a letter from Com. Alexander Murray, president of a court of inquiry, held at New York, to investigate the causes of the capture of the United States frigate President, to the Secretary of the navy.

"SIR, New York, April 17, 1815.

"I herewith transmit to you the result of the court of inquiry, respecting the capture of the frigate Pres-

ident, with the opinion of the court.

"We have been more minute in our investigation than might, at first view, have been deemed necessary; but as there has been a diversity of opinion prevailing among the British commanders, concerned in her capture, it was desirable in our view, to lay before the world, in the most correct manner, every circumstance, that led to that event; which has afforded another high proof of American heroism, and so highly honorable to her commander, officers and crew,

that every American citizen must feel a pride in know-

ing that our flag has been so nobly defended."

The minutes of the court having been read and approved, the court was cleared, and after due deliberation, resolved to express the sentiments and opinions of the members, on the matters submitted to them, as follows:

"In the execution of the orders of honorable the secretary of the navy, we have (with the exception of two very young midshipmen) examined every officer belonging to the *President*, within the reach of the court, who survived the late glorious contest between the frigate *President* and a squadron of his Britannic

majesty.

"We are of opinion, that the primary cause of the loss of the *President* was her running on the bar, as she was leaving this port. The violence and the continuance of the shocks she received for an hour and a half or more, considering that she was laden with stores and provisions for a very long cruise, could not but have injured her greatly, and must have impeded her sailing. Her hogged and twisted appearance after she arrived at Bermuda, must have been the effects of this unfortunate accident. We are convinced, that it was owing to this that the enemy were able to overtake her.

"The striking of the *President* on the bar cannot be imputed to the fault of any officer who was attached to her. On the contrary, we think every possible precaution was taken, and the utmost exertions were used by her commander and officers, to insure her safe passage over the bar, and to relieve her after she had struck. The accident was occasioned by some mistake in placing the boats, which were to serve as beacons to the *President*, through a channel always dangerous for a vessel of her draught, but particularly so at such a time as she was obliged to select for passing it, when the land marks could not be distinguished.

"From the time that the superiority of the enemy's

force was ascertained, and it became the duty of the President to evade it, we are convinced, that the most proper measures were pursued, and that she made every possible effort to escape. No means, in our opinion, were so likely to be attended with success, as those which were adopted by Com. Decatur. Any suggestion, that different measures would have been more proper or more likely to accomplish the object, we think, are without foundation, and may be the result of ignorance or the dictates of a culpable ambi-

tion, or of envy.

We consider the management of the President, from the time the chase commenced till her surrender, as the highest evidence of the experience, skill, and resources of her commander, and of the ability and seamanship of her officers and crew. We fear that we cannot express, in a manner that will do justice to our feelings, our admiration of the conduct of Com. Decatur, and his officers and crew, while engaged with the enemy, threatened with a force so superior, posessing advantages, which must have appeared to render all opposition unavailing, otherwise than might affect the honor of our navy, and the character of our sea-They fought with a spirit, which no prospect of success could have heightened, and if victory had met its common reward, the Endymion's name would have been added to our list of naval conquests. In this unequal conflict the enemy gained a ship, but the victory was ours. When the President was obliged to leave the Endymion to avoid the other ships, which were fast coming up, the Endymion was subdued; and if her friends had not been at hand to rescue her, she was so entirely disabled, that she soon must have struck her flag. A proof of this is, that she made no attempt to pursue the President, or to annoy her by a single shot, while the President was within her reach, when, with the hope of escape from the overwhelming force, which was nearly upon her, the President presented her stern to the Endymion's broadside. A farther proof that the Endymion was

conquered is, the shattered condition in which she appeared, while the *President*, in the contest with her, had sustained but little injury; and the fact, that the *Endymion* did not join her squadron till many hours after the *President* had been surrounded by the other four enemy ships, and had surrendered to them, is strong corroborative evidence of the disabled state in which the *President* left the *Endymion*.

"We think it due to Com. Decatur and his heroic

"We think it due to Com. Decatur and his heroic officers and crew, to notice the proposition he made to board the *Endymion*, when he found she was coming up, and the manner in which this position was receiv-

ed by his gallant crew.

"Such a design, at such a time, could only be conceived by a soul without fear, and approved with enthusiastic cheering by men regardless of danger. Had not the enemy perceived the attempt, and availed himself of the power he had in the early part of the action to shun the approach of the President, the American stars might now be shining on the Endymion. In the subsequent part of the engagement, the enemy's squadron was too near to permit the execution of this design, and the disabled state of the Endymion would have frustrated the principal object which Com. Decatur had in making so bold an attempt, which was to avail himself of the Endymion's superior sailing to escape with his crew from his pursuers.

"We conclude by expressing our opinion, that Com. Decatur, as well during the chase, as through his contest with the enemy, evinced great judgment and skill, perfect coolness, the most determined resolution and heroic courage—that his conduct, and the conduct of his officers and erew, are highly honorable to them, and to the American navy, and deserve the warmest gratitude of their country—that they did not give up their ship till she was surrounded and overpowered by a force so superior, that further resistance would have been unjustifiable, and a useless sacrifice of the lives of brave men.

"The order of the secretary of the navy requires us

to express an opinion as to the conduct of the officers and crew of the *President* after the capture. The testimony of all the witnesses concurs in enabling us to give it our decided approbation.

By the Court.

"ALEX. MURRAY, President.

"Codwalader D. Colden, Judge Advocate.
Approved, B. W. Crowningshield."
"April 20, 1815.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO COM. DECATUR.

Sir, Navy Department, April 20, 1815.

In the course of official duty, it is my highest satisfaction to render justice to the gallantry and good conduct of the brave officers and seamen of the United States navy.

In giving an official sanction to the recent proceedings of the court of inquiry, instituted at your request, to investigate the cause of the loss by capture of the frigate President, late of the navy of the United States, while under your command; and to inquire into the conduct of the commander, officers, and crew of said frigate, before and after the surrender to the enemy; it would be equally unjust to your merit, as well as to my sentiments and feeling, to pass over this investigation with a formal approbation. I have therefore, sir, to express to you, in the fullest manner, the high sense of approbation, which the President of the United States and this department entertain for your professional character as an oflicer, who, in every instance has added lustre to the stars of the union; and whose brilliant actions have raised the national honor and fame, even in the moment of surrendering your ship to an enemy's squadron of vastly superior force, over whose attack, singly, you were decidedly triumphant; and you will be pleased to present to each of your gallant officers and crew, the thanks of your government, for their brave defence of the ship, and the flag of the United States.

The proceedings and opinions of the court of inquiry, of which Com. Alexander Murray is president, are approved.

B. W. CROWNINGSHIELD.

Com. STEPHEN DECATUR.

CONSTITUTION AND CYANE & LEVANT.

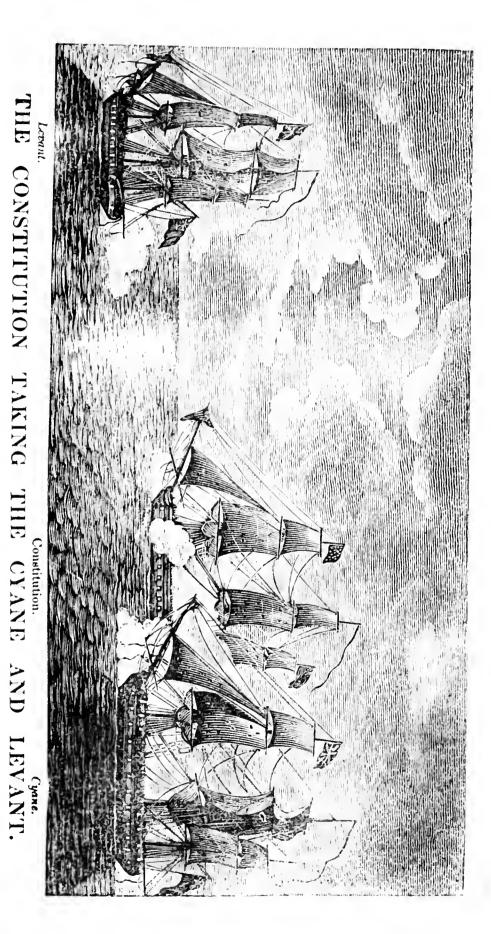
LETTER FROM LIEUT. HOFFMAN TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

His Britannic Majesty's late ship Cyane. New-York, April 10, 1815.

I have the honor to inform you that on the evening of the 28th of February last, while cruising off Madeira, the United States frigate Constitution fell in with His Britannic Majesty's ships Cyane and Levant, which she captured after an action of 40 minutes.

The Cyane is a frigate built ship, mounting 34 carriage guns, viz. twenty-two 32lb. carronades on the main deck, eight 18lb. carronades on the quarter deck, two 18lb. carronades and two long 9s on the forecastle, and from the best information I could obtain, carrying a complement of 175 men, commanded by Gordon Falcon, Esq.; the Levant mounting twenty-one carriage guns, viz. eighteen 24lb. carronades, two long 6s and a shifting 12 pounder on the top-gallant forecastle, with a complement of 150 men, commanded by the Hon. George Douglas—both ships suffered severely in their spars, rigging and sails. The Constitution received but trifling injury, having only 4 men killed and 10 wounded. As to the loss of the enemy, I cannot possibly ascertain, but should presume it was very severe.

On the 9th of March the Constitution, with her two prizes in company, anchored off the Isle of May, (one of the Cape de Verd Islands.) On the 10th at 5 A. M. got under way and made sail for St. Jago,





where we anchored at 45 minutes past 10. On the 12th, at half past meridian, discovered three sail in the ofling—at 10 minutes past 1, made them to be frigates—at which time the Constitution made signal to get under way. At 20 minutes past 1, cut our cable and made sail to the southward and eastward, close on a wind. At 30 minutes past 1, the forts on shore commenced firing on us. At 2, the Constitution made signal to tack, which I did to the northward and westward. At 5 minutes past 2, the sternmost frigate commenced firing on us, and hoisted English colors, distance about 2 miles. At 20 minutes past 2, lost sight of the Constitution and Levant, who were standing on a wind to the southward and eastward; the frigates in chase. At 35 minutes past 2, lost sight of the enemy. At 3, heard a heavy cannonading, which continued at intervals until half past 4. At sun-down shaped my course for the United States. For the further particulars of our cruise, I beg to refer you to Capt. Stewart's official account, on his arrival in the United States.

I cannot conclude my letter without particularly recommending to your notice Midshipman Joseph Cross, for whose unremitted attention and exertions I feel myself greatly indebted; and he is a young man who, I think, would do honor to a commission.

As to Midshipmen James Delany, and James F. Curtis, and the few men I have under my command, words would be insufficient to express my gratitude towards them. Very respectfully,

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, B. V. HOFFMAN.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM LIEUT. BALLARD TO THE SEC-RETARY OF THE NAVY.

Sir, Baltimore, May 2, 1815.

I have the honor to make known to you my arrival at this place with a part of the officers and crew of the United States frigate Constitution, captured in a prize,

the Levant, in the harbor of Port-Praya, in the Island of St. Jago, by a squadron of his Britanne Majesty's ships, consisting of the Leander, Sir George Collier; the Newcastle, Lord George Stuart; and the Acasta, Capt. Kerr. For the particulars of my recapture, I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed extract from the log-book of the Levant.

Having caused the destruction of my own papers, as well as those of the officers with me, I can only say to you relative to the Constitution, that, after leaving the port of Boston, she successively cruised off the Islands of Bermuda and Madeira, in the Bay of Biscay, and for some time in sight of the Rock of Lisbon, without having met with but two of the enemy's vessels, one of which was destroyed, the other ordered in; and that, on the evening of the 20th February, the Island of Madeira bearing W. S. W. distant 70 leagues, fell in with, engaged, and after a close action of 40 minutes, captured his Britannic Majesty's ships Cyane, Capt. Gordon Falcon, and Levant, Hon. Capt. Douglass.

It would, sir, be deemed presumption in me to attempt to give you particular details respecting the nature of this action. I shall, therefore, only remark generally, that every officer, seaman and marine on board did their duty. I cannot, however, deny myself the pleasure, that this opportunity affords me, of noticing the brilliant management of Capt. Charles Stewart, through whose unerring judgment every attempt of an ingenious enemy to gain a raking position

was frustrated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant, HENRY E. BALLARD.

The Cyane mounted on her main deck twenty-two 32lb. carronades—on her upper decks, ten 18lb. carronades, two long 9s, and one 12lb. carronade on a travelling carriage, with a complement of 175 men. The Levant mounted eighteen 32lb. carronades, two

long 9s, and one 12lb. carronade, with 138 men on board. The Constitution had 4 killed and 10 wounded—the Cyane 7 killed and 17 wounded—the Levant 9 killed and 17 wounded.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN STEWART TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Sir, U. S. Frigate Constitution, May—, 1815. On the 20th of February last, the Island of Madeira bearing about W. S. W. distant 60 leagues, we fell in with His Britannic Majesty's two ships of war, the Cyane and Levant, and brought them to action about 6 o'clock in the evening, both of which, after a spirited engagement of 40 minutes, surrendered to the ship under my command.

Considering the advantages derived by the enemy, from a divided and more active force, as also their superiority in the weight and number of guns, I deem the speedy and decisive result of this action the strongest assurance which can be given to the government, that all under my command did their duty, and gallantry supported the reputation of American seamen.

Enclosed you will receive the minutes of the action, and a list of the killed and wounded on board this ship; also enclosed you will receive for your information a statement of the actual force of the enemy, and the number killed and wounded on board their ships, as near as could be ascertained.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
CHARLES STEWART.

Statement of the actual force of His Britannic Majesty's ships Levant, Capt. the Hon. George Douglass commander—and Cyane, Capt. Gordon Falcon commander; with the number killed and wounded on board each ship, on the 20th Feb. 1815, as near as could be ascertained, while engaged with the United States Frigate Constitution:—

Levant-Eighteen 32 pounders, carronades; one

12 pounder, do.; two 9 pounders, long guns. Total 21 guns, 156 officers, seamen, and marines. Prisoners, 133 officers, seamen and marines. Killed, 23; wounded, 16. Total killed and wounded, 39.

Cyane—Twenty-two 32 pounders, carronades; ten 18 pounders, do.; two 12 pounders, long guns. Total 34 guns (besides 2 brass swivels,) 180 officers, seamen, and marines. Prisoners, 168 officers, seamen, and marines. Killed, 27; wounded, 26. Total killed and wounded, 38.

Minutes of the action between the United States frigate Constitution and His Majesty's ships Cyane and Levant, on the 20th February, 1815.

Commences with light breezes from the east, and cloudy weather. At 1 P. M. discovered a sail two points on the larboard bow—hauled up, and made sail in chase. At half past 1, made the sail to be a ship; at half past 1, discovered another sail ahead; made them out, at 2, to be both ships, standing close hauled, with their starboard tacks on board; at 4, the weathermost ship made signals, and bore up for her consort, then about ten miles to leeward; we bore up after her, and set lower top-mast, top-gallant and royal studding sails, in chase; at half past 4, carried away our main royal-mast; took in the sails, and got away our main royal-mast, took in the sans, and got another prepared. At 5, commenced firing on the chase from our two larboard bow guns; our shot fal-ling short, ceased firing; at half past 5, finding it impossible to prevent their junction, cleared ship for action, then about 4 miles from the two ships: at 40 minutes past 5, they passed within hail of each other, and hauled by the wind on the starboard tack, hauled up their courses, and prepared to receive us: at 45 minutes past 5, they made all sail close hauled by the wind, in hopes of getting to windward of us: at 55 minutes past 5, finding themselves disappointed in their object, and we were closing with them fast, they shortened sail, and formed on a line of wind, about half a cable's length of each other: at 6, having them under com-

mand of our battery, hoisted our colors, which was answered by both ships hoisting English ensigns: at 5 minutes past 6, ranged up on the starboard side of the sternmost ship, about 300 yards distant, and commenced the action by broadsides, both ships returning our fire with great spirit for about 15 minutes; then the fire of the enemy beginning to slacken, and the great column of smoke collected under our lee, induced us to cease our fire to ascertain their positions and conditions: in about three minutes, the smoke clearing away, we found ourselves abreast of the headmost ship, the sternmost ship luffed up for our larboard quarter; we poured a broadside into the headmost ship, and then braced aback our main and mizen topsails, and backed astern under cover of the smoke, abreast the sternmost ship, when the action was continued with spirit and considerable effect, until 35 minutes past 6, when the enemy's fire again slackened, and we discovered the headmost ship bearing up; filled our top-sails, shot ahead, and gave her two stern rakes; we then discovered the sternmost ship wearing also; wore ship immediately after her, and gave her a stern rake—she luffed to on our starboard bows, and gave us her larboard broadside: we ranged up on her larboard quarter, within hail, and were about to give her our starboard broadside, when she struck her colors, fired a lee gun, and yielded. At 50 minutes past 6, took possession of His Majesty's ship Cyane, Capt. Gordon Falcon, mounting 34 guns. At 8, filled away after her consort, which was still in sight to leeward. past 8, found her standing towards us, with her starboard tacks close hauled, with top-gallant sails set, and colors flying. At 5 minutes past 8, ranged close along side to windward of her, on opposite tacks, and exchanged broadsides—wore immediately under her stern, and raked her with a broadside: she then crowded all sail, and endeavored to escape by running--hauled on board our tacks, set spanker, and flying jib in chase. At ½ past 9, commenced firing on her from our starboard bow chaser; gave her several shot, which

cut her spars and rigging considerably. At 10, finding she could not escape, fired a gun, struck her colors, and yielded. We immediately took possession of His Majesty's ship Levant, Hon. Capt. George Douglass, mounting 21 guns. At 1 A. M. the damages of our rigging were repaired, sails shifted, and the ship in fighting condition.

Minutes of the chase of the U.S. frigate Constitution, by an English squadron of three ships, from out the harbor of Port Praya, Island of St. Jago:—

Commences with fresh breezes and thick foggy weather. At 5 minutes past 12, discovered a large ship through the fog, standing in for Port Praya. At 8 minutes past 12, discovered two other large ships astern of her, also standing in for the port. From their general appearance supposed them to be one of the enemy's squadrons, and from the little respect hitherto paid by them to neutral waters, I deemed it most prudent to put to sea. The signal was made to the Cyane and Levant to get under way. At 12 minutes past 12, with our topsails set, we cut our cable and got under way, (when the Portuguese opened a fire on us from several of their batteries on shore) the prize ships following our motions, and stood out of the harbor of Port Praya, close under East Point, passing the enemy's squadron about gun shot to windward of them; crossed our top gallant yards, and set foresail, mainsail, spanker, flying-jib and top-gallant sails. The enemy seeing us under way, tacked ship and made all sail in chase of us. As far as we could judge of the rates, from the thickness of the weather, supposed them two ships of the line and one frigate. At 1 past 12, cut away the boats towing astern—first cut-ter and gig. At 1 P. M. found our sailing about equal with the ships on our lee quarter, but the frigate luffing up, gaining our wake and rather dropping as-tern of us; finding the *Cyane* dropping astern and to leeward, and the frigate gaining on her fast, I found it impossible to save her if she continued on the same

course, without having the Constitution brought to action by their whole force. I made the signal at 10 minutes past 1, to her to tack ship, which was complied with. This manœuvre, I conceived, would detach one of the enemy's ships in pursuit of her, while at the same time, from her position, she would be enabled to reach the anchorage at Port Praya, before the detached ship could come up with her; but if they did not tack after her, it would afford her an opportunity to double their rear, and make her escape before the wind. They all continued in full chase of the Levant and this ship; the ship on our lee quarter firing broadsides, by divisions—her shot falling short ef us. At 3, by our having dropped the Levant considerably, her situation became (from the position of the enemy's frigate) similar to the Cyane. It became necessary to separate also from the Levant, or risk this ship being brought to action to cover her. I made the signal at 5 minutes past 3, for her to tack, which was complied with. At 12 minutes past 3, the whole of the enemy's squadron tacked in pursuit of the *Levant*, and gave up the pursuit of this ship. This sacrifice of the Levant became necessary for the preservation of the Constitution. Sailing Master Hixon, Midshipman Varnum, one boatswain's mate, and 12 men, were absent on duty in the 5th cutter, to bring the cartel brig under our stern.

ANECDOTES.

The Constitution is so deservedly a favorite with the public, that a few anecdotes of her last cruise will not be uninteresting. The modest, plain letter of Capt. Stewart, with the accompanying extracts from the log-book, have given the clearest official accounts of the action. The masterly manœuvreing of his ship so as to prevent either of the enemy's ships from raking him, and the final capture of them both, in such a neat and workmanlike manner, the prompt decision at Port Praya, when in 7 minutes after the British squadron were first discovered, the whole of

the ships had cut their cables and were at sea; the judgment in the time of giving orders to the prizes to tack, which secured the *Cyane* first, and afterwards the Constitution, speak for themselves, and are fully appreciated by the public. It should not be forgotappreciated by the public. It should not be forgotten, that this same Cyane engaged a French 44 gun frigate last year, and kept her at bay, till a ship of the line came up and captured her; and a few years since in the bay of Naples, that she engaged a frigate, a brig of 14 guns, and five gun boats, and beat them off, for which Capt. Benton, who commanded her, was knighted; yet, with the known skill of British officers, this same yessel, and a sloop of war of the largest this same vessel, and a sloop of war of the largest class, with full crews of picked men, were captured by an American frigate, after a short action.

But it is not only to skilful officers that praise is due; to be successful, they must be aided by brave and

excellent seamen. The crew of the Constitution were all yankee seamen, as docile and obedient to the ordinary discipline of the service, as they were intrepid in action. It would be easy to mention a number of anecdotes of the heroic character of our common sailors. There are two in this action that are particularly striking. A man by the name of Tobias Fernall, of Portsmouth, had his arm shattered by a ball; after the surgeon had amputated it, when he had taken up the arteries, and before the dressing was completed, the cheers on deck were heard for the surrender of the Cyane; the brave fellow twitched the bleeding stump from the surgeon, and waved it, joining the cheers! He is since dead. Another, John Lancey, of Cape Ann, was brought below, one thigh shattered to pieces, and the other severely wounded; the surgeon said to him, "my brave fellow, you are mortally wounded;" "yes, sir, I know it, I only want to hear, that the other ship has struck." Soon after the cheers were given for the surrender of the Levant; he raised his head, echoed the cheer, and expired a minute after. The wounds were generally severe; and much credit is due to the skill and humanity of Mr. Kear-

ney, the surgeon, for saving so many of the wounded. The Cyane was first discovered at the distance of three or four leagues; the Levant, Cap. Douglass, the seinour, being to the leeward. The first signal from the *Cyanc* was, that it was an American sloop of war; afterwards, when they came within four miles of the Constitution, and the course was so altered, that she discovered her broadside, she made a signal that it was a heavy American frigate, superior to one of them but inferior to both. The signal from the Levant to her consort was, to join company. The Constitution was not able to prevent their junction. The action was invented on the part of the Constitution, by firing a signal shot across the bow of the Cyanc. The two ships cheered, and fired their broadsides: after receiving both she returned it, and such was the eagernes of the men to fire, that when the word was given, they discharged the whole broadside, at the same instant. In commencing the action, there was perfect silence on board the Constitution—the cheers were returned when the ships surrendered. The weight shot fired by the British ships, was superior by about 90 pounds, taking their shot, at their nominal weight, though it was found, on weighing some of the English shot, that came on board, that they weighed full 32lbs. while the American of the same rate weighed only 29lbs.; the action was so close, that their carronades had their full power. One of their shot came through the side of the ship, killed one and wounded four men, and lodged in the galley; another killed two men in the waist, went through a boat in which two tigers were chained, and lodged in the head of a spar in the chains. In the action of the Guerriere the Constitution was hulled three times; in that of the Java, four times; and in this engagement, thirteen times. The British ships were fully officered, and manned with picked men, and fired better than they have usuly done in their engagements with our ships.

During the chase by Sir George Collier's squadron,

when the Cyane was ordered to tack, all the three ships kept after the Constitution and Levant. sufficient time had been allowed to the Cyane to make her escape, as none of the enemy pursued her, orders were given to the *Levant* to tack. The *Leander*, Sir George Collier, who was the most astern, then made signal to the Acasta to tack, and the Newcastle, Lord George. Stewart, to continue the chase. The Acasta sailed faster than the Constitution, and was gaining on her; the Newcastle about the same rate of sailing, and the latter fired several broadsides, but the shot fell short from one to two hundred yards. After the other ships tacked, the Newcastle made a signal that her fore-topsail yard was sprung, and tacked also. The British officers on board, who had expressed the most perfect confidence that the Constitution would be taken in an hour, felt the greatest vexation and disappointment, which they expressed in very emphatic terms. The Levant ran into port so as to run her jib-boom over the battery; the Acasta and Newcastle came in, and though her colors were hauled down, fired at her a number of times. They were obliged to hoist and lower their colors twice; yet not a gun was fired from the Levant. Lieut. Ballard, who commanded, had ordered his men to lay on the decks, by which they all escaped injury, though considerable damage was done to the town. It seemed unnecessary for two heavy frigates to fire into one sloop of war, who neither did nor could make any resistance. After the escape of the Constitution from this squadron, till she arrived at the Brazils, the greatest watchfulness was necessary. With a very diminished crew, she had on board 240 prisoners, and the number of British officers was more than double her own.

It is known, that sailors are apt to be superstitious. Lieut. Hoffman had a fine terrier, who was a great favorite on board the ship: when he was transferred to the Cyane, he took the dog with him. At Port Praya, the dog, being much attached to Old Ironsides, jumped over to swim to her. A boat was low-

ered down from the Constitution to try to save him; but the poor animal was drowned. The sailors then said, that they should have a fight, or a run, in twenty-four hours. The next morning the British squadron hove in sight. This was not likely to lessen their belief in omens.

At Maranham, all the principal people asked leave to visit the Constitution. They had heard much of her, and had been told by the English, that she was a ship of the line. They were requested to examine and count her guns, which they found to be 52, as she carried two less than in her former cruise. The American character was most highly respected at Porto-Rico, where a boat was sent in. The governor made the most earnest entreaties, that the ship would come into port, that he might see her, and offerered every kind of refreshment, and expressed the highest regard for our country. How much has our little navy done to elevate the character of the nation!

In a hurricane, when the ship made much water, a petty officer called on Lieut. Shubrick, who was the officer on the deck, and said, "Sir, the ship is sinking"—"well, sir," said this cool and gallant officer, "as every thing in our power is made tight, we must patiently submit to the fate of sailors, and all of us

sink or swim together."

When the officer from the British squadron, which retook the Levant, went on board of her he advanced briskly towards the quarter deck, and observed that he presumed he had the proud satisfaction of receiving the sword of Capt. Blakeley, commander of the American sloop of war the Wasp. No, sir, was the reply; but if there is any pride in the case, you have the honor of receiving the sword of Capt. Ballard, 1st of the Constitution frigate, and now prize officer of his Britannic Majesty's ship the Levant.

According to the British mode of calculation, the

According to the British mode of calculation, the Constitution ought to have been captured. The Cyane and Levant could discharge from all their can-

non at once, 1514lbs. of shot The Constitution 1424,

Difference, 90lbs.

The Constitution has captured, in her three victories, 154 gun carriages; made upwards of 900 prisoners; killed and wounded 298 of the enemy; and the value of property captured, including the stores, provisions, &c. cannot be estimated at less than 1,500,000.

The first escape of the Constitution in 1812, was from a British squadron, consisting of the African 64, Shannon, 38, Guerriere 38, Belvidier 38, and Eolus 32. The chase continued 51 hours. Her last escape was from the Leander 50, Newcastle 50, and Acas-

ta 40.

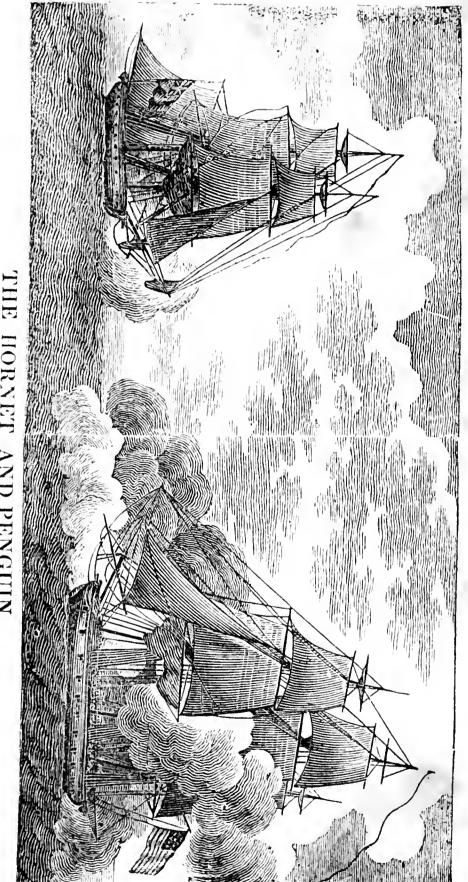
In 1804, the Constitution made several daring attacks on the batteries before the town Tropoli, mounting 115 pieces of heavy cannon. She repeatedly, and for hours, engaged their forts, within musket shot, and her bold movements and destructive fire most essentially assisted in wresting from captivity 300 of our countrymen, as the Bashaw was compelled to submit to terms of peace.

HORNET AND PENGUIN.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM CAPT. BIDDLE TO COM, DECATUR.

United States Sloop Hornet off Tristand' Acuna, SIR, March 25, 1815.

I have the honor to inform you, that on the morning of the 23d inst. at half past 10, when about to anchor off the north end of the Island of Tristan d' Acuna, a sail was seen to sothered and eastward steering to the westward, the wind fresh from S. S. W. In a few minutes she had passed on to the westward so far that we could not see her for the land. I immediately made sail for the westward and shortly after getting in sigh of her again perceived her to bear up



THE HORNET AND PENGUIN.



before the wind. When she had approached near, I filled the main-top-sail, and continued to yaw the ship, while she continued to come down, wearing occasionally to prevent her passing under our stern. At 10 minutes past 1 P. M. being within nearly musket shot distance, she hauled her wind on the starboard tack, hoisted English colors and fired a gun. We immediately luffed to, hoisted our ensign, and gave the enemy a broadside. The action being thus commenced, a quick and well directed fire was kept up from this ship, the enemy gradually drifting nearer to us, when at 55 minutes past 1, he bore up apparently to run us on board. As soon as I perceived he would certainly fall on board, I called the boarders so as to be ready to repel any attempt to board us. At the instant eveery officer and man repaired to the quarter deck, when the two vessels were coming in contact, and eagerly pressed me to permit them to board the enemy; but this I would not permit, as it was evident from the commencement of the action, that our fire was greatly superior both in quickness and in effect. The enemy's bowsprit came in between our main and mizzen rigging, on our starboard side, affording him an opportunity to board us, if such was his design; but no attempt was made. There was a considerable swell on, and as the sea lifted us ahead, the enemy's bowsprit carried away our mizzen shrouds, stern davits, and spanker boom, and he hung upon our larboard quarter. At this moment an officer who was afterwards recognized to be Mr. M'Donald, the 1st lieutenant and the then commanding officer, called out that they had surrendered. I directed the marines and musketry-men to cease firing, and while on the taffril, asking if they had surrendered, I received a wound in the neck. The enemy just then got clear of us, and his fore-mast and bowsprit being both gone, and perceiving us wearing to give him a fresh broad-side, he again called out, that he had surrendered. It was with difficulty I could restrain my crew from firing into him again, as he had certainly fired into us

after having surrendered. From the firing of the first gun, to the last time the enemy cried out he had surrendered, was exactly twenty-two minutes by the watch. She proved to be His Britannic Majesty's brig Penguin, mounting sixteen 32lb. carronades, two long 12s, a 12lb. carronade on the top-gallant fore-castle, with a swivel on the capstern in the tops. She tle, with a swivel on the capstern in the tops. She had a spare port forward, so as to fight both her long guns of a side. She sailed from England in September last. She was shorter upon deck than this ship by two feet, but she had a greater length of keel, greater breadth of beam, thicker sides, and higher bulwarks than this ship, and was in all respects a remarkably fine vessel of her class. The enemy acknowledged a complement of 132; 12 of them supernumerary marines from the Medway 74, received on board in consequence of their being ordered to cruise for the American privateer Young Wasp. They acknowledge also a loss of 14 killed and 28 wounded; but Mr. Mayo, who was in charge of the prize, assures me, that the number of killed was certainly greater. Among the killed are Capt. Dickenson, who fell at the close of the action, and the boatswain; among the wounded are the 2d lieutenant, purser, and two midshipmen. Each of the midshipmen lost a leg. We received on board, in all, 118 prisoners, 4 of whom have since died of their wounds. Having removed the prisoners, and taken on board such provisions and the prisoners, and taken on board such provisions and stores as would be useful to us I scuttled the *Penguin*, this morning, before day light, and she went down. As she was completely riddled by our shot, her foremast and bowsprit both gone, and her mainmast so crippled as to be incapable of being secured, it seemed inadvisable, at this distance from home, to attempt sending her to the United States.

This ship did not receive a single round shot in her hull, nor any material wound in her spars; the rigging, and sails were very much cut; but having bent a new suit of sails, and knotted and secured our rigging, we are now completely ready in all respects, for

any service. We were eight men short of a complement, and had 9 upon the sick list the morning of the action.

Enclosed is a list of killed and wounded. I lament to state, that Lieut. Conner is wounded dangerously. I feel great solicitude on his account, as he is an officer of much promise, and his loss would be a serious loss to the service.

It is a most pleasing part of my duty to acquaint you, that the conduct of Lieutenants Conner and Newton, Mr. Mayo, Acting Lieut. Brownlow of the marines, Sailing Master Rommey, and the other officers, seamen, and marines, I have the honor to command, was in the highest degree creditable to them, and calls for my warmest recommendation. I cannot indeed do justice to their merits. The satisfaction which was diffused throughout the ship, when it was ascertained, that the stranger was an enemy's sloop of war, and the alacrity with which every one repaired to his quarters, fully assured me, that their conduct in action would be marked with coolness and intrepidity.

I have the honor to be,

your obedient servant,

J. BIDDLE.

Loss on board the Hornet, 1 killed and 11 wounded.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER ON BOARD THE SLOOP OF WAR PEACOCK OFF TRISTAN D'ACUNA.

April, 10, 1815.

The Hornet separated in chase, two days out, and we fell in, off here, a few days since. We were delighted to hear of her good fortune—so superior to our own. She had captured, two days previous, His Britannic Majesty's brig Penguin, after an action of 20½ minutes. The Penguin was fitted out by Admiral Tyler at the Cape of Good Hope, expressly to capture the privateer Young Wasp, who had captured an Indiaman in that neighborhood, and landed the prisoners; and was supposed to have brought her prize here to strip her and to refresh. The Penguin

was commanded by Capt. Dickenson, a distinguished young man in their chronicles: and it appears from some of his papers, of respectable connexions, and a

great favorite in the navy.

Admiral Tyler loaned him 12 marines from the Medway, and was very minute in his instructions, and grave to a degree, in his injunctions, upon Dickenson, as to the manner of engaging the privateer: to get close enough was the great desideratum. What a man seeks earnestly he is almost sure to find, and Capt. Dickenson supposed he had the Wasp, when he only saw the Hornet, a vessel considerably smaller in all her dimensions, and decidedly inferior in her armament to the privateer. The Hornet, on perceiving that the brig bore up for her, laid all aback; the brig came stern on, lest the Hornet, might discover her guns and be off, and brushing close along side of her, fired a gun, and run up her St. George. An entire broadside from the *Hornet*, every shot of which told, opened the eyes of John Bull upon a yankee man of war: just what they had been wishing ever since they left England. In 20 minutes the Penguin had her foremast over the side—her bowsprit in two pieces—her broadside nearly driven in—20 men killed, including the captain, and one of Lord Nelson's boatswains, and 35 wounded, including the second lieutenant, 2 midshipmen, and master's mate, &c. The Hornet, untouched in her hull, was severely cut up in her rigging, especially about her main and fore-top-gallant masts, her mizzen being a vast deal to low for British gunnery—one marine killed, the captain and 1st Lieutenant Conner, (severally) and 9 others wounded. The officers of the Penguin ascribed their misfortune entirely to the superiority of the men belonging to the *Hornet*; and have repeatedly said, they would be glad to try it again with her, if the *Penguin* were manned with such men.

Now these gentlemen left England last September, and the prisoners are as stout, fine looking fellows, as I ever saw. One fact, which is probable, is worth all

speculation in such an inquiry. On examining her guns after the action, a 32lb. carronade, on the side engaged, was found with his tompion as nicely puttied and stopped in as it was the day she left Spithead!-Capt. Dickenson, towards the close of the fight, told his 1st lieutenant, M'Donald, that "the fellows are giving it to us like hell; we must get on board:" and on being asked by Biddle why he did not, as there never had been a better opportunity—he said, "he did try, but found the men rather backward—and so, you know, we concluded to give it up." After M'Donald had repeatedly called out that they had surrendered, and Biddle had ceased his fire, two fellows on board the Penguin fired upon him and the man at the wheel. Biddle was struck on the chin, and the ball passing round the neck, went off through the cape of his surtout, wounded him, however, severely, but not dangerously; the man escaped but the ruffians did not, for they were observed by two of Biddle's marines, who levelled and laid them dead upon the deck in an instant.

ANECDOTES.

In this action a private marine of the *Hornet*, named Michael Smith (who had served under the gallant Porter in the *Essex*) received a shot through the upper part of the thigh, which fractured the bone, and nearly at the same moment had the *same* thigh broken immediately above the knee by the spanker boom of the *Hornet*, which was carried away by the enemy's bowsprit, while afoul of her. In this situation, while bleeding upon the deck and unable to rise, he was seen to make exertions to discharge his musket at the enemy on the top-gallant forecastle of the *Penguin*—this, however the poor fellow was unable to accomplish; and was compelled to be carried below.

The officers of the *Penguin* relate, that, during the action with the *Hornet*, a 32lb. shot came in at the after port of the *Penguin*, on the larboard side, carried away six legs, killed the powder boy of the di-

vision, capsized the opposite gun on the starboard side, passed through the port, and "sunk in sullen silence to the bottom."

ESCAPE OF THE HORNET.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM CAPT. BIDDLE TO COM. DE-CATUR.

SIR, U. S. Sloop Hornet, St. Salvador, June 10,1815.

I have the honor to report, that the *Peacock* and this ship, having continued off Tristan d' Acuna the number of days directed by you in your letter of instructions, proceeded in company to the eastward on the 12th of April, bound to the second place of rendezvous. Nothing of any importance occurred to us until the 27th of April, when at 7 A. M. in lat. 38° 30′ S. and lon. 33° E. we made a strange sail in the S. E. to which we gave chase. The wind was from the N. E. by N. and light throughout the day, and by sundown we had neared the chase considerably. It was calm during the night, and at day-light on the 2Sth, he was yet in sight. A breeze springing from the N. W. we crowded sail with steering sails on both sides; the chase standing to the northward upon a wind. At 45 minutes past 2 P. M. the *Peacock* was about six miles ahead of this ship; and observing that she appeared to be suspicious of the chase, I took in starboard steering sails, and hauled up for the *Pea*starboard steering sails, and nauled up for the Peacock—I was still, however, of opinion, that the chase was an Indiaman, though indeed the atmosphere was quite smoky and indistinct, and I concluded, as she was very large, that Capt. Warrington was waiting for me to join him, that we might together go along side of her. At 22 minutes past 3 P. M. the Peacock made the signal, that the chase was a ship of the line, and an enemy. I immediately took in all steering and an enemy. I immediately took in all steering sails, and hauled open a wind; the enemy then upon our lee-quarter, distant about 8 miles. By sun-down

THE HORNET'S ESCAPE FROM A BRITISH 74.



I had perceived, that the enemy sailed remarkably fast,

and was very weatherly.

At 9 P. M. as the enemy was gaining upon us, and as there was every appearance that he would be enabled to keep sight of us during the night, I considered it necessary to lighten this ship. I therefore threw overboard 12 tons of kentledge, part of our shot, some of our heavy spars, cut away the sheet anchor and cable, and started the wedges of the masts. At 2 A. M. the tenemy being rather before our lee-beam, I tacked to the westward; the enemy also tacked, and continued in chase of us. At day light on the 29th, he was within gun-shot upon our lee-quarter. At 7 A. M. having hoisted English colors, and a rear admiral's flag, he commenced firing from his bow guns. As his shot went over us, I cut away the remaining anchor and cable, threw overboard the launch, six of our guns, more of our shot, and every heavy article that was at hand; the enemy fired about thirty shot, not one of which took effect, though most of them passed over us. While he was firing, I had the satisfaction to perceive, that we slowly dropped him, and at 9 A. M. he ceased his fire.

At 11 A. M. the enemy was again coming up with us. I now, therefore, threw overboard all our remaining guns but one long gun nearly all our shot, all our spare spars, cut away the top-gallant fore-castle, and cleared every thing off deck, as well as from below, to lighten as much as possible. At noon the enemy again commenced firing. He fired many shot, only three of which came on board; two striking the hull, and one passing through the jib. It is, however, extraordinary, that, every shot did not take effect; for the enemy, the second time he commenced firing, was certainly within three quarters of a mile of the ship and the sea quite smoth.

I perceived from his sails that the effect of his fire was to deaden his wind, and at 2 P. M. the wind which had previously, and grately to our disadvantage, backed to the southeast, hulled to the westward, and freshened up. At sun-down the enemy was about

four miles astern. The wind was fresh, and we went at the rate of nine knots throughout the night. We saw the enemy at intervals through the squalls during the night and at day light, on the 30th, he was about 12 miles astern, still in chase of us. At 30 minutes after 9 A. M. he took in steering sails, reefed his top-sail and hulled to the eastward, and at 11 he was entirely out of sight.

During the chase the enemy appeared to be very crank, and I therefore concluded he must have been lightened while in chase of us. I did not at any time fire our stern chasers, because it was manifest that the

enemy injured his sailing by his firing.

As we had now no anchor, no cable, no boat, and but one gun, there was of course an absolute necessity of relinquishing our intended cruise; and as in our then condition, it would have been extremely hazardous on account of the enemy's cruisers, to approach our own coast, I considered it most advisable to proceed for this port. I arrived here yesterday, and on my arrival I received information of the peace between the United States and Great Britain. Permit me to state, that it was with the most painful reluctance, and upon the fullest conviction that it was indispensable, in order to prevent a greater misfortune, that I could bring my mind to consent to part with my guns; and I beg leave to request, that you will be pleased to move the honorable secretary of the navy, to call a court of inquiry to investigate the loss of the arrangement of this ship. It will be very satisfactory to me to have such an investigation.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obe't serv't.

Com. DECATUR.

J. BIDDLE.

Narrative of the escape of the Hornet from a British 74, after a chase of 24 hours—extracted from a private journal of one of the officers on board the Hornet.

U. S. Ship Hornet, off the Cape of Good Hope, May 9, 1815.

April 27, 1815. At 7 P. M. the Peacock made a signal for a strange sail, bearing S. E. by S. We immediately made all sail in chase. Friday 28th commenced with light breezes and pleasant weather, all sail set in chase; at sun down we had neared the stranger considerably, when it fell perfectly calm, and remained so during the whole night; the stranger ahead, and could discern his top-sails out of the water. At day-light the sail not to be seen from the deck; at 5 A. M. a breeze sprung up from the N. W. we immediately crowded all sail, in order if possible to get sight of the chase again; soon after descried him standing to the northward and eastward on a wind. Saturday 29th, at 3-4 past 2 P. M. the Peacock was about 10 miles ahead of the Hornet; we observed Capt. Warrington approaching the stranger with much precaution; we therefore took in all our larboard steering-sails, set the stay-sails, and hauled up for the Peacock, still under the impression the sail in sight was an English Indiaman, and from the apparent conduct of the commander of the Pcacock, we were under the impression (as the ship looked very large) that Capt. W. was waiting until we came up with him in order to make a joint attack. At half past three, the Peacock made the signal, that the chase was a lineof-battle ship, and an enemy; our astonishment may easily be conceived; we took in all steering-sails and hauled upon the wind, bringing the enemy upon our lee-quarter, and about 3 leagues distant; the *Peacock* on his weather bow and apparently not more than 3 miles from the enemy. At sun-down the enemy bore E. half S. the *Peacock* E. by N. We soon perceived the enemy sailed remarkably fast, but the Peacock

left him running off to the eastward. The enemy continued by the wind and evidently in chase of us, at 6, loosed the wedges of the lower masts; at 8, we discovered the enemy weathered upon us fast, and that there was every appearance he would, if not come up with us, continue in sight all night. It was thought necessary to lighten the ship; at 9 we cut away the sheet-anchor, and hove overboard the cable, a quantity of rigging, spars, &c. At half past 9, scuttled the ward-room deck to get at the kentledge, hove overboard 90 pieces, weighing about 50 tons. At 2 A. M. tacked ship to the southward and westward, which the enemy no sooner discovered, than he tacked also. At day-light he was within shot distance, on our leequarter; at 7, he hoisted English colors and a rear admiral's flag at his mizzen-top-gallant masthead, and commenced firing from his bow guns, his shot overreaching us about a mile. We therefore commenced again to lighten the ship, by cutting away our remaining anchors and throwing overboard the cable, cut up the launch and hove it overboard, a quantity of provisions with more kentledge, shot, capstern, spars, all rigging, sails, guns, and in fact every heavy article that could possibly tend to impede the ship's sailing. The enemy continued to fire very heavy and in quick succession; but his British thunder could neither terrify the yankee spirit, diminish yankee skill, nor compel us to show him the yankee stripes, which must have irritated him excessively. None of his shot as yet had taken effect, although he had been firing for near 4 hours incessantly, his shot generally passing We thought at this period we between our masts. discovered that we were dropping him, as his shot began to fall short; this stimulated our gallant crew to fresh exertion. At 11, his firing ceased, and the breeze began to freshen; we discovered the enemy was again coming up with us fast, which induced a general belief he had made some alteration in the trim of his ship. At meridian squally and fresh breezes, wind from the westward. Sunday (30th) fresh breezes and

squally, the enemy still gaining on the *Hornet*; at 1 P. M. being within gun-shot distance, he commenced a very spirited and heavy fire with round and grape, the former passing between our masts, and the latter falling all around us. The enemy fired shells, but were so ill directed as to be perfectly harmless.

From 2 to 3, threw overboard all the muskets, cutlasses, forge, &c. &c. and broke up the bell-also cut up the top-gallant fore-castle. It was now our capture seemed inevitable—the enemy 3-4 of a mile on the lee-quarter, pouring in his shot and shells in great numbers all around us—continued to lighten the ship, by heaving every thing overboard that could either be of service to the enemy, or an impediment to the Hornet's sailing. The men were ordered to lay down on the quarter-deck, in order to trim ship, and to facilitate the ship's sailing. At 4, one of the shot from the enemy struck the jib-boom, another struck the starboard bulwark, just forward of the gangway, and a third struck on the deck forward of the main hatch, on the larboard side, glanced off and passed through the foresail. At half past 4, we again began to leave the en-emy, and to appearance, by magic—set the larboard lower steering-sail, the wind drawing more aft. the enemy's shot fell short. At 6, fresh breezes—the enemy hull down in our wake. At 7, could just see his lower steering sail above horizon—from 8 to 12, discried him at intervals, with night glasses. At daylight, discovered the enemy astern of us, distant five leagues. At 9 A. M. the enemy shortened sail, reefed his top-sail, and hauled upon a wind to the eastward, after a chase of 42 hours. During this tedious and anxious chase, the wind was variable, so as to oblige us to make a perfect circle round the enemy. Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday not a person on board had the most distant idea that there was a possibility of escape. We all packed up our things, and waited until the enemy's shot would compel us to heave to and surrender, which appeared certain. Never has there been so evident an interposition of the goodness

of a Divine Father—my heart with gratitude ac-knowledges his supreme power and goodness. On the morning of the 28th, it was very calm, and nothing but murmurs were heard throughout the ship, as it was feared we should lose our anticipated prize—many plans had been formed by us for the disposal of our plunder. The seamen declared they would have the birth deck carpeted with East India silk, supposing her an Indiaman from India; while the officers, under the impression she was from England, were making arrangements how we should dispose of the money, porter, cheese, &c. &c. Nothing perplexed us more than the idea that we should not be able to take out all the good things before we should be obliged to destroy her. We were regretting our ship did not sail faster, as the *Peacock* would certainly capture her first, and would take out many of the best and most valuable articles before we should get up-(this very circumstance of our not sailing as fast as the Peacock saved us in the first instance from inevitable capture, for when Capt. W. made the signal for the sail to be an enemy of superior force, we were 4 leagues to windward.) We all calculated our fortunes were made, but alas, "we caught a Tartar." During the latter part of the chase, when the shot and shells were whistling about our ears, it was an interesting sight to behold the varied countenances of our crew. They had kept the deck during all the preceding night, employed continually in lightening the ship, were excessively fatigued, and under momentary expectation of falling into the hands of a barbarous and enraged enemy. The shot that fell on the main deck, (as before related) struck immediately over the head of one of our gallant fellows, who had been wounded in our glorious action with the Penguin, where he was lying in his cot, very ill with his wounds; the shot was near coming through the deck, and it threw innumerable splinters all around this poor fellow, and struck down a small paper, American Ensign, which he had hoist-ed over his bed—destruction apparently stared us in

the face, if we did not soon surrender, yet no officer, no man, in the ship shewed any disposition to let the enemy have the poor little *Hornet*, Many of our men had been impressed and imprisoned for years in their horrible service, and hated them and their nation with the most deadly animosity; while the rest of the crew, horror-struck by the relation of the sufferings of their shipmates, who had been in the power of the English, and now equally flushed with rage, joined heartily in execrating the present authors of our misfortune. Capt. Biddle mustered the crew, and told them he was pleased with their conduct during the them he was pleased with their conduct during the them he was pleased with their conduct during the chase, and hoped still to perceive that propriety of conduct which had always marked their character, and that of the American tar generally; that we might soon expect to be captured, &c. Not a dry eye was to be seen at this mention of capture; the rugged hearts of the sailors, like ice before the sun, warmed by the divine power of sympathy, wept in unison with their brave commander. About 2 o'clock, the wind, which had crossed us, and put to the test all our name which had crossed us, and put to the test all our nautical skill to steer clear of the enemy, now veered in our favor (as before stated) and we left him. This our favor (as before stated) and we left him. This was truly a glorious victory over the horrors of banishment and terrors of a British floating dungeon.
Quick as thought, every face was changed from the gloom of despair to the highest smile of delight, and we began once more to breathe the sweets of liberty—the bitter sighs of regret were now changed, and I put forth my expression of everlasting gratitude to him, the supreme Author of our being, who had thus signally delivered us from the power of a cruel and vindictive enemy. vindictive enemy.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

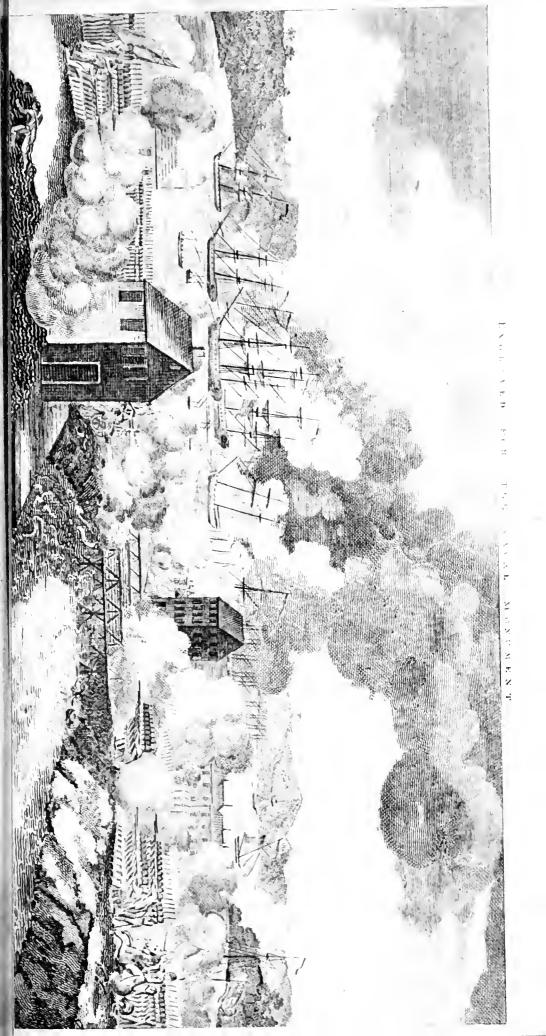
A naval court of inquiry was held by order of the secretary of the navy, on board the U. S. ship *Hornet*, in the harbour of New-York, on the 23d of Aug. 1815, to investigate the causes of the return of that ship into port and to inquire into the circumstances

attending the loss of armament, stores, &c. during her cruise; and the following opinion has been pro-

nounced by the court:

The court, after mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, are of opinion, that no blame is imputable to Capt. Biddle, on account of the return of the Hornet into port, with the loss of her armament, stores, &c. and that the greatest applause is due to him for his persevering gallantry nautical skill, evinced in escaping, under the most disadvantageous circumstance, after a long and arduous chase by a British line-of-battle ship.

SAMUEL EVANS, President. Henry Wheaton, Special Judge Advocate.





FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE WAR.

PRESIDENT AND BELVIDERA

COPY OF A LETTER FROM CAPT. HULL TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

United States Frigate Constitution.

August 28, 1812. SIR.

The enclosed account of the affair between the President, Com. Rodgers, and the British frigate Belvidera, was taken by an officer, on board the Belvidera, and fell into my hands by accident. It clearly proves that she only escaped the commodore by superior sailing, after having lightened her, and the President being very deep.

As much has been said on this subject; if Com. Rodgers has not arrived, to give you his statement of the affair, if it meet your approbation, I should be pleased to have this account published, to prevent people from making up their minds hastily, as I find

them willing to do.

I am confident, could the commodore have got along side the Belvidera, she would have been his, in less than one hour.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir, your obedient servant, Hon. PAUL HAMILTON, &c. ISAAC HULL.

An account of the proceedings of His Majesty's ship Belvidera, Richard Byron Esq. Captain, 23d of June, 1812.

At 40 minutes past 4 A. M. off Nantucket Shoal, saw several sail bearing S. W. made sail towards them: at 30 minutes past 6, they bore S. W. by S. made them out to be three frigates, one sloop, and

one brig of war, standing to the S. E. under a press of sail. Observed them to make signals, and haul up in chase of us, hauling down their steering-sails, in a confused, and irregular manner. Tacked ship, made the private signal, which was not answered; made all sail possible, N. E. by E.; at 8, moderate and fine weather, the headmost ship of the chase S. S. W. 1-3 W. apparently gaining ground on us at times, and leaving her consort. At 30 minutes past 11, hoisted our colors and pendant; the chase hoisted American colors, two of them hoisted commodore's broad pendants; at noon the commodore and the second head-most ship of the chase S. W. 3-4 W. about 2 and 3-4 of a mile, Nantucket Shoal N. 4° E. 48 miles; moderate and fine weather, cleared ship for action, commodore of chase grining, the other ships dropping; observed the chase pointing her guns at us; at 40 minutes past 3 P. M. the commodore fired 3 shot, one of which struck the rudder coat, and came into the afof which struck the rudder coat, and came into the after gun room; the other two came into the upper, or captain's cabin, one of which struck the muzzle of the larboard chase gun, the other went through the beam under the skylight, killed William Gould, seaman; wounded John Hill, armourer, mortally; Joseph Lee, seaman, severely; George Marlon, ship's corporal, badly; Lieut. Bruce, and James Kelly and James Larmont, seamen, slightly. At 45 minutes past 3, commenced firing with our stern guns, shot away her larboard lower steering sail, keeping our ship a steady course N. E. by E. at 4, the chase bore up and fired her larboard broad side, which cut our rigging and sails much, the long bolts, breeching-hooks, and her larboard broad side, which cut our rigging and sails much, the long bolts, breeching-hooks, and breechings of guns and carronades frequently breaking (by one of which Capt. Byron was severely wounded in the left thigh) all of which was instantly replaced. Kept up a constant fire, which was returned by our opponent with bow-chase guns, and at times by her broadsides, which by her superiority of sailing she was enabled to do till 45 minutes past 6, when we cut away our spar sheet and small bower anchors, barge,

yawl, and jolly boats, and started 14 tons of water; we then gained on him, when he bore up and fired three broadsides, part of which fell short of us; at 7, opponent ceased firing, and the second frigate commenced, but finding her shot fell short, ceased again. Employed fishing our cross-jack yard, and main topmast (both badly wounded,) knotting and splicing our rigging, which was much cut and damaged. At 11, altered our course to E. by S. 1-2 S. and lost sight of our opponents.

AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Boston, Sept. 1, 1812.

We with pleasure announce the safe arrival in this port on Monday last of the United States squadron commanded by Com. Rodgers, which sailed from New-York, on the 21st June, on a cruise. The squadron, composed of the *President*, of 44 guns, bearing Com. Rodgers' flag; the *United States* 44, bearing Com. Decatur's flag; Congress 36, Capt. Smith; Hornet 16, Capt. Lawrence; and brig Argus 16, Capt. Sinclair; came into harbor in a handsome style. The squadron had been seventy days at sea, during which time they had been nearly to the chops of the English Channel, along the coast of France, Spain, and Portugal; to within ten leagues of the Rock of Lisbon; to the vicinity of the Western Islands; and back by the Banks and Coast of Nova Scotia to Boston; during which time they did not even see a single British national vessel, excepting the Belvidera, with whom the President had a running fight of some hours. They have captured seven English merchantmen, two of which they burnt, and sent the other five for American ports, none of which, as we have learnt, have been fortunate enough to arrive.

The running fight between the *President* and *Belvidera* is thus stated:—The latter was descried on the 23d June, when the squadron gave chase. The *President*, by superiority of sailing, got within gun-shot

of the Belvidera, between four and five o'clock P. M. when finding the breeze, which had enabled the President to overhaul the chase, was moderating, and that the chase was preparing to fire on the *President*, the latter commenced firing for the purpose of crippling the spars of the *Belvidera*, in order to come up with her. The fire was kept up two hours; the *President* yawing, and firing two or three broadsides to effect her object, and keeping up a constant fire of the chase guns, which though it cut the sails and rigging, did not stop the way of the Belvidera, which, as the wind became light, was accelerated by her crowding all sail, starting her water, cutting away her anchors, and by staving and throwing over her boats. The chase continued until near midnight; during which the Congress frigate same as near the Belvidera as to fire gress frigate came so near the Belvidera as to fire three or four shot at her. The *Hornet*, as reported, had no share in the firing. Early in the chase a very serious accident occurred on board the *President* one of the forward guns, in being fired, burst, tore up the decks, killed several seamen, and wounded 11 or 12 others—among whom was Com. Rodgers, who had stepped forward to direct the firing of the chase guns, and who was blown up, and in the fall had the bone of his leg fractured. He has since recovered. This accident also prevented the chase guns being used for some time. The loss of the *President* we have not accurately ascertained. We understand 4 were killed by the bursting of the gun, and 3 by the shot of the Belvidera; and 19 were wounded, mostly slightly, and by the bursting gun.

We lament to learn, that the crews of the ships are very sickly, mostly of scurvy—occasioned by short allowance of provisions and water, made necessary in consequence of the sudden departure of the squadron from New-York, and the length of her cruise. Many have died. [Centinel.]

FROM COM, RODGERS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. Frigate President, Boston, Sept. 1, 1812. Sir—I had the honor yesterday of informing you of the arrival of the squadron, and now to state the result and particulars of our cruise.

Previous to leaving New-York on the 21st of June, I heard that a British convoy had sailed from Jamaica for England on or about the 20th of the preceding month, and on being informed of the declaration of war against Great Britain, I determined, in the event of Com. Decatur joining me with the *United States*, Congress, and Argus, as you had directed to go in

The United States, Congress, and Argus, did join me on the 21st; with which vessels, this ship and the Hornet accordingly sailed in less than an hour after I received your orders of the 18th of June, accompanied by your official communication of the declaration of war.

pursuit of them.

On leaving New-York I shaped our course south-easterly in the expectation of falling in with vessels, by which I should hear of the before mentioned convoy, and the following night met with an American brig that gave me the sought-for information; the squadron now crowded sail in pursuit, but the next morning was taken out of its course by the pursuit of a British frigate, that I since find was the Belvidera, relative to which I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed extract from my journal. After repairing as far as possible the injury done by the Belvidera to our spars and rigging, we again crowded all sail, and resumed our course in pursuit of the convoy, but did not receive further intelligence of it until the 29th of Jana, on the western edge of the banks of Newfoundiana, where we spoke an American schooner, the master of which reported that he had two days before passed them in latitude 43°, longitude 55°, steering to the eastward. I was surprised to find that the convoy was still so far to the eastward of us, but was urged,

however, as well by what I considered my duty as by inclination, to continue the pursuit.

On the 1st of July, a little to the eastward of Newfoundland Bank, we fell in with quantities of cocoa nut-shells, orange-peels, which indicated that the convoy were not far distant, and we pursued it with zeal, although frequently taken out of our course by vessels it was necessary to chase, without gaining any further intelligence until the 9th of July, in lat. 45° 30′ long. 23°, we captured the British private armed brig Dolphin, of Jersey, and were informed by some of her crew that they had seen the convoy the preceding evening; the weather was not clear at the time, but that they had counted 85 sail, and that the force charged with its protection consisted in one two-decker, a frigwith its protection consisted in one two-decker, a frigate, a sloop of war, and a brig.

This was the last intelligence I received of the be-

fore-mentioned convoy, although its pursuit was continued until the 13th of July, being then within 18 or 20 hours sail of the British channel.

From this we steered for the Island of Madeira, passed close by it on the 21st of July; thence near passed close by it on the 21st of July; thence near the Azores, and saw Corvo and Flores; thence steered for the banks of Newfoundland; and from the latter place, by the way of Cape Sable, to this port, it having become indispensably necessary, by the time we reached our own coast, to make the first convenient port in the United States; owing, I am sorry to say, to that wretched disease, the scurvy, having made its appearance on board of the vessels, most generally to a degree seriously alarming.

Erom the western part of the banks of Newfound-

From the western part of the banks of Newfoundland to our making the Island of Madeira the weather was such, at least six days out of seven, as to obscure from our discovery every object that we did not pass within four or five miles of, and indeed for several days together the fog was so thick as to prevent our seeing each other, even at cable's length asunder, more than twice or thrice in 24 hours.

From the time of our leaving the United States until our arrival here we chased every vessel we saw, and you will not be a little astonished when I inform you, that, although we brought to every thing we did chase, with the exception of four vessels, we only made seven captures and one recapture.

It is truly an unpleasant task to be obliged to make a communication thus barren of benefit to our country; the only consolation I individually feel on the occasion being derived from knowing, that our being at sea obliged the enemy to concentrate a considerable portion of his most active force, and thereby prevented his capturing an incalculable amount of American property that would otherwise have fallen a sacrifice.

I am aware of the anxiety you must have experienced at not hearing from me for such a length of time; but this I am sure you will not attribute in any degree to neglect, when I inform you, that not a single proper opportunity occurred from the time of leaving the

United States until our return.

Mr. Newcomb, who will deliver you this, you will find to be an intelligent young man, capable of giving such further information as you may deem of any moment. He will at the same time deliver you a chart, showing the tract in which we cruised. Annexed is a list of vessels captured, recaptured, and burnt.

The four vessels we chased and did not come up with, were the Belvidera, a small pilot-boat schooner, supposed to be an American privateer, the hermaphrodite privateer Yankee, which we lost sight of in a fog, but whose character we afterwards learnt, and a trigate supposed to be British, that we chased on the 28th ult. near the shoal of George's bank, and should certainly have come up with, had we had the advantage of two hour's more day-light.

On board of the several vessels of the squadron there are between 80 and 100 prisoners, taken from the vessels we captured during our late cruise. The government not having any agent for prisoners here, I shall send them to Com. Bainbridge, to be disposed

of in such a manner as best appears with the interest of the United States, and which I hope may meet your approbation.

With the greatest respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

Hon. PAUL HAMILTON, JOHN RODGERS. Sec'y of the navy.

EXTRACT FROM COM. RODGERS' JOURNAL.

Sailed from New-York June 21. The 23d, 6 A. M. discovered and gave chase to an English frigate, supposed to be the *Belvidera*. The superiority of the *President's* sailing, while the breeze continued fresh, enabled her to get within gun-shot between 4 and 5 P. M. when it had moderated so much as to give very faint hopes of getting along side. At this time perceiving she was training her guns to bear upon the *President*, the latter commenced a fire at her spars and rigging, with the view to cripple and get abreast of her, a fire was kept up about two hours. The *President* gave her two or three broadsides, and kept up a well directed fore from the chase gave which are up a well directed fire from the chase guns, which cut her sails and rigging very much, but did not succeed in destroying any of her spars, although some of them were much wounded. The *President* all this time was exposed to a running fire from her four sternchasers; and once the British frigate commenced a fire from her main deck, with an intention of raking the *President* with a broadside, but at that moment receiving one from the President, continued the course under a press of sail, and used only her stern guns. All sail was crowded in pursuit, but in vain. The chase was now throwing overboard every thing that could be spared, to increase her sailing, and escaped by lightness of the wind; four of her boats were seen floating by the *President*, completely knocked to pieces, together with a great number of casks, spars, &c. and it was supposed most of her guns were also thrown overboard.

The President received a considerable number of

shot in her sails and rigging, but was not materially injured. The chase was continued till about midnight, when it was relinquished as hopeless, and the *President* hove to for the squadron to come up. Early in the chase, one of the *President*'s chase guns, on the gun-deck, burst, and injured the upper deck so much, as to prevent the use of the chase guns on that side for a considerable time. The *President* had 3 killed, and 19 wounded; most of the latter slightly; of the wounded, 16 were by the bursting of the gun. It was by the same gun Com. Rodgers had his leg fractured; but has recovered.

The squadron afterwards pursued the Jamaica fleet, but owing to uncommonly foggy weather, missed them,

although at times very near.

After the renconter above related, Capt. Byron, of the Belvidera, in conversation with an American gentleman, observed that, in his opinion, Com. Rodgers had done every thing on board the President, which could have contributed to the capture of his ship. When the squadron first gave chase to the Belvidera, they gained upon her very fast; and Capt. Byron considered his vessel as lost; but as a last resort, when the President was coming up within gun-shot of the Belvidera, orders were given to cut away the anchors, stave the water casks, and throw overboard the boats, and every thing moveable, which could be spared, and which could tend to lighten the ship. As soon as this had been done, it was observed that the Belvidera began to draw from the chase; which being discovered by Com. Rodgers, he opened his fire upon her, in hope of disabling some of her spars, and thereby enable him to come up with her. Capt. Byron declared, that the fire from the President was extremely well directed, almost every shot taking effect; and that to the circumstance above related, and the wind at the same time becoming more light, was his escape to be attributed.

A declaration, like this, coming from an enemy, is conclusive evidence of the good conduct of Com. Rodgers.

27

BRIG NAUTILUS.

The U. S. brig Nautilus, 12 guns, Capt. Crane, (the loss of which was mentioned on page 9,) sixteen hours from New-York, on a cruise, was captured the 16th of July by the British frigate Shannon, after a hard chase of six hours, during which the Nautilus was obliged to start her water, and throw over all her lee-guns. She was ordered to Halifax, with Lieut. Crane on board; the remainder of the officers and crew (106 in number) were sent on board the Africa.

LETTER FROM A WARRANT OFFICER OF THE NAUTILUS TO HIS FATHER.

On board His Britannic Majesty's ship Africa, at sea, lat. 37°, long. 69°, July 23, 1812.

HONORED SIR,

I have to inform you that we sailed from New York the 15th July on a cruise. On the 16th at sun-rise discovered five sail to windward, which proved to be the British ships Africa, Shannon, Guerriere, Belvidera, and Eolus, and which gave us chase, we then standing E. We immediately wore ship to the W. and made all sail, it then blowing fresh, and used every exertion to get clear by throwing overboard our anchors, part of our guns, and starting water in the hold; all which proved fruitless. At half past 12, after a chase of six hours, the Shannon came within half gun-shot; when we had no alternative but to strike our colors to a force so superior to ours. The officers and crew behaved like men, and would not have submitted but to a greatly superior force. Great praises are due to Capt. Crane for his officer and seamanlike conduct; and the lieutenants and other officers merit the attention of a grateful country.

Since we have been prisoners we have been treated with the utmost politeness and humanity by the officers of this ship. We have every indulgence which we could expect, and can hardly realize that we are prisoners. We expect in a few days to be sent to Hali-

fax, to remain until we are exchanged, which we hope will be soon, and that in the mean time our country will not forget us.

I am, &c

ESSEX AND ALERT.

LETTER FROM CAPT. PORTER OF THE ESSEX FRIGATE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Sir, At sea, Aug. 17, 1812.

I have the honor to inform you, that on the 13th his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Alert, Capt. T. L. P. Laugharne, ran down on our weather quarter, gave three cheers, and commenced an action (if so trifling a skirmish deserves the name) and after eight minutes firing struck her colors, with seven feet water in her hold, much cut to pieces, and 3 men wounded.

I need not inform you that the officers and crew of the *Essex* behaved as I trust all Americans will in such cases, and it is only to be regretted, that so much zeal and activity could not have been displayed on an occasion that would have done them more honor. The

Essex has not received the slightest injury.

The Alert was out for the purpose of taking the Hornet!

I have the honor to be with great respect, your obedient servant,

Hon. PAUL HAMILTON, D. PORTER.

Sec'y of the navy.

The Alert mounted twenty 18lb. carronades, [rated in Steel's list 16] and had 130 men.

SIR, At sea, Aug. 20, 1812.

Finding myself much embarrassed by the Alert from the great number of prisoners we have already made (about 500) I concluded that before our arrival in America the number would be considerably augmented, and as I found my provisions and water getting short, and being well satisfied that a plan had been

organized by them for rising on the ship in the event of an engagement; I considered it to be for the interest of my country to get clear of them as speedily as possible, particularly as I was well assured that immediately on their arrival at St. Johns, an equal number of my countrymen would be released and find a sure and immediate conveyance. I therefore drew up written stipulations corresponding with the accompanying letters; threw all the guns of the Alert overboard; withdrew from her all the men belonging to the Essex; appointed Lieut. J. P. Wilmer to command her as a cartel, put all my prisoners on board her, and despatched her for St. Johns, in Newfoundland, with orders to proceed from thence to New-York with such Americans as he may receive in exchange.

with such Americans as he may receive in exchange.

At a more suitable opportunity I shall do myself the honor to lay before you copies of every paper relative to this transaction, and sincerely hope that my conduct in this affair may meet with your approbation.

As the Essex has been so annoying about Bermuda, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, I expect I shall have to run the gauntlet through their cruisers; you may however rest assured, that all a ship of her size can do shall be done, and whatever may be our fate our country shall never blush for us.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Hon. Paul Hamilton, D. PORTER. Sec'y of navy.

We are obliged to omit the correspondence between Captains Porter and Laugharne, in which it was finally agreed that the Alert, after being disarmed, should go to Newfoundland, as a cartel, with the British prisoners. The Alert afterwards returned to New York with American prisoners.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ADMIRAL DUCKWORTH TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, Aug. 31, 1812.

A vessel captured as the Alert has been, could not have been vested with the character of a cartel, until

she had entered a port of the nation by which she had been captured, and been regularly fitted out from thence. For every prize might otherwise be provided with a flag of truce, and proposals for an exchange of prisoners; and rendered thus effectually secure against the possibility of recapture; while the cruising ship would be enabled to keep at sea with an undiminished crew; the cartels being always navigated by the prisoners of war.

It is utterly inconsistant with the laws of war to recognise the principle upon which this arrangement has

been made.

Nevertheless I am willing to give a proof at once of my respect for the liberality which the captain of the *Essex* has acted, in more than one instance, towards the British subjects who have fallen into his hands; of the sacred obligation that is always felt, to fulfil the engagements of a British officer; and of my confidence in the disposition of his royal highness the Prince Regent, to allay the violence of war by encouraging a reciprocation of that courtesy by which its pressure upon individuals may be so essentially diminished.

On the 4th of this month, a midshipman of the Essex arrived, and presented to me a letter from his captain, proposing an exchange for 86 British prisoners. The midshipman had however been placed alone in the charge of one of the captured vessels, with 86 prisoners, to conduct them to this port. A list of 40 prisoners of the same description, disposed of in the same manner, has been sent to me by the commander of the American private armed schooner the Rossie.

It is incumbant upon me to protest in the strongest manner against the practice of conducting exchanges upon terms like these; and so signify, to you that it will be utterly impossible for me to incur, in future,

the responsibility of assenting to them.

WASP AND FROLIC.

The capture of the Frolic, by the Wasp has been already given. See, page 14. After Capt. Jones had manned his prize, the Wasp and the Frolic had the misfortune to fall in with the Poictiers 74, Capt. Beresford, and both were captured and sent to Bermuda. Lieut. James Biddle was on board the Wasp as a volunteer, and has briefly narrated the occurrence in the following letter to his father.

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Poicticrs 74, at sea, My dear father, Oct. 21, 1812.

The fortune of war has placed us in the hand of the enemy. We have been captured by this ship, after having ourselves captured his Britannic majesty's

brig Frolic,

The Frolic was superior in force to us; she mounted eighteen 32lb carronades, and two long 9s. The Wasp you know has only 16 carronades. The action lasted 43 minutes; we had 5 killed, and the slaughter on board the Frolic was dreadful. We are bound into Bermuda. I am quite unhurt.

In haste, &c. J. BIDDLE

A court of inquiry, convened to investigate the conduct of Capt. Jones in surrendering the Wasp, gave the following opinion, which was approved by the sec-

retary of the navy.

"The court, having heard the statement and evidence in this case, and having maturely considered the circumstances attending the surrender of the U.S. ship Wasp, of 16 guns, to his Britannic majesty,s ship of the line, the Poictiers, of 74 guns; particularly the crippled and disabled state of the Wasp from the brilliant and successful action with his Britannic majesty's ship the Frolic, of superior force to the Wasp about two hours before the Poictiers have in sight, and the force and condition of the Poictiers, which made it useless for them to contend, and rendered them unable to escape, are unanimously of opinion, that there was no impropriety of conduct on the

part of the officers and crew of the said ship Wasp during the chase by the Poictiers, or in the surrender; but that the conduct of the officers and crew of the Wasp on said occasion was eminently distinguished for firmness and gallantry, in making every preparation and exertion, of which their situation would admit."

VIXEN.

THE United States brig Vixen, Cap. Reed, was captured in November 1812, by the Southampton 32, commanded by Sir James Lucas Yeo, after a chase of nine hours. Both vessels were afterwards totally lost on the island of Conception (Bahama,) but the crews were saved and carried to Nassau.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM CAPT. SIR JAMES LUCAS YEO, OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP SOUTHAMPTON, TO VICE ADMIRAL STIRLING.

> His Majesty's Ship Southampton, at sea, Nov. 22, 1812.

His Majesty's ship under my command, this day captured the United States brig Vixen, Capt. George Reed, mounting twelve 18 pounders, carronades, two long 9s, and 130 men. She had been out five weeks, and I am happy to say, had not made any capture.

I have, &c.

JAMES LUCAS YEO, Capt.

CHARLES STIRLING, Esq. Vice Admiral of the white &c.

SIR,

SIR,

CAPTURE OF THE SWALLOW.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COM. RODGERS TO THE SEC-RETARY OF THE NAVY.

> United States Frigate President, at sea, October, 17, 1812.

I have the honor to acquaint you that on the 15th inst. near the Grand Bank, this ship, the Congress in company, captured the British king's packet Swallow, Joseph Morphew commander, bound from Kingston, Jamaica, to Falmouth. The rank of the commander of this vessel is that of a master and commander in the navy. She had no cargo on board except twenty boxes of gold and silver, amounting to between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars. The specie I took out of her, and had intended sending her to England in the character of a cartel with her own crew; but having fallen in with the American schooner Eleanor, bound from Baltimore to France, dismasted, induced me to change my determination.

With the greatest respect, &c.

JOHN RODGERS.

The President and Congress arrived at Boston on the 31st of December, after an active cruise of between 80 and 90 days. The President brought in about 50 prisoners. The cash taken from the packet Swallow was carried to the bank from the navy yard, with drums beating, and colours flying, in several waggons, escorted by a part of the crews of the frigates, and a detachment of marines, amidst the huzzas of a large concourse of spectators. The specie and gold dust deposited amounted to nearly three hundred thousand dollars.

Richard Moss, quarter-master-gunner, died on board the *President*, Oct. 16. A few hours before his death, he informed Com. Rodgers, that he had a wife and three children in Boston, dependent on him for support; and expressed considerable anxiety for them, knowing he had but little time to live. Soon after his death, at the suggestion of Com. Rodgers, a subscription paper was opened, which he headed, and was handed through the ship to the officers and crew for subscription, when upwards of seven hundred dollars were immediately subscribed by the generous officers and tars, for the relief of the widow and children.

ESCAPE OF THE ARGUS.

The nautical skill of the officers of our navy has often been acknowledged by the British. The following instance cannot but gratify the friends of the navy and of the officer who conducted the escape.

The United States brig Argus, Capt. Sinclair, sailed from Boston in company with the United States. After parting with her consort, she proceeded to the coast of Brazil, down the north coast of the country from St. Roquo to Surrinam; thence she passed to the windward of the island, and in every direction between the Bermudas, Halifax, and the continent. She arrived at New-York in the month of December, after a cruise of 96 days, having made five prizes, valued at \$200,000. During her cruise she fell in with a squadron of the enemy, consisting of six sail, two of which were of the line, one of them a remarkably fast sailer. The favor of the moon enabled them to chase by night as well as in the day, the chase was continued for three days, without intermission, and under various circumstances, but the unremitted exertions of his officers and crew enabled him elude the pursuit. Pressed on all sides by the number of the enemy, and the baffling and unsettled state of the weather, the Argus was at one time within musket shot of a 74, and at another surrounded. The determined vigilance of Capt. Sinclair rescued her from the difficulty. They had joined in the chase an armed transport, with a view no doubt of destracting the attention and deceiving the chase, which being discovery, he bore down upon her, and compelled her to clear the way. Such was the confidence of Capt. Sinclair in the sailing of the Argus, that during the chase, although at one time so closely pressed as to be compelled to lighten his vessel, by throwing over his spare anchors and spars and deck boats, and starting the salt water with which his casks had been filled as the fresh had been used, and reduced to the last necessity of wetting his sails; yet did he preserve all his guns,

and one night, during the chase, he found time to capture, man, and despatch a prize. So close were they upon him, that when he again made sail, two of the ships opened their batteries upon him.

NAVAL ANECDOTE.

On board the *United States*, Capt. Decatur, was a little boy, about nine years old. He was not considered one of the regular crew; but he shared the mess of a generous sailor, who had, two years before, taken him from his widowed mother. The spirit of his father, who had also been a seaman, had long since gone aloft, and left his wife and little ones on the

shoals of poverty.

When the Macedonian hove in sight, and all hands were clearing ship for action, the little fellow stepped up to Com. Decatur,—"And it please you, Captain," said he, "I wish my name might be put down on the roll."—"And what for my lad?"—inquired the commodore. "So that I can draw a share of the prize money, sir," answered he. Pleased with the spirit and confident courage of the little hero, his name was ordered on the list; but the moment was to important

to say more.

After the prize was taken, Decatur thought of the little sailor boy, and called him up—"Well, Bill," said he, "we have taken her, and your share of the prize, if we get her safe in, may be about two hundred dollars; what will you do with it?"—"I'll send one half to my mother, sir, and the other half shall send me to school." "That's noble," cried the commodore, delighted with the spirit of the lad, took him under his immediate protection, and obtained for him the birth of a midshipman. Every attention has been paid to his education, and he gives great promise of making an accomplished officer.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER FROM COM. BAINBRIDGE.

At sea, January 24, 1813.

"The Java was exceedingly well fought and bravely defended. Poor Lambert, whose death I sincerely regret, was a distinguished, gallant officer, and worthy man. He has left a widow and two helpless children! But his country makes provision for such events.

"We are now homeward bound. The damage the Constitution received in the action, and the decayed state she is in makes it necessary for me to return to the United States for repairs; this I much regret; my crew participate in this sentiment; they are however consoling themselves with the hope of receiving their prize money. One says, he will buy himself a snug little ship on the highest hill he can find, that he may thence, in his old age, view all our sea-fights. Another, that now he will marry his Poll—another,

that he will send his little Jack to school, &c.

"Poor fellows, I trust they will not be disappointed in their expectations. Twice have they willingly and gallantly encountered the enemy, and twice have they succeeded. To return home now, and find they have nothing but a remnant of pay coming to them, would be extremely mortifying. It would inevitably depress their spirits, and damp that noble ardor which they have hitherto felt and displayed. The officer may feel differently. For the performance of his duty he feels a reward in his own bosom, and in his country's thanks. Patriotism and a laudable thirst for renown, will lead him to court perils in defence of his country's rights. These feelings operate upon the sailor also: but to keep up the high tone of his ardor, he must have prize money in view.

True policy, in my humble opinion, dictates the destruction of the enemy's ships after capture; for by manning them, even if they are left in a managable situation, our ships would be so weakened in their crews, that they would be liable to be captured by an equal, or insulted by an inferior force. The act of

destruction is done by the command of the captain only—the crew who have exposed their lives equally with him, have not the right of opposition. When I ordered the Java to be destroyed, these considerations presented themselves to my mind with great force.—Surely justice and sound policy obviously recommend a liberal provision in their favor. In making these observations I am not influenced by any selfish motive. The applause of my countrymen has for me greater charms than all the gold that glitters. But justice to those who have bravely fought under my command, and assisted me in gaining this victory, requires at my hands an exertion in their behalf; and should it please heaven to conduct us safe to our native shores, I shall not fail to use my best endeavors, solemnly believing, as I do, that the principle is all important to the continued success of our navy. For if it is, as I hold it, the indispensable duty of the commander to destroy the capture on account of the gauntlet he would have to run with both the prize and his own ship (except he should be very near one of our own ports) and the captain to receive (which is almost always the case) all the honor, and the others no compensation—is it not natural to suppose, that the ardent desire which our seamen, at present, so strongly manifest, to get into battle, would diminish? Let that once take place, and your naval fights will not, I prophecy, be so decisive as they would be by keeping the ardor up. And how trifling an expense the compensations would be in a national view! The schooner that I am now despatching (a prize to the Hornet) will give to the public treasury upwards of one hundred thousand dollars.

In the month of February, the letter-of-marque schooner *Lottery*, Capt. Southcomb, of Baltimore, outward bound, was taken in the Chesapeake, by nine large boats, heavily armed, and having 240 men, after a gallant fight of an hour and a half. The *Lottery* carried 6 guns and had about 35 men.

The following correspondence relates to Capt. Southcomb.

Sir, U. S. Frigate Constellation Feb. 16, 1813.

At the solicitation of Capt. Southcomb's friends, I sent a flag down to the squadron of the enemy in Lynnhaven roads, to bring him and his two wounded men up to Norfolk where their situation could be rendered more comfortable.

Enclosed you will receive a copy of Capt. Byron's note to Capt. Gould on the subject, and also copies of my letter to Capt. Byron and his answer. The cartel returned last evening with the body of Capt. Southcomb; he was wounded in five places, gallantly defending his vessel against a number of armed boats.

While such instances of bravery cannot but inspire the enemy with respect for the American character, I trust this instance, among many others of the humanity and generosity of Capt. Byron, will not be forgotten by our countrymen.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Hon. W. Jones, &c. CHARLES STEWART.

February 11, 1813. SIR,

I am glad in being able to get the little box of China for Mrs. Gould. Rest assured of every attention being paid to the unfortunate Capt. John Southcomb and his two wounded men. Whatever vessel comes for them shall be treated with due respect, for which I have the senior captain's authority.

I am your humble servant,

R. BYRON. Capt. Gould.

U. S. Frigate Constellation, Norfolk harbour, February 13, 1813. SIR,

Capt. Gould has handed me a note you addressed to him of the 11th inst. in which you state, "by authority of the senior captain of his Britannic Majesty's squadron in Lynnhaven bay, that Captain South-

comb, and his two wounded men, will be delivered to

any vessel that may come for them."

I send a flag down to you for the purpose of receiving those unfortunate men, and avail myself of this opportunity to thank you for your attention and humanity to the unfortunate.

I have the honor to be, &c. CHARLES STEWART.

Capt. RICHARD BYRON, &c.

Belvidera, Lynnhaven anchorage, Sir, February 13, 1813.

I received your letter of this morning by Dr. Ray: it is with extreme concern I acquaint you, that the unfortunate and gallant Capt. Southcomb expired this morning. It will be satisfactory in some degree to his widow, to know, he had a truly religious sense of his situation, latterly delirious, without the excess of pain that might have been expected. Capt. Gould and his steward have charge of his effects. His body will be placed in the cartel so soon as the coffin can be prepared. The two wounded men at their own request went up in the former cartel, which I am sorry to hear got on shore. I am extremely flattered with the part of your letter, thanking me for attention and humanity to the unfortunate, which gives me the most perfect assurance of the generous feelings of Capt. Charles Stewart.

I have the honor to be, &c.
Capt. C. Sewart, &c. R. BYRON.

GENEROSITY.

By the humanity of Capt. Smith the officers and crew of the *Congress* frigate, lying in Boston harbour, a subscription of one hundred and fifty dollars was raised and presented to Richard Dunn, who lost his leg in bravely fighting for "free trade and sailors,

rights," on board the Constitution, in her engagement with the British frigate Guerriere.

Heroism-A Card.

R. Dunn takes this method publicly to acknowledge the receipt of the above subscription, and to present his hearty thanks to Capt. Smith, his officers and crew, for their kind remembrance of him. He would also assure them, that though he has lost one Leg, he is willing to fight on the other for the liberty of his enslaved brethren, and the honor of his country.

March, 1813.

COM. DECATUR'S SQUADRON.

On the 11th of June, Com. Decatur and his squadron attempted to go to sea from New York, but were prevented by two 74s and a frigate, and driven into the harbour of New London, where they were blockaded until the close of the war, except the *Hornet*, which made her escape in Nov. 1814. The American squadron consisted of the *United States* 44 Macedonian 38, and Hornet 16.

REVENUE CUTTER SURVEYOR.

The Baltimore Revenue Cutter Surveyor was captured by the barges of the Narcisus frigate, in York river, on the night of the 12th of June. The enemy was discovered when about 150 yards distant. Capt. Travis could not bring his guns to bear, and therefore furnished each of his men with two muskets. They held their fire until the British were within pistol shot; but the enemy pushed on and finally carried the vessel by boarding, with 3 men killed and a number wounded. Capt. Travis and his crew, 15 in number, were all taken on board the Junon, and the next

day the senior officer of the Narcissus returned the captain his sword, with the following complimentary letter.

SIR, His Majesty's Ship Narcissus, June 13, 1813.

Your gallant and desperate attempt to defend your vessel against more than double your number, on the night of the 12th inst. excited such admiration on the part of your opponents, as I have seldom witnessed, and induced me to return you the sword you had so nobly used, in testimony of mine. Our poor fellows have severely suffered, occasioned chiefly, if not solely, by the precaution you had taken to prevent surprise; in short, I am at a loss which to admire most, the previous engagement on board the Surveyor, or the determined manner by which her deck was disputed, inch by inch.

I am, sir, with much respect, &c.

Capt. S. TRAVIS, JOHN CRERIE.

U. S. Cutter Surveyor.

ATTACK ON A BRITISH SQUADRON BY A FLOTILLA OF GUN-BOATS.

LETTER FROM COM. JOHN CASSIN TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR, Navy Yard, Gosport, June 21, 1813.

On Saturday at 11 P. M. Capt. Tarbell moved with the flotilla under his command, consisting of 15 gun-boats, in two divisions, Lieut. John M. Gardner 1st division, and Lieut. Robert Henley the 2d—manned from the frigate, and 50 musketeers, ordered from Craney Island by Gen. Taylor, and proceeded down the river; but adverse winds and squalls prevented his approaching the enemy until Sunday morning at 4, when the flotilla commenced a heavy galling fire on a frigate, at about three quarters of a mile distance, lying well up the roads—two other frigates lying in sight. At half past 4, a breeze sprung up from E. N. E. which

enabled the two frigates to get under way-one a razee or very heavy ship, and the other a frigate-and to come nearer into action. The boats, in consequence of their approach, hauled off, though keeping up a well directed fire on the razee and the other ship, which gave us several broadsides. The frigate first engaged, supposed to be the Junon, was certainly severely handled—had the calm continued one half hour, that frigate must have fallen into our hands, or been destroyed. She must have slipped her mooring so as to drop nearer the razee, who had all sail set, coming up to her with the other frigate. The action continued one hour and a half with three ships. Shortly after the action, the razee got along side of the ship, and had her upon a deep careen in a little time, with a number of boats and stages round her. I am satisfied considerable damage was done to her, for she was silenced some time, until the razee opened her fire, when she commenced again. Our loss is very trifling. Mr. Allison, master's mate, on board 139, was killed early in the action, by an 18lb. ball, which passed through him and lodged in the mast. No. 154 had a shot between wind and water. No. 67 had her franklin shot away, and several of them had some of their sweeps and their stuncheons shot away -but two men slightly injured from the sweeps. On the flood tide several ships of the line and frigates came into the roads, and we did expect an attack last night. There are now in the roads 13 ships of the line and frigates, one brig and several tenders.

I cannot say too much for the officers and crews on this occasion; for every man appeared to go into action with so much cheerfulness, apparently to do their duty, resolved to conquer. I had a better opportunity of discovering their actions than any one else,

being in my boat the whole of the action.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Hon. W. Jones, &c. JOHN CASSIN.

LOSS OF THE ASP.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MIDSHIPMAN M'CLINTOCK TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR, Kinsale, Virginia, July 13, 1813.

I HAVE to inform you of the unfortunate event which occurred here on the 14th; the action between the British barges and the United States schooner Asp, commanded by Mr. Segourney. At 9 A. M. the Scorpion and Asp got under way from Yeocomico river and stood out. At 10, discovered a number of sail, which proved to be the enemy; the Scorpion then made signal to act at discretion, and stood up the river; the schooner being a bad sailer and the wind ahead, we were not able to get out. Finding the enemy approaching us, we thought it best to return. Immediately two of the brigs stood towards us, and anchored a short distance from the bar, where they manned their boats. Mr. Segourney thought it would be for our advantage to run further up the creek, which we did, but finding the enemy had left their vessels, we had not time to weigh anchor, therefore we were obliged to cut our cables. We were attacked by three boats, well manned and armed; we continued a well directed fire on them, and after a short time they were compelled to retreat, and obtain a reinforcement. About an hour after they retired, we were attacked by five boats; we continued doing the same as before, but having so few men, we were unable to repel the enemy. When they boarded us, they refused giving us any quarter. There were upwards of 50 men on our decks, which compelled us to leave the vessel, as the enemy had possession. They put her on fire and retreated. A short time after they left her, we went on board, and with much difficulty extinguished the flames. But it is with deep regret that I inform you of the death of Mr. Segourney, who fought most gallantly in defence of the vessel; and the utmost exertion was used by every man on board. Our crew consisted only of 21. There are ten killed, wounded and missing.

Your obedient servant,

Hon.W. Jones, H. M. M'CLINTOCK, Sec'y of navy.

Midshipman in the U. S. navy.

VIPER.

The United States brig Viper, 14 guns, commanded by Lieut. Henley, was captured by the British frigate Narcissus. The customary court of inquiry was held in June on the conduct of Lieut. Henley. He was honorably acquitted, as having done all in his power to escape a superior force. The court gave the same opinion respecting the conduct of Cap. Reed, late commander of the Viven—See page 217. The Viper was captured Jan. 1813.

REPULSE OF THE BRITISH AT CRANEY ISLAND.

Extract of a letter from Com. Cassin to the Sec'ry of the navy.

SIR, Navy Yard, Gosport, June 23, 1813.

I have the honor to inform you, that on the 20th the enemy got under way, in all 13 sail, and dropped up to the mouth of James' river, one ship bearing a flag at mizen. At 5, P. M. they were discovered making great preparations with troops for landing, having a number of boats for the purpose. Finding Craney island rather weakly manned, Capt. Tarbell directed Lieuts. Neal, Shubrick, and Sanders, with 100 seamen, on shore, at 11, P. M. to a small battery on the N. W. side of the Island.

Tuesday 22d, at dawn, the enemy were discovered landing round the point of Nansemond river; at S A. M. the barges attempted to land in front, of the

island, out of reach of the shot from the gun-boats, when Lieuts. Neal, Shubrick, and Sanders with the sailors, and Lieut. Breckenridge with the marines of the Constellation, 150 in number, opened the fire which was so well directed, that the enemy were glad to get off, after sinking three of their largest boats. One of them called the Centepede. Admiral Warren's boat, 50 feet in length, carried 75 men, the greater part of whom were lost by her sinking. Twenty soldiers and sailors were saved, and the boat hauled up.

The officers of the Constellation fired their 18 pounder more like riflemen than artillerists. I never saw such shooting, and seriously believe they saved the isl-

and.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Hon. W. Jones, &c. JOHN CASSIN.

The number of the enemy engaged in the attack was nearly 3000.

On the 25th of June the British, about 2500, attacked and took possession of the town of Hampton, after a brave resistance, by 400 Americans, under the command of Maj. Crutchfield. The atrocities of the enemy at this place are well known.

SCHOONER EAGLE.

New York, June 27, 1813.

The schooner Eagle, which sailed from this port on the 15th, was taken by the enemy's barges at New London on the 25th. Owing to adverse winds the enemy were unable to tow the schooner along side of the squadron. While the enemy were attempting to take out the cargo, an explosion took place, which killed a considerable number of the enemy. One barge first approached to capture the Eagle, but she was beat off. Three others came, and the schooner was abandoned by the crew. The cask, containing

the powder had a lock, with which was connected a string, that was fastened to some of the articles of spoil the enemy moved. The explosion took place by their means, and immediately the schooner and barges disappeared!

A fishing vessel arrived at Salem with the following

endorsement on her papers.

"His Majesty's Ship La Houge, at sea, July 8, 1812.

"I have warned the fishing boat Sally, of Barnstable, immediately to proceed to her own coast, in consequence of the depredations committed by the Young Teazer, and other American privateers, on the British and coasting vessels belonging to Nova Scotia; but more particularly from the inhuman and savage proceedings of causing the American schooner Eagle to be blown up after she had been taken possession of by His Majesty's ship Ramilies—an act not to be justified on the most barbarous principles of warfare.—I have directed His Britannic Majesty's cruisers on the coast to destroy every description of American vessels they may fall in with, flags of truce only excepted. Given under my hand.

"THOMAS B. CAPEL, Capt."

EAGLE.

LETTER FROM COM. LEWIS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Sir, Off Sandy Hook July 6, 1813.

I have the pleasure to inform you of the capture of the British sloop tender Eagle, which for some time had been employed, by Com. Beresford, for the purpose of burning the coasters, &c. Her force was two officers and 11 men, with a 32lb. brass howitzer. This service was performed in the most gallant and officer like manner by Sailing Master Percival, who with volunteers from the flotilla, which I have the honor to

command, jumped on board a fishing smack, ran along side the enemy; and carried him by a coup de main. I am sorry to add, that in this little affair the enemy lost the commanding officer, one midshipman mortally wounded, and two seamen badly. I am happy to say, we suffered no injury which is to be attributed to the superior management of Sailing Master Percival, and the coolness with which his men fired; for which they all deserve well of their country.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES, &c. J. LEWIS. P. S. The capture was on Sunday the 4th inst.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The fishing smack, named the Yankee, was borrowed of some fishermen at Fly Market, in the city of New York, and a calf, a sheep, and a goose purchased, and secured on deck. Between 30 and 40 men, well armed with muskets, were secreted in the cabin and forepeake of the smack. Thus prepared, she stood out to sea, as if going on a fishing trip to the banks, three men only being on deck, dressed in fishemen's apparel, with buff caps on. The Eagle, on perceiving the smack, immediately gave chase, and after coming up with her, and finding she had live stock on deck, ordered her to go down to the commodore, then about five miles distant. The helsman answered, aye, aye, Sir, and apparantly put up the helm for the purpose, which brought him along side of the Eagle, not more than three yards distant. The watch-word Lawrence was then given, when the armed men rushed on deck from their hiding places, and poured into her a volley of musketry, which struck the crew with dismay, and drove them all down so precipitately into the hold of the vessel, that they had not time to strike their colors. The Eagle, with the prisoners, was carried to the city and landed at Whitehall, amidst the shouts and plaudits of thousands of spectators, assembled on the battery, celebrating the 4th of July.

Henry Morris, commander of the Eagle, was buried

at Sandy Hook with military honors, and in the most respectful manner. Mr. Price who died soon after, was buried in Trinity Church yard, with every testimony of regard.

TORPEDO.

Mr. E. Mix of the navy, a gentleman of ingenuity and enterprise, constructed a torpedo for the purpose of destroying some of the enemy's shipping in Lynnhaven bay. The British 74 gun ship Plantagenet, which for some months had been lying abreast of Cape Henry light house, appeared to Mr. Mix, as the most favorable object on which to try his experiment. Accordingly, on the night of the 18th, and the four following, accompanied by Capt. Bowman of Salem and Midshipman M'Gowan, of the U. S. navy, he made the attempt, which proved fruitless, in consequence of being discovered by the enemy, who, suspecting some mischief, changed her position every night. On the night of the 24th however, Mr. Mix succeeded in finding her out, and having taken his position 100 yards distance, in a direction with her larboard bow, he dropped the fatal machine into the water just as the centinel was crying all's well. It was swept along with the tide, and very nearly effected its purpose. It exploded a few seconds too soon.

The scene was awfully sublime. It was like the concussion of an earthquake, attended with a sour louder and more terrific than the heaviest peal of thur der. A pyramid of water, 50 feet in circumference was thrown up 40 or 50 feet; its appearance was a vivid red, tinged at the sides with beautiful purple. On ascending to its greatest height it burst at the top with a tremendous explosion, and fell in torrents on the deck of the ship, which rolled into the chasm and nearly upset. The light, occasioned by the explosion, though fleeting, enabled Mr. Mix and his companions to dis-

cover, that the fore-channel of the ship was blown off, and a boat, which lay along side with several men in her was thrown up in the convulsion.

EXPLOIT AT GARDNERS ISLAND.

On the evening of the 28th of July, two boats from the Macedonian and two from the United States, under Lieut. Gallager, made an excursion into the sound. In the night a small boat, under the direction of Midshipman Ten Eyke, being separated by a strong wind and tide from the others, landed on Gardner's Island. In the morning, finding themselves under the guns of the Ramilies, the boat was hauled ashore. Soon after a boat came ashore from the Ramilies and the officers went to a dwelling house. Midshipman Ten Eyke seized the favorable moment, made prisoners of those who were left with the English boat, and then with two men proceeded to the house, where he took two lieutenants, making in all, prisoners of two lieutenants one midshipman, one master's mate, and five seamen. Finding they were discovered by the Ramilies, the captives were parolled, and Mr. Ten Eyke and crew made their escape to Long Island. The succeeding night the other boat took them off.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Angus, commanding the U. S. Delaware flotilla, to the Secr'y of the navy.

S_{IR}, Cape May, July 29, 1813.

Lying off Dennes' creek this morning, I discovered, that an enemy's sloop of war had chased a small vessel, and taken her near the overfalls. I immediately got under way, and stood down the bay. The sloop of war stood so near the overfalls, that she grounded slightly on the outer ridge of Crow's shoals. I thought proper to endeavor to bring him to action. I suc-

ceeded, and got within three quarters of a mile, and anchored the boats (consisting of 8 gun-boats and two black ships) in a line ahead. A heavy frigate had by this time anchored about half a mile further out. After a cannonade of 1 hour and 45 minutes, in which, the ships kept up a constant and heavy fire, heaving their shot from a half to three quarters of a mile over us, they doing us but little damage; the sloop of war and frigate, finding our shot to tell on their hulls, manned their boats, ten in number, (2 launches, the rest large barges and cutters,) with from 30 to 40 men in each, and despatched them after gun-boat No. 121, Sailing Master Shed, which had unfortunately fell a mile and a half out of the line, although it had been my positive and express orders to anchor at half cable length apart, and not further. From the strong ebb tide they succeeded in capturing her, after a gallant resistance,) for three times did No. 121 discharge her long gun, apparently full of canister, among the whole line of boats, when at a very short distance, which must have done execution, and not till after she was boarded, did the colors come down, before any assistance could be given her. However, we got near enough to destroy 3 or 4 of their boats, and must have killed a vast number of men. It being a calm, they succeeded in getting her away by sending all their boats ahead and towing her; but they have paid dear for their temerity. They must at least have had one third of their men killed and wounded. happy to say, that not a man was wounded in any of our boats, except the one captured, whose fate I have not yet learnt. I feel much indebted to Lieut. Mitchel, and officers commanding gun-boats, for their spirited conduct in carrying into execution my orders; and if I may judge from the gallant resistance, made by Sailing Master Shed, in engaging when surrounded by the boats of the enemy, that every officer and man of the flotilla will do his duty in all situations.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Hon. W. Jones, &c. SAMUEL ANGUS.

From Lieut. Shed's official letter it appears, that 7 of our men were wounded, 5 slightly. The loss of the enemy was 7 killed and 12 wounded.

COM. RODGER'S CRUISE.

On the 26th of September, the U. S. frigate President, Com. Rodgers, arrived in the harbour of Newport, after a cruise of more than five months. This ship left Boston on the 30th of April, in company with the U. S. frigate Congress from which she separated on the 30th of the same month. She pursued her course to the Grand Bank, the Azores, Shetland isles, and to North Bergen, where she put in for water. She left this place on the 2d of July, shaped her course towards the orkney Islands, and from thence to the north seas. July 19th off North cape, White sea, was chased 86 hours by 2 line-of-battle ships, took a circuit round Ireland, got into the latitude of Cape Clear, proceeded to the Grand Banks, and from thence to the United States.

The following is the concluding part of the commodore's official account.

"During my cruise, although I have not had it in my power to add any additional lustre to the character of our little navy, I have nevertheless rendered essential service to my country, I hope, by harassing the enemy's commerce, and employing to his disadvantage more than a dozen times the force of a single frigate.

"My officers and crew have experienced great privations since I left the United States, from being nearly five months at sea, and living the last three months of that time upon a scanty allowance of the roughest fare; and it is with peculiar pleasure that I acquaint you, that they are all in better health than might be expected, although you may well suppose that their

scanty allowance has not been of any advantage to their

strength or appearance.

"The High Flyer was commanded by Lieut. Hutchinson, second of the St. Domingo. She is a remarkably fine vessel of her class, sails very fast, and would make an excellent light cruiser, provided the government have occasion for a vessel of her description.

"Just at the moment of closing my letter, a newspaper has been handed me, containing Capt. Broke's challenge to my late gallant friend, Capt. Lawrence, in which he mentions, with considerable emphasis, the pains he had taken to meet the *President* and *Con*-

gress, with the Shannon and Tenedos.

"It is unnecessary at present to take further notice of Capt. Brokes observations, than to say, if that was his disposition, his conduct was so glaringly opposite, as to authorize a very contrary belief. Relative to Capt. Broke, I have only further to say, that I hope he has not been so severely wounded as to make it a sufficient reason to prevent his reasumming the command of the Shannon at a future day."

Here follow the names of 11 merchantmen, and the High Flyer schooner of 5 guns, captured during his

cruise.

The capture of the schooner High Flyer, of 5 guns, by Com Rodgers, was very extreordinary. On making the schooner to the southward of Nantucket Shoals, she hoisted the private British signal, which was answered by Com. Rodgers, and fortunately proved the private British signal of that day. Upon seing this, the High Flyer came immediately to him. Com. Rodgers ordered one of his officers to dress in a British uniform, and manned out a boat and boarded him. The lieutenant of the schooner did not wait to be boarded, but manned his own boat and boarded the President, supposing her to be a British frigate. The British Lieut, was on board for some time, before he discovered his mistake. The officer, that boarded the schooner from the President, asked the officer left

in charge of the schooner for his private signals and instructions, which were immediately handed to him; by this stratagem, Com. Rodgers has obtained possession of the British private signals, and Ad. Warren's instructions. On examining Ad. Warrens, instructions, Com. Rodgers discovered the number of British squadrons, stationed on the American coast, their force, and relative position—with pointed instructions to all of them, if possible to capture the *President*.

CHALLANGE.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Claxton to his father: Macedonian, New London, Jan. 19, 1814.

DEAR FATHER,

For the two last days we have been all anxiety; an American captain returned on parole from the Rami-lies 74, a few days since, and communicated to com. Decatur, a consultation he had with Capt. Hardy, in which the letter said, "that now that two frigates were off, of equal force to the *United States* and Macedonian, that he should have no objection to a meeting taking place, but that he could not allow the challange to come from the English commanders." The hint was embraced in a moment, and Capt. Biddle despatched with a challange from our commanders. In the mean time every preparation was made, on our side, for an immediate engagement, which we all suppose, no objection could be made to: the crews of both ships were called together, and addressed by their commanders, who made known to them the substance of the business then on foot; they were answered by three hearty cheers. Capt. Jones concluded his short and pertinent address in the following words, spoken with great modesty: "My lads, our cruise will be short, and, I trust a very profitable one." Capt Biddle went on board the 74; a signal was immediately made for the two commanders of the English frigates, and they went on board. Capt. Hardy addressed them, "gentlemen, here are two

letters for you; it rests altogether with you to decide on the matter." Stackpole, of the Statira, answered with the greatest affection, "pon honor, sir, it is the most acceptable letter I ever received." The final answer was to be given yesterday. Capt Biddle returned, and related the circumstance as I have mentioned. For myself, I thought from the manner of Stackpole, that he would be first to flinch. I am not able to say that he did; it is enough, that the captain of the Borer (sloop of war,) came in yesterday, and made known that they had declined This circumstance has made a vast meeting us. deal of conversation here, much to the credit of our commanders—it will probably be distorted into a hundred different shapes before it is done with; I have therefore given you a correct though brief account of The Endymion mounts the same weight of metal with the United States, and three or four guns more, and the Statira is superior to us by one or two guns. The disappointment, is very great with us, for every soul calculated on taking her with ease. You see we must trust altogether to our heals.

Yours affectionately,
A. CLAXTON.

GALLANT DEFENCE OF THE ALLIGATOR.

The following is Mr. Bassett's report.

U. S. Schooner Alligator, Wappo, Jan. 31, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that the U. S. schooner Alligator, under my command, was attacked on the evening of the 29th inst. then lying at anchor in Stono river and abreast of Coles' Island, by six boats from the enemy's squadron, off the mouth of the river, and succeeded in beating them off, after a warm action of 30 mintues. I have to regret on this occasion the loss of 2 men killed and 2 wounded; one of the latter, the pilot Mr. Robert Hatch severely. This

brave man fell at the helm, exorting those around him to take good aim at the enemy. I hope his conduct will entitle him to your notice. It is impossible to ascertain what loss the enemy sustained; but from suddenly ceasing their fire from the two large launches, and the other boats joining them immediately, I am induced to believe they suffered severely, as the schooner grounded, and they did not renew the action. The sails and rigging of the schooner are much cut, but no damage sustained in the hull. I cannot conclude without rendering my thanks to the gallant officers and men you did me the honor to place lant officers and men you did me the honor to place under my command for their meritorious conduct, which alone prevented the schooner from falling into the hands of an enemy of more then treble our number.

J. H. DENT, Esq.

R. BASSETT.

Capt. Dent in communicating this report says, great credit is due to Sailing Master Bassett, his officers and crew, for defeating a force so greatly superior in numbers, as there could not have been less than 140 men opposed to 40

LOSS OF THE FERRET.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

SIR,

Folly-Island, Feb. 3, 1814.

I AM sorry to acquaint you of the entire loss of the U. S. schooner Ferret. This unfortunate circumstance occurred last evening, on the North Breakers of Stony inlet.

I am happy to say, none of her officers or men were lost or injured. They have lost everything belonging to them, and would suffer much, were it not for the kindness of Mr. Darley and Mr. Heoland, who have rendered many services.

I am making preparations to proceed to the wreck

with a vessel, to save what articles of rigging and sails I can get at. I am in hopes to get some of her guns, which I threw into the hold. Finding the vessel half full of water, I apprehended her drifting out in deep water, should she be lightened, would render our situation more hazardous.

Mr. Brailsford, whom I have sent on with a proportion of my crew, will inform you more particularly of the circumstance which the present haste I am in will not allow me to do, as fully as I could wish.

I have the honor to be,

most respectfully your obe't serv't,
LAWRANCE KEARNEY.

Lieut. Com. U. States schooner Ferret. Com. J. H. Dent, Com'g NavalOfficer, Charleston.

CRUISE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The United States frigate President, Com. Rodgers arrived at Sandy Hook, on the 18th of February 1814, after a cruise of 75 days. She passed most of the West-India islands; lay off Charlestown 48 hours, and was chased by a 74, two frigates, and two sloops of war. During the cruise she captured three English merchantmen, which were sunk, after taking out their cargoes. She had on board 30 prisoners. A private letter from an officer on board the *Presi*dent states.

"Situations in which we have been placed this cruise, will, I think, add lustre to the well established

character of Com. Rodgers.

"After passing the light, saw several sail, one large sail to the windward; backed our main top-sail and cleared ship for action. The strange sail came down within gun-shot—hauled her wind on the larboard tack. We continued with our main top-sail to the mast three hours, and seeing no probability of the 74 gun ship's bearing down to engage the *President*, gave her a shot to windward and hoisted our colors when she bore for us reluctantly-when within half gun shot, backed his main top-sail. At this moment, all hands were called to muster aft; and the commodore said a few, but impressive words, though it was unnecessary; for what other stimulent could true Americans want, than fighting gloriously in sight of their native shore, where hundreds were assembled to witness the engagement? Wore ship to engage, but at this moment the cutter being discovered coming off, backed again to take in the pilot; and the British 74 (strange as it must appear) making sail to the southward and eastward—orders were given to haul aboard the fore and main tacks, to run in; there being then in sight from our deck, a frigate and gunbrig. brig.

 $^{''}$ The commander of the 74 had it in his power for

five hours to bring us at any moment to an engagement; our main top-sail to the mast during that time."

It was afterwards ascertained, that the ship which declined battle with the *President* was the *Plantagenet* 74, Capt. Lloyd for avoiding an engagement was, that his crew were in a state of mutiny.

RATTLESNAKE AND ENTERPRIZE.

The U.S. brigs, Rattlesnake, Lieut. Creighton, and Enterprize, Lieut. Renshaw, arrived at Wilmington N.C. the former on the 9th, and the latter on the 7th of March, from a cruise. Three times they were chased by a superior force of the enemy. On the 25th of February the Enterprize was chased 70 hours, and escaped by throwing over her guns, cutting away her anchors, and starting her water.

DEATH OF MIDSHIPMAN HALL.

Extract of a letter from Capt. C. Gorden to the Sec'ry of the navy.

Constellation, off Craney Island, March 10, 1814. "I have to report to you the loss of one of my

midshipmen, Mr. William C. Hall. He was quite young, and the smallest on board; but a youth of great promise, who had so much interrested himself with the offices and crew, that his loss has spread a momentary gloom over the ship. He fell from the mizzen top-mast head, to the quarter deck, yesterday evening, while we were in the act of sending down top-gallant yards, and expired instantly.

"He had been much accustomed to going aloft, and had gone up to the mast-head, on that occasion, as he said to the captain of the top, to observe how they unrigged the yard; having hold of the top-gallant shroud, the yard must have struck him in canting. will be buried in the church yard at Northfolk this day at noon, with the ceremonies due to his grade. He is from Queen Ann county, eastern shore of Maryland; no parents and only a sister living. This family is known to Governor Wright, the representative in congress from that district.

CONSTITUTION.

On the 3d of April, U. S. frigate Constitution, Capt. Stewart arrived at Marblehead, having been chased in by the British frigates Junion and Tenedos, of 38 guns each, which had been in chase of her from day light. The frigates, or one of them it is said got within 2 or 3 miles of the Constitution, at one time, and to effect her escape she was obliged to throw overboard her provisions, &c. and every thing moveable, and started all her water. Some prize goods were likewise thrown over.

She immediately anchored above Fort Sewall, in a posture of defence, her exposed situation rendering her liable to an attack, should she remain there long. In order to the protection of the frigate and the town, a number of heavy cannon were sent over from Salem, and Maj. Gen. Hovey issued an order for the Marblehead battalion of artillery to hold itself in readiness to act. Com. Bainbridge, to whom an express had been sent, dispatched assistance from the navy yard in Charleston, and the company of New England Guards began their March from Boston, to afford such aid as might be required of them. But towards evening the Constitution weighed anchor and came round into this harbour, where she is considered in a state of security. The Constitution's cruise has been about three months. In the Mona passage, she chased a frigate, without being able to come up with her. Her crew is in fine condition, and her safe return is hailed with joy. [Salem Gaz.]

ATTACK ON VESSELS AT PETIPAGUE.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 8th of April, six British barges, containing 300 men, entered the port of Petipague, and burnt about twenty sail of vessels. Many of them were ships worth from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars each. They did their business effectually, for the vessels were all burnt to the water's edge. They gave out word to the inhabitants, that if they made the least resistance, they would fire the town.

The property destroyed was owned in New York, Middletown, Hartford and Petipague. A fine cutter brig they attempted to get out, but failed, and she shared the fate of the others. She was from 3 to 400 tons, and was worth about 18,000 dollars. The British force is stated, by gentleman from near the scene of action, to have been about 150, which is probably as great a number as six boats could carry. It is added, that the enemy remained on shore all day, unmolested, and went off about 8 in the evening. They came from the frigate and a gun-brig lying off Saybrook.

The enemy took possession of a store, where they remained all day, part of the time amusing them-

selves, and at night about 1000 men had been collected, who fortified both sides of the river, just above the ferry, intending to surprize the enemy as they returned, but the British, having waited until it was dark, passed unobserved, by muffling their oars, or laying concealed in their boats, and letting them float down with the tide. A number of small vessels, which were in the rear of the enemy, were not molested.

LOSS OF THE FROLIC.

On the 21th of April, the United States sloop of war Frolic, J. Bainbridge commander, was captured by the Orpheus frigate, without firing a gun, her armament having been thrown overboard in the chase. By this event, we have lost a fine vessel and a gallant crew, but we have lost no honor,

CRUISE OF THE ADAMS.

- THE U. S. ship Adams, Capt. Charles Morris, sailed from the Chesapeake in January 1813—passed to the southward of Bermuda, crossed the Atlantic, captured a number of prizes and arrived home in safety, in the month of April. The official account of Capt. Morris concludes thus:
- "After a long chase on the 25th of March, the last four hours of which was in thick weather, we captured the English India ship Woodbridge, with a cargo of rice and dye wood, but had barely taken posession of her, when the weather cleared up and we discovered a fleet of 25 sail immediately to the windward of us, and two ships of war standing for us. We were compelled to abandon the prize with precipitation, and attend to our own safety."

NAVAL ARCHITECTURAL ENTERPRIZE.

Capt. Nathaniel M. Perley, late commander of the ship Volant, which was captured on her passage from Bayonne to Boston and carried into Halifax, has constructed and nearly completed, within eight weeks, a schooner, of about 110 tons, which for beauty, strength and utility, is not excelled in the world. She was built near Rowley Green, one mile and a half from the water. No object of this nature and magninitude has ever created more speculation of opinion, than the building of this vessel; and it was generally conceived that she could never be transported to her destined element; but to the surprize of many, and joy of all, on the 2d day of May, she was started from her building place, at about 10 o'clock, A. M. and before 5 P. M. was landed at the water's edge. The whole apparatus for the operation was prepared under Capt. Perley's immediate direction. She was borne by a set of trucks, of four wheels each, about 2 feet in hight, and 16 inches broad. These were drawn by 100 yokes of oxen, in four strings, two of which were to the forward trucks, and two attached to a cable, prepared for the purpose. The subject is rendered more interresting by the fact, that neither man, beast, nor property received any essential injury. The weight is estimated at from 100 to 120 tons. Improvements may probably be made on this invention, which will prove highly useful to the mechanic, merchant, and man of enterprize.

On the 13 and 25 of May the flotilla of gun boats, under the command of Com. Lewis, attacked a part of the British blockading squadron near New London, and opened a passage for 40 or 50 sail of coasters. This flotilla has been of essential service on the coast rescuing many vessels from the grasp of the English with the most determined courage. It is stated in a way that seems entitled to credit, that 17 were killed and 47 wounded on board the *Maidstone* frigate, in one of the engagements with the gun-boats. The

vessel was much injured.

The U.S. schooner Nonsuch, Lieut Kearney, stationed off Charlestown S.C. in June narrowly escaped from capture by a frigate. During the chase she threw overboard 11 of her guns.

On the 26th of June a combined attack of artillery, marine corps, and flotilla, under Com. Barney, was made on two of the enemy's frigates near Pawtuxent.

An officer on board the flotilla thus writes:

"We moved down with the flotilla, and joined in the chorus with the artillery. Our fire was terrible. At 6 o'clock they began to move, and made sail down the river, leaving us master of the field. Thus we have again beat them and their rockets, which they did not spare. First, we beat off a few boats, then they increased the number, then they added schooners, and now, behold the two frigates! all have shared the same fate. We next expect ships of the line. No matter, we will do our duty. Our loss was 6 killed and 4 wounded. Young Asqueth (midshipman,) who had just joined us, was killed."

ALLIGATOR.

On the 1st of July the U.S. schooner Alligator was upset by a violent tornado, and sunk in 4 fathoms water. She was at anchor in Port Royal sound when the blast struck her: 23 were drowned. Among them were 2 promising young officers, Midshipmen Brailsford and Rogerson. The Alligator was afterwards got up, by the assistance of two vessels.

LOSS OF THE RATTLESNAKE.

Extract of a letter from Joseph Wilson, jun. purser of the late U. S. brig Rattlesnake to the Sec'y of the navy.

SIR, Boston, July 29, 1814.

I have the honor of making known to you the following circumstances relative to the cruise and capture of the late U. S. brig Rattlesnake, by order of James Renshaw Esq. commander. May 31, lat. 40° N. long. 33° W. fell in with a frigate and very narrowly escaped, by throwing over all the guns, except two long 9s. June 9th, lat. 47° N. long. 8° W. received information by a Russian brig from England of the Revolution in France, and destroyed the English brig John, laden with English goods.

June 22, lat. 42° N. long. 33, W. destroyed the English brig Crown Prince, laden with fish. July 11th at day-light, wind south, discovered a frigate, on the weather, and Cape Sable on the lee bow; the frigate proved to be the Leander, to which ship the Rattle-snake was surrendered at S A. M. after every exertion

had been made to escape.

The Rattlesnake arrived in Halifax on the 13th, and the Leander on the 14th inst.

I have the honor to be &c.

JOSEPH WILSON jun.

Between the 16th and 20th of August, a large force of the enemy, in all about 60 sail, several of them ships of the line, arrived in the bay of Chesapeake. More than 50 of them entered the Patuxent, and landed their troops and marines about Benedict (the head of frigate navigation,) about 40 miles S. E. of Washington.—Others landed their troops at Port Tobacco, on the Potomac. Their line stretched across the country between the two rivers. On the 22d Com. Barney's flotilla, lying near Point Pleasant, at the head of the

sloop navigation of the Patuxent, consisting of 1 cutter, I gun-boat, and 13 barges, was blown up, and the men drawn off by the gallant commodore for the protection of the city of Washington. On the same day, the British flankers approached near the "Wood yard," 12 miles from the city, where the main body of the American forces under Brig. Gen. Winder were posted. The line of battle was formed, and our advance guard offered to engage, but the enemy filed off to the left without noticing them. On the evening of the 23d, Gen. Winder's head quarters were at the "Battalion Fields," near Bladensburg, 8 miles from the city. The enemy continued their march towards the bridge, which they passed under a heavy fire from our artillery and riflemen. When the enemy approached the city on the 24th, they met with a most obstinate resistance. It was here that they came within reach of Barney and his gallant spirits, who had just gained the ground from a station near the navy yard, and from his three 18 pounders he opened an active, and most destructive fire. The fire continued till the enemy had nearly reached the muzzle of the guns. Greater exertions, or more determined courage could not have been exhibited. But resistance was vain. Under Com. Baney were about 400. The force of the enemy amounted to between 5 and 6000. The veteran commodore, who has yet all the fire and spirit that distinguished him when he captured the General Monk, in the early part of the revolutionary war, fell badly wounded, and many of his brave followers were killed; yet he encouraged his men, and cautioned them not to waste their powder until the last moment that it appeared possible for them to escape, when he ordered a retreat. He was taken prisoner, with some of his men, and was treated in the handsomest manner by the enemy. On the evening of the 24th, the British took possession of the capital. The public property destroyed was the capital; the president's house; the war office; the treasury office; the fort and magazine at Greenleaf's point; the public stores,

&c. at the marine barracks. The navy yard was set on fire by order of the secretary of the navy. A new frigate on the stocks, nearly ready to be launched, rating 44 guns, which was to be called the Essex, and to be commanded by Capt. Porter, and a new sloop of war, the Argus, were destroyed. The guns for the Independance 74, then rigging in Boston, were saved. Alexandria capitulated on the 28th. A series of

Alexandria capitulated on the 28th. A series of desperately daring exertions were made by Rodgers, Porter, and Perry with the men of the two former and some of the Virginia militia, to prevent the escape of the enemy's frigates from Alexandria, with their bootty. All that men could do with the means they had, by fire ships, barges, and hastily erected batteries, was done; but the enemy got off, taking with him 14 of our vessels, laden with from 15 to 18000 barrels of flour, 800 hogsheads tobacco, 150 bales cotton, and a small quantity of sugar. Twelve men were killed, and several wounded at Porter's battery; at Perry's only one was wounded, at Rodgers' none were injured.—As the capture of Washington, the capitulation of Alexandria, and the repulse of the British from Baltimore belong to the military history of the war, they are here omitted, except those particulars, which are connected with the honourable deeds of our navy officers and sailors.

LOSS OF THE ADAMS.

On the 1st of September, a large British force, about 40 sail of vessels with troops, under the command of Admiral Criffith, and Sir John Sherbrooke, Governor of Nova Scotia, entered the Penobscot.—The small garrison in the fort at Castine discharged their guns and retired. The enemy then took possession without opposition. The following day they proceeded up the river to Hamden, distant 35 miles where lay the Adams frigate, Capt Morris, just returned from a cruise. Capt. Morris prepared himself to re-

ceive them as well as he could, by landing his guns and erecting batteries. A considerable militia force had by this time assembled; but they fled at the approach of the enemy. He therefore, after a few fires, spiked his guns, burnt his stores and prize goods, and blew up the ship. He and his crew escaped. Capt. Morris was the last man who left the vessel. He made his escape, after firing the train by swimming.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Letter from Capt. C. Morris to the Sec'y of the navy. Sir, Portland Sept. 8, 1814.

It is with regret that I inform you, we were compelled to destroy the Adams, at Hamden, on the morning of the 3d inst. to prevent her falling into the hands

of the enemy.

All the officers effected their escape, and I believe the crew, with the exception of a very few, who were unable to travel. Their precise number cannot be ascertained, as we were obliged to pursue different routs, for the purpose of obtaining provisions, through the woods between the Penobscot and Kennebeck.

I am now engaged collecting and forwarding the men with the utmost despatch to Portsmouth, from which place I hope soon to forward a detailed account

of our proceedings.

In the mean time, I request you to believe, that the officers and crew of this ship neglected no means in their power for her defence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Hon. William Jones, C. MORRIS.

Secr'y of the navy.

A letter from Capt. Morris to the secretary of the navy, dated Sept. 20th, giving a more particular account of the loss of the Adams, concludes as follows:

"The character of my first lieutenant, Wadsworth, was already too well established to require the ad-

ditional evidence he gave of richly deserving the entire confidence of the department and his country. His brother officers of the navy and marines, equally zealous and attentive, are also entitled to my thanks and their country's approbation. The bravery of the seamen and marines is unquestioned; their uncommonly good conduct upon their march, those feelings which induced them to rally round their flag, at a distance of 200 miles from the place of their dispersion, entitled them to particular approbation, and render them an example, which their brother tars may ever be proud to imitate."

LOSS OF THE SYREN.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM CAPT. BRINE, OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP MEDWAY 74, TO VICE ADMIRAL TYLER.

His Majesty's Ship Medway, at sea, SIR, July 12, 1814.

I have the honor to acquaint you, that crusing in the execution of your orders, I this day fell in with and captured, after a chase of 11 hours, nearly on a wind, the United States brig of war Syren, commanded by J. N. Nicholson, who succeeded to the command by the death of her captain (Parker) at sea. The Syren, is pierced for 18 guns, had 16 mounted, viz. two 42 and twelve 24lb carronades, with two long 9 pounders, and had a complement of 137 men; all her guns, boats, anchors, cables, and spars were thrown overboard during the pursuit. The Syren had received a most complete repair, previous to her sailing, and is newly coppered.

I have &c.

AUG. BRINE.

A court of inquiry, convened at New York on the 2d of September 1815, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, and on all the circumstances at-

tending the capture, were of opinion, "that no censure can be attached to Lieut. Com. Nicholson for the loss of the Syren; but, on the contrary, that his conduct was that of a cool, vigilent, zealous, and active officer. The court were also of opinion, that the conduct of the officers and crew during the chase was perfectly correct and free from censure."

SAMUEL EVANS, Prest.

SAMUEL R. MARSHALL, Acting Judge Advocate.

REPULSE OF THE BRITISH AT MOBILE.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson to the secr'y of the navy.

SIR, September 17, 1814.

With lively emotions of satisfaction, I communicate, that success has crowned the efforts of our brave soldiers in resisting and repulsing a combined British naval and land force, which on the 15th inst. attacked Fort Bowyer, on the point of Mobile.

I enclose a copy of the official report of Maj. William Lawrence, of the 2d infantry, who commanded. In addition to the particulars communicated in his letter, I have learnt, that the enemy's ship which was destroyed, was the *Hermes*, of from 24 to 28 guns, Capt. the Hon. William H. Percy, senior officer in the gulf of Mexico; and the brig so considerably damaged is the *Sophie*, 18 guns, Capt. William Lockyer. The other ship was the *Carron*, of from 24 to 28 guns, Capt. Spencer, son of Earl Spencer; the other brig's name unknown. On board the *Carron*, 85 men were killed and wounded.

An acheavement so glorious in its consequences, should be appreciated by the government; and those concerned in it are entitled to and will doubtless receive, the most gratifying evidence of the approbation of their countrymen.

In the words of Major Lawrance, "where all beha-

ved so well, it is unnecessary to discriminate." But all being, meritorious, I beg leave to annex the names of the officers, who were engaged and present, and hope they will individually, be deemed worthy of distinction.

Maj. William Lawrence, 2d infantry; commanding; Capt. Walsh of the artillery; Captains Chamberlain, Brownlow, and Bradley of the 2d infantry Capt. Sands, deputy commissary of ordnance; Lieuenants Villerd, Sturges, Conway, H. Sanders, T. R. Sanders, Brooks, Davis, and C. Sanders, all of the 2d infantry.

I am confident that you own feelings will lead you to participate in my wishes on this subject. Permit me to suggest the propriety and justice of allowing to this gallant little band the value of the vessel destroy-

ed by them.

I have the honor, &c.

A. JACKSON.

CAPTURE OF THE PIRATES OF BARRATARIA.

Extract of a letter from Com. Patterson to the secr'y of the navy.

SIR, New Orleans, Oct. 10, 1814.

I have very great satisfaction in reporting to you, that the contemplated expedition against the pirates, so long and strongly established among the western islands and waters of this state, of which I had the honor to inform you in my letter of the 10th ult. has terminated in the capture and destruction of all their vessels in port—their establishments on the islands of Grand Terre, Grand Isle, and Cheniere, and the disdispersion of the band themselves. The successful issue of this attack upon them will, I trust, prevent their ever collecting again, in force sufficient to injure the commerce of this state.

The force of the pirates was 20 pieces of cannon

mounted, of different calibers, and as I have learnt since my arrival, from 800 to 1000 men of all nations and colors. I have brought with me to this city six fine schooners and one felucca, cruisers and prizes of the pirates, and one armed schooner under Carthagenion colors found in company, and ready to oppose the force under my command.

I have the honor, &c.

DANIEL PATTERSON.

In another letter from Com. Patterson to the secretary of the navy, honorable mention is made of Lieut. Alexis, T. Shields, purser, J. D. Ferris, commander of vessel No. 5, Lieut. T. A. C. Jones, Acting Lieut's Spedder and M'Keever, Sailing Masters Ulrick and Johnson, and Acting Lieut. Cunningham.

On the 23d of September, by some accident, gunboat No. 140 was blown up at Ocracock. Nine persons lost their lives by this disaster.

The United States tender, Franklin, commanded by Mr. Hammersley, master's mate, was captured on the 6th of November by a tender and 14 barges and boats of the enemy, off Back River point, after a very gallant defence of an hour and a half. The Franklin was afterwards recaptured.

LOSS OF A FLOTILLA IN LAKE BORGNE.

Letter from Acting Surgeon Marshall to Com. Patterson.

SIR, New Orleans, Dec. 17, 1814.

I have the honour to inform you, that on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M. the enemy landed at Pass Christianne with one hundred and six barges from the squadron off Ship Island. At 2 P.

M.got under way, and directed their course towards the U.S. gun vessels, then laying at anchor off Bay St. Louis. They did not however come up with our squadron that night, which, in the mean time retreated to the Malheraux Islands, where the wind and tide forced them to remain. Wednesday, the 14th inst. the weather being calm, at 10 o'clock, A. M. an engagement ensued, which continued about 2 hours, when the enemy closed and surrounded the gun vessels in every direction, keeping up a constant fire from their great guns and musketry, and making frequent attempts to carry by boarding. In this situation, our gallant officers and men, resolving never to give up their ships, fought with the most distinguished bravery, for the incredible space of one hour, against such an overwhelming force; when the action terminated in the capture of gun vessels No. 156, 162,163, 23, 5, and despatch boat Alligator, which were immediately carried to the eastward. I immediately proceeded with Mr. Johnson, to the Petitte Coquilles, where I received instructions to join the enemy, and render such aid as their prisoners might require. On Friday morning I arrived at the Bay of St. Louis, and discovered that the British had succeeded, without difficulty, in getting one large ship, several brigs and schooners through Pass Mary Ann, and others rapidly following them, amounting to at least 50 in number.— Having made this discovery, I deemed it prudent to dispense with my instructions, in order to acquaint you with this circumstance. I accordingly employed a guard to convey me in the most expeditious route to New Orleans, (the direct communication being in possession of the enemy.) Friday evening I discovered 10 schooners in the mouth of Pearl river, and five gun vessels at the east entrance of the Rigolets, under way and steering towards the Petitte Coquilles.

I have no doubt the above vessels are constructed for those waters, and that in ten days the British will

have from 20 to 40 sail in Lake Ponchartrain.

I have the honor &c.

GEORGE MARSHALL.

The American flotilla carried in all 23 guns and 182 men. The British, 42 guns and 1200 men.—Capt. Lockyer received three wounds in the action. From the nature of the engagement, and the observations made by our officers while prisoners, the enemy's loss in killed and wounded may be estimated at more than 300, among whom are an unusual proportion of officers. Our loss was comparatively small.

In May 1815, a court of inquiry was held in the naval arsenal, at New Orleans, for the purpose of investigating the conduct of the officers and men, late of the late division of United States gun-vessels, under Lieut. T. A. C. Jones, captured by the enemy December 14, 1814. They were acquitted in the most honorable manner. The opinion of the court concludes as follows: "With the clearest evidence for their guide, the court experience the most heartfelt gratification in declaring the opinion, that Lieut. Com. Jones, and his gallant supporters—Lieutenants Spedder and M'-Keever, Sailing Masters Ulrich and Ferris-their officers and men, performed their duty on this occasion, in the most able and gallant manner, and that the action has added another and distinguished honor to the naval character of our country."

LOSS OF U. S. SCHOONER CAROLINA.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Henley to Com. Patterson.

S1R, New Orleans, Dec. 28, 1814.

I have the honor to inform you, that after you left here on the 26th inst, in pursuance to your order, every possible exertion was made to move the schooner Carolina higher up the river, and near Gen. Jackson's camp, without success; the wind being at N. N. W. and blowing fresh, and too scant to get under way, and the current too rapid to move her by warping, which I had endeavored to do with my crew.

At day light, on the morning of the 27th, the enemy opened upon the Carolina a battery of five guns, from which they threw shells and hot shot; we returned their fire with the long 12 pounder, the only gun on board, which could reach across the river. The air being light rendered it impossible to get under way. Finding the vessels in a sinking condition, expecting every minute she would blow up, at a little after sunrise I reluctantly gave orders for the crew to abandon her, which was effected with the loss of one killed and six wounded: a short time after I had succeeded in getting the crew on shore, I had the extreme mortification of seeing her blow up. It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the able assistance I received from Lieuts. Norris and Crowley and Sailing Master Hatter, and to say that my officers and crew behaved on this occasion as well as on the 23d, when under your own eye, in a most gallant manner.

I have &c.
JOHN D. HENLEY.

The naval officers and sailors, of the New Orleans station, fought with uncommon bravery in the glorious battle of the 8th of January 1815, of which honorable notice is taken in the following letter

LETTER FROM W. C. C. CLAIBORNE TO COM. PATTERSON.

Sir, New Orleans, Jan. 28, 1815.

I have been a witness of your unwearied exertions and steady firmness during the late struggle; I am very sensible of the obligations Louisiana is under to you and to the portion of the U.S. navy, which you command, for a most zealous and effectual co-operation in the defence of its capital. Receive then yourself, and be good enough to convey to the officers and men under your orders, my warmest thanks. The misfortune which attended our gun-boats on the lakes is, on account of the many brave men who fell on the occasion,

cause of sincere regret; but we know that the unequal conflict was for a length of time, gloriously maintained; nor was the flag of our country struck, until our gallant tars had added still more lustre to the naval character of America; a character, which I sincerely hope may long live to sustain, and in those conspicuous stations, which you so well deserve to occupy.

I have the honor to be &c. WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

PEACOCK

The United States sloop of war Peacock, Capt. L. Warrington, arrived at New York on the 30th of October 1815, after a successful cruise of nine months. During her cruise she touched at the Islands of St. Paul, Amsterdam, Java, and Bourbon. From her different captures she obtained about 15,000 dollars in silver and 4 or 5,000 more in gold, besides a large quantity of valuable goods. Among the vessels captured by the Peacock was the ship Nautilus, 14 guns and 130 men, taken after a single broadside, which killed 7 and wounded 16 men.

A FACT WORTHY OF RECORD.

The arrival of the United States sloop Peacock, from her last cruise against the British, and the conclusion of the war against the States of Barbary, by the squadron under the command of Com. Decatur, have given rise to the following unprecedented historical fact, to wit: The declaration, prosecution, and successful termination of one naval war, before all the cruisers of a previous naval war had come in.

LAKE HURON.

In the summer of 1814, the squadron under Com. Sinclair, on Lake Huron, captured the British schoon

er Mink, laden with flour. The Mink was built on Lake Superiour, and was a new vessel; also, his Britannic Majesty's schooner Nancy, of 3 guns; a fine vessel and richly laden with valuable stores. The schooner Perseverance, laden with provisions, was captured on Lake Superiour by Com. Sinclair, and was destroyed in passing down the falls of St. Mary's. Com. Sinclair, having destroyed all the naval force

Com. Sinclair, having destroyed all the naval force of the enemy above the size of batteaux, on the upper lakes, in August returned to Erie, leaving the U.S. schooner Scorpion and Tygress, under the command of Lieuts. Turner and Champlin, for the purpose of blockading Nattawasauga river. On the night of the 3d of September, the Tygress was captured by the barges of the enemy, and on the 5th the Scorpion shared the same fate.

Extract from the opinion of a court of inquiry, held on board the United States Ship Independence, in Boston harbour, to investigate the causes of the capture of the Scorpion and Tygress.

"The court find, that after Lieut. Turner had proceeded to cruise off French river, on the night of the 3d of September last, the Tygress was attacked by the enemy in five large boats, (one of them mounting a 6 pounder, and the others a 3 pounder each,) and by 19 canoes, carrying about 300 sailors, soldiers, and Indians, under the command of an English naval officer: that owing to the extreme darkness of the night, the enemy were not perceived until they were close on board; nor were they then discovered but by the sound of their oars.

"After they were discovered, every exertion was made by Lieut. Champlin, his officers and men, to defend his schooner, that bravery and skill could suggest; and not until all the officers were cut down, did the overwhelming numbers of the enemy prevail.—
The enemy, having thus captured the Tygress, and having mounted on her their 6 and 3 pounders, and placed on board a complement of from 70 to 100 pick-

ed men, remained at St. Joseph's until the 5th of September. On the evening of that day the court find, that the Scorpion returned from cruising off French river, and to anchor within five miles of the Tygress, without any information having been received, or suspicion entertained by Lieut. Turner, of her capture. At the dawn of the next day, it appears that the gunner having charge of the watch, passed word to the sailing master, that the Tygress was bearing down under American colours. In a few minutes after, she ran along side of the Scorpion, fired, boarded, and carried her.

"It appears to the court, that the loss of the Scorpion is, in a great measure, to be attributed to the want of signals; and owing to this deficiency, no suspicions were excited as to the real character of the Tygress; and from some of the English officers and men on board of her being dressed in the clothes of her former officers and men, and the residue of the enemy's crew being concealed, a surprise was effected, which precluded the possibility of defence.

"The court are therefore of opinion, from the whole testimony before them, that the conduct of Lieut. Turner was that of a discreet and vigilant officer."

JOHN SHAW, Pres.

W. C. Alwyn, Judge Advocate.
Approved, B. W. Crowinshield.

LAKE ERIE.

On the afternoon of the 8th of October 1812, two British armed vessels, the Calcdonia and Detroit (formerly the American brig Adams) arived at fort Erie, from Malden, and anchored under the guns of the fort. Capt. Elliot, the naval commander on Lake Erie, immediately conceived the project of cutting these vessels out of the harbour in the course of the succeeding night: Accordingly, the necessary arrangements having been made, about 100 volunteers, consisting principally of sailors, under the command of Capt.

Elliott, armed with sabres and pistols, embarked in two boats about midnight, and rowing into the lake above the vessels, drifted down with the current till they were hailed by a sentinel from one of the vessels, when they sprang to their oars, and closing in upon the vessels, they boarded them, drove the British below the decks, cut the cables, and towed them down the lake.

The night being dark and cloudy, the vessel run aground; the *Caledonia* ran close into the ferry at Black Rock, and the *Detroit* on the upper end of Squaw Island, near the middle of Niagara river. In their passage down and while they were aground, the British opened their batteries upon them, and the Americans returned the fire from the *Detroit*; but finding they could not bring the guns to bear upon the enemy to advantage, they left her. About 10 o'clock next morning, a company of British regulars from Fort Erie boarded the *Detroit*, with an intention to destroy the military stores with which she was principally laden; but they were dislodged by a detachment of volunteers, under the command of Capt. Cyrenus Chapin, who crossed over to Squaw Island for that purpose.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day About 3 o'clock in the atternoon of the same day the British boarded the *Detroit* a second time, and were again dislodged. In this second attempt three of the British were taken prisoners, and a considerable number of them wounded. During the principal part of the day the British kept up a heavy fire from their batteries, upon the vessels for the purpose of destroying them, and to prevent them from falling into our hands

our hands.

The Caledonia, however, with her cargo of fur, estimated at \$150,000, was secured by our men, who, after removing the principal part of the military stores from the Detroit set her on fire and abandoned her.

In this gallant enterprize, about 50 of the British were taken prisoners, and 28 prisoners of the regiment of Gen. Hull's army, retaken. On our part, 4 were killed and 7 wounded; one killed in boarding, and

the others from the batteries on the British shore. Among the killed was the brave Maj. Cuyler, aid to Gen. Hull. He was buried with the honors of war.

The Detroit mounted 6lb. long guns, and had 56 men. On board her were the Americans mentioned above. The Caledonia mounted 2 small guns, and had a crew of 12 men. The Detroit, formely the United States vessel of war Adams, was captured by the British, on the 16th of August 1812, when Gen. Hull's army, and the town of Detroit were surrendered to the enemy.

For an account of Perry's victory,* see page 85.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

LOSS OF THE GROWLER AND EAGLE.

On the morning of the 2d of June 1813, the Growler and Eagle were ordered from Plattsburg to the lines, under the command of Lieut. Sidney Smith, in consequence of British gun-boats coming into our waters, and annoying our small water craft. Next morning they discovered a British gun-boat and immediately gave her chase; she fired an alarm gun, and in fifteen minutes four others came up to her assistance, and commenced firing upon our vessels, at the lower end of Ash Island, (six miles within the province.) In an hour and a half the enemy had landed one hundred regulars from the Isle-aux-Noix, on each side of the river, opposite our vessels, within musket shot. The current being strong, and wind southerly, it was impossible for our vessels to get back. They, however, continued an incessant and heavy fire, and kept the enemy on shore at such a respectable distance, that their fire had no effect.

^{*}Immediately after Com. Perry left the Lawrence, a sailor, who was left behind, determining not to fall into the hands of the enemy, leaped overboard and swam to the Niagara. The brave tar reached the Niagara almost as soon as the commodore. This anecdote was mentioned by the commodore himself who was an eye witness of it. The sailor is exhibited in the plate representing the battle.

The action lasted from five to half past nine o'clock, A. M. when the Eagle, being no longer able to support her weight of metal, (she being very old) went down on firing her last broadside; the Growler was at length compelled to yield to superior force.

Our loss was one killed, six wounded, and 106 taken prisoners. The loss of the enemy is not known.

The Growler carried ten 12lb carronades; the

Eagle 10 guns.

In August 1813, a considerable British force landed at Plattsburg, destroying the public buildings and stores, and immediately afterwards abandoned the

place.

Soon after the battle of the 11th of September, * a quantity of shells &c. were taken out of the lake of which mention is made in the following extract of a letter from Com. Macdonough to the secretary of the navy.

November, 6, 1814.

"I have the honor to inform you, that about six tons 8 inch shells have been taken out of the lake by us at this place, which were thus secreted by the ene-

my in his late incursion into this country.

"A transport sloop has also recently been raised at Isle La Motte, which was sunk by the enemy, loaded with their naval stores, and various instruments of war. On weighing the powder taken on board the enemy's squadron, we find 17,000lbs. with shot in proportion, besides much fixed ammunition."

LAKE ONTARIO.

On the morning of the 19th of July 1812, Capt. M. T. Woolsey, of the *Oneida*, lying in Sacket's harbour, discovered from the mast-head of his brig, five

^{*} For an account of Macdonough's victory, see page 145.

British sail, viz. the Royal George of 24 guns, the Prince Regent of 22, the Elmira of 20, the Seneca of 18, and one other, about five leagues distant, beating up for the harbour, with a wind ahead. Soon after sun-rise, the Prince Regent brought to, and captured the custom-house boat about 7 miles from the harbour, on her return from Gravelly Point. The boat's crew were liberated and set on shore with a message to Col. Bellenger, the commandant at the harbour, demanding the surrender of the Oncida, and the late British schooner Nelson, seized of a breach for the revenue laws, and fitting for a privateer, and declaring, that in case of a refusal to surrender the vessels, the squadron would burn the village, or lay the inhabitants under contribution. Soon after this, Capt. Woolsey left the harbour in the Onedia, and ran down within a league of the squadron, when he returned and moored his vessel on a line with the battery. Capt. Woolsey, being the most experienced engineer present, left the Onedia under the command of a lieutenant, went on shore, and took the command of a 32 pounder, mounted the day before on the battery, other guns of which consisted of 9 pounders. By this the enemy had arrived within gun-shot, the Royal George, as a flag ship, ahead, and firing was commenced from the 32 pounder. This was returned by the squadron, which stood off and on—and a brisk cannonading was reciprocally continued for more than two hours. All our guns were well manned and served, and it was plainly discovered, that the Royal George and Prince Regent were much injured. As the flag ship was wearing to give another broadside, a ball from the 32 pounder was seen to strike her and rake her completely; after which the squadron fired a few guns, and bore away for Kingston.

On the 31st of July, the Julia of 3 guns was fitted out at Sacket's harbour with orders to proceed to Ogdensburg. After entering the St. Lawrence, she

was attacked by the Earl Moira of 18 guns, and the Duke of Gloucester of 10 guns. The action continued 3 hours and a half, during which time the Duke hauled up within half a mile of the Julia, and seemed preparing to board her, when two well directed shots from the Julia's 32 pounder forced her to abandon the idea. At 8 o'clock in the evening she weighed anchor, and proceeded to Ogdensburg.

In October 1812 Com. Chauncey took the com-

mand of the American fleet on this lake.

On the 7th of November, Com. Chauncey's squadron sailed from Sacket's harbour on a cruise; on the Sth fell in with the Royal George, and chased her into the Bay of Quanti; on the morning of the 9th, she was discovered lying in Kingston channel. Our vessels gave chase and pursued her into the harbour of Kingston, and fought her and the batteries for one hour and forty-five minutes. The Royal George being well protected and the wind blowing directly in, it was thought prudent to desist. American loss in this engagement was 1 killed and 3 wounded. On the 10th the enemy's schooner Governor Simcoe was chased into Kingston. She narrowly escaped under a heavy fire from the Governor Tomkins, the Hamilton, and the Julia, which cut her very much. The commodore returned on the 12th. In this cruise our squadron captured 3 British trading schooners, on board one of which was Capt. Brock, of the 49th British regiment, brother of the late Gen. Brock. An interesting private letter, describing the engagement at Kingston harbour, from an officer under Com. Chauncey, concludes as follows: "Just as we were going into action, Lieut. W——, taking a little packet out of his pocket, said to me, 'My good fellow, here is a cigar for you; I heard you wish for one to day; If I should be popped off, when you puff one of them, think of me:' The gift was a trifle but the time, and the manner. The gift was a trifle, but the time, and the manner,

and the circumstances, which accompanied it, and the great alterations, which a minute might produce, were all such as to excite sensations, which before I have never felt. I have a thousand similar anecdotes to tell you, when we meet again. Throughout the action this officer was as cool, brave, and gallant as Nelson. Our sailors had no grog; they want no stimulus of that kind; they seem to have no fear of death. I was by the side of Garnet a few minutes before he fell. He was laughing heartily, and in that act was cut in two by a nine pound shot. I afterwards saw his countenance; it seemed as if the smile had not yet left it. This disaster only exasperated our seamen; they prayed and entreated to be laid close aboard the Royal George only five minutes, 'just to revenge Garnet's death.' When I look back upon the scene, I cannot but acknowledge that a kind Providence has kept us under his special care and protection."

CAPTURE OF YORK.

The American fleet left Sacket's harbour on the 25th of April 1813, for the purpose of Conveying Gen. Dearborn, and the expedition under his command, against the British post at York, where the fleet arrived on the 27th. The expedition was completely successful. The most important particulars relative to this event are given in the following extracts of a letter from Com. Chauncey to the secretary of the navy.

United States ship Madison, at anchor off York, Sir, April 28, 1813.

The debarcation commenced about eight o'clock A. M. and was completed about 10. The wind blowing heavy from the eastward, the boats fell to leeward of the position fixed upon, and were in consequence exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, who had taken a position in a thick wood near where the first troops landed; however, the cool intrepidity of the officers

and men overcame every obstacle. Their attack, upon the enemy was so vigorous, that he fled in every direction, leaving a great many of his killed and wounded upon the field. As soon as the troops were landed I directed the schooner to take a position near the fort, in order that the attack upon them by the army and navy might be simultaneous. The schooners were obliged to beat up to their position, which they did in very handsome order under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, and, taking a position within six hundred yards of their principal fort, opened a heavy cannonade upon the enemy, which did great execution, and very much contributed to their final reduction.

The troops as soon as landed were formed under the immediate order of Brig, Gen. Pike, who led in a most gallant manner the attack upon the forts, and after having carried two redoubts, in their approach to the principal work the enemy having previously laid a train, blew up his magazine, which in its effects upon our troops was dreadful, having killed and wounded a great many, and amongst the former, the ever to be lamented Brig. Gen. Pike, who fell at the head of his column by a contusion received by a heavy stone from the magazine. His death at this time is much to be regretted, as he had the perfect confidence of the major general; and his known activity, zeal and experience make his loss a national one.

The enemy set fire to some of his principal stores, containing large quantities of naval and military stores, as well as a ship upon the stocks nearly finished. The only vessel found here is the Duke of Gloucester undergoing repairs—the Prince Regent left here on the 24th for Kingston.

I have to regret the death of Midshipman Thompson and Hatfield, and several seamen killed—the exact number I do not know, as the returns from the different vessels have not yet been received.

I cannot speak in too much praise of the cool intrepidity of the officers and men generally under my command, and I feel myself particularly indebted to the officers commanding vessels, for their zeal in seconding all my views.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES.

List of killed and wounded on board Com. Chauncey's squadron in the attack on York, Canada.

KILLED—John Hatfield, midshipman; Benjamin Quereau, sailmaker; Israel Clark, seaman; Mr.

Thompson, midshipman.

Wounded—John Campbell, seaman, badly; Richard Welsh, blackman slightly; David C. Burrill, seaman, slightly; Benjamin Hacker, seaman, badly John Ratler, do. do. Jno. Stimas, do. slightly; John Patterson, do. badly; Lemuel Bryant, do. do.

William Buckley was wounded in the attack on Fort George, (since dead;) William Wills was also

wounded.

CAPTURE OF FORT GEORGE.

Com. Chauncey, having returned to Sacket's harbour, sailed again on the 22d of May for Fort George. Our land and naval forces united captured this place on the 28th. Com. Chauncey's official account of

this expedition concludes as follows:

Where all behaved so well, it is difficult to select any one for commendation; yet in doing justice to Lieut. M'Phersen I do not detract from the merits of others. He was fortunate in placing himself in a situation, where he rendered very important services in covering the troops so completely, that their loss was trifling.

Capt. Perry joined me from Erie on the evening of the 25th, and very gallantly volunteered his services; and I have much pleasure in acknowledging the great assistance which I received from him in arranging and superintending the debarcation of the troops—he was present at every point where he could be useful, under showers of musketry, but fortunately escaped unhurt. We lost but 1 killed and 2 wounded, and no injury done to the vessels."

ATTACK ON SACKET'S HARBOUR.

The British fleet, having on board 1200 men under Sir George Prevost, arrived off Sacket's harbour on the 29th of May. At this time the American squadron were cruising in a distant part of the lake. On the 29th, the enemy made a bold attack, but were completely repulsed by the troops under the command of Gen. Brown, with the loss of about 200, in killed and wounded. Among the former were an adjutant general, two majors, several captains, &c. The American loss was about 150 killed and wounded. Among the killed were two excellent officers, Col. Mills and Col. Backus. On the evening preceeding the attack the British captured 12 of our barges.

The officers left in charge of this station, unfortunately set fire to the naval store-houses, hospital, and marine barracks, by which the valuable stores taken at York, and the stores for the use of our fleet, were consumed. Soon after this affair, Com. Chauncey

returned to Sacket's harbour.

On the 16th of June, Lieut. Wolcott Chauncey, with the Lady of the Lake, fell in with and captured the schooner Lady Murray, from Kingston, bound to York, with an ensign (Geo. Charles Merce) and 15 non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to the 41st and 104th regiments, loaded with provisions, powder, shot, and fixed ammunition.

On the 17th of July a small expedition, aided by 40 soldiers, lent to Com. Chauncey by Gen. Lewis, sailed from Sacket's harbour on board two small rowboats, with a 16 pounder in each, to the head of the St. Lawrence where they captured a fine gun-boat, mounting a 24 pounder 14 batteaux loaded, 4 officers and 61 men.

The American fleet arrived at York on the 31st of July. Com. Chauncey's official account of their proceedings concludes as follows: "We run the schooner, into the upper harbour, landed the marines and soldiers under the command of Col. Scott, without opposition, found several hundred barrels of flour and provisions in the public store-house, five pieces of cannon, eleven boats, and a quantity of shot, shells and other stores, all which were either destroyed or brought away. On the 1st of August just after receiving on board all the vessels could take, I ordered the barracks and the public store-house to be burnt."

LOSS OF THE HAMILTON AND SCOURGE.

On the 7th of August the British fleet appeared off Sacket's harbour. Com. Chauncey immediately set sail with his squadron, and made every exertion to bring the enemy to action. The British however declined an engagement. The principal occurrences during this cruise are related in the following extracts from commodore's official account: "On the 8th, at 2 A. M. missed two of our schooners; at day-light discovered the missing schooners to be the Hamilton and Scourge. Soon after spoke Governor Tompkins, who informed that the Hamilton and Scourge both overset and sunk in a heavy squall, about 2 o'clock, and, distressing to relate, every soul perished except sixteen. This fatal accident deprived me at once of

two valuable officers, Lieut. Winter and Sailing Master Osgood, and two of my best schooners, mounting

together 19 guns.

"On the 9th, about half past 10, the enemy tacked and stood after us. At 11, the rear of our line opened his fire upon the enemy; in about 15 minutes the fire became general from the weather line, which was returned from the enemy. At half past 11, the weather line bore up and passed to the leeward, except the Growler and Julia, which soon after tacked to the southward, which brought the enemy between them Filled the main top-sail and edged away two points to lead the enemy down, not only to engage him to more advantage, but to lead him from the Growler and Julia. He, however, kept his wind until he completely separated those two vessels from the rest of the squadron, exchanged a few shot with this ship (the General Pike) as he passed, without injury to us, and made sail after our two schooners. Tacked and stood after him. At 12 (midnight) finding that I must either separate from the rest of the squadron, or relinquished the hope of saving the two which had separated, I reluctantly gave up the pursuit. The firing was continued between our 2 schooners and the enemy's fleet until about 1 A. M. when, I presume, they were obliged to surrender to a force so much their superior."

Extract of a letter from Com. Isaac Chauncey to the Secretary of the navy.

On board the U. S. ship Gen. Pike, off Duck Island, Sir, Sept. 13, 1813.

On the 7th, at day light, the enemy's fleet was discovered close in with Niagara river, wind from the southward. Made the signal, and weighed with the fleet (prepared for action) and stood out of the river after him; he immediately made all sail to the northward. We made sail in chase with our heavy schooners in tow, and have continued the chase all round

the lake night and day, until yesterday morning when she succeeded in getting into Amherst Bay, which is so little known to our pilots, and said to be full of shoals, that they are not willing to take me in there. I Shall however (unless driven from my station by a gale of wind) endeavour to watch him so close as to prevent

his getting out upon the lake. During our long chase we frequently got within from one to two miles of the enemy, but our heavy sailing schooners prevented our closing with him, until the 11th, off Gennessee river, we carried a breeze with us while he lay becalmed to within about three quarters of mile of him, when he took the breeze and we had a running fight of three and a half hours, but by his superior sailing he escaped me and run into Amherst Bay yesterday morning. In the course of our chase on the 11th, I got several broadsides from this ship upon the enemy, which must have done him considerable injury, as many of the shot were seen to strike him, and people were observed over the sides plugging shot holes. A few shot struck our hull, and a little rigging was cut, but nothing of importance-not a man was hurt.

I was much disappointed that Sir James refused to fight me, as he was so much superior in point of force both in guns and men—having upwards of 20 guns more than we have, and having a greater weight of shot.

This ship, the *Madison*, and the *Sylph* have each a schooner constantly in tow, yet the others cannot sail as fast as the enemy's squadron, which gave him decidedly the advantage, and puts it in his power to enengage me when and how he chooses.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES, ISAAC CHAUNCEY. Secr'y of the navy.

The British squadron was blockaded four days in Amherst Bay, when, by the aid of a heavy wind from the westward, they escaped and succeeded in getting into Kingstown.

Com. Chauncey, having ascertained that the British squadron was in York Bay, sailed from Niagara on the 27th of september. The most important events of this cruise are related in the following extracts from the commodore's official letter:

"On the 28th, at 10 minutes past meridian, the en-emy, finding that we were closing fast with him, and that he must either risk an action, or suffer his two rear vessels to be cut off, tacked in succession, begin-ing at the van, hoisted his colors and commenced a well directed fire at this ship, for the purpose of covering his rear, and attacking our rear as he passed to the leeward. Perceiving his intention, I was determined leeward. Perceiving his intention, I was determined to disappoint him; therefore as soon as the Wolf (the leading ship) passed the centre of his line, and abeam of us, I bore up in succession (preserving our line) for the enemy's centre. This manœuvre not only covered our rear, but hove him into confusion; he immediately bore away; we had however closed so near as to bring our guns to bear with effect, and in 20 minutes the main and mizzen top-mast and main yard of the Wolf were shot away. He immediately put before the wind, and set all sail upon his foremast. I made the signal for the fleet to make all sail; the enemy, however, keeping dead before the wind, was able to outsail most of our squadron. I continued the chase until near 3 o'clock, during which time I was enabled in this ship (the General Pike) with the Asp in tow, to keep within point blank shot of the enemy, and sustained the whole of his fire during the chase. ing the chase.

"At 15 minutes before 3 o'clock A. M. I very reluctantly relinquished the pursuit of a beaten enemy. The reasons that led to this determination, were such as I flatter myself you will approve.

"The loss sustained by this ship was considerable, owing to her being so long exposed to the fire of the whole of the enemy's fleet; but our most serious loss was occasioned by the bursting of one of our guns, which killed and wounded 22 men, and tore up the top-

gallant forecastle, which rendered the gun upon that deck useless. We had 4 other guns cracked in the muzzle, which rendered their use extremely doubtful. Our main top-gallant mast was shot away in the early part of the action, and the bowsprit, fore and main mast wounded, rigging and sails much cut up, and a number of shot in our hull, several of which were between wind and water, and 27 men killed and wounded, including those by the bursting of the gun. have repaired nearly all our damages and are ready to meet the enemy. During our chase one, if not two, of the enemy's small vessels were completely in our power, if I could have been satisfied with so partial victory, but I was so sure of the whole, that I passed them unnoticed, by which means they finally escaped." In this letter mention is made of the conduct of, Capt. Crane, Lieut. Brown, Lieut. Finch, Capt. Woolsey and Capt. Sinclair.

CAPTURE OF THE HAMILTON AND CONFIANCE.

Letter from Com. Chauncey to the Secr'y of the navy. U. S. ship Gen. Pike, Sacket's harbour.

Sir, Oct. 6, 1813.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that I arrived here this morning, with 5 of the enemy's vessels, which I fell in with and captured last evening, off the Ducks. They were part of a fleet of seven sail, which left York on Sunday with 234 troops on board, bound to Kingston. Of this fleet five were captured, one burnt and one escaped; the prisoners amounting to nearly 300, besides having upwards of 300 of our troops on board from Niagara, induced me to run into port for the purpose of landing both.

I have the additional pleasure of informing you, that amongst the captured vessels are the *Hamilton* and *Confiance*, late U. S. schooners *Julia* and *Grow*-

ler; * the others are gun vessels.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

^{*} See page 270.

LETTER FROM COM. CHAUNCEY TO THE SEC'Y OF THE NAVY.

SIR, Sacket's harbour, May 1, 1814.

Tam happy to have it in my power to inform you, that the United States ship Superiour was launched this morning without accident. The Superiour is an uncommonly beautiful and well built ship, something larger than the President, and could mount 64 guns, if it was thought advisable to put as many upon her.—This ship has been built in the short space of 80 days, and when it is taken into view, that two brigs of 500 tons each have also been built, rigged, and completely fitted for service since the first of February, it will be acknowledged that the mechanics employed on this station have done their duty.

I have the honour to be, &c.
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

ATTACK ON OSWEGO.

On the 5th of May a British force appeared off Oswego from Kingston, consisting of 3 ships, 2 brigs, 2 schooners and a number of gun-boats, commanded by Com. Yeo. They were twice repulsed in attempts to land. On the 6th they succeeded in capturing the place with a considerable quantity of military stores. They evacuated the place on the 8th, after having set fire to the barracks.

LETTER FROM COM. CHAUNCEY TO THE SEC'Y OF THE NAVY.

Sir, Sacket's harbour, May 11, 1814.

The enemy has paid dearly for the little booty which he obtained at Oswego. From the best information which I can collect, both from deserters and my agents, the enemy lost 70 men killed, and 165 wounded, drowning, and missing—in all, 231; nearly as many as were opposed to them. Capt. Mulcaster is cer-

tainly mortally wounded; a captain of marines killed, and a number of other officers killed and wounded.

I have the honor &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

CAPTURE OF THE GUN-BOATS AT SANDY CREEK.

Eighteen boats, under the command of Capt. Woolsey, from Oswego for Sacket's harbour, loaded with guns and naval stores put into Sandy Creek on the 29th of May. Capt. Woolsey, apprehending an attack, placed a number of riflemen and Indians (under the command of Maj. Appling) in the woods on each side of the creek, and sent a few raw militia, with a show of opposing the enemy's landing. The militia retreated on the first fire, pursued by the enemy; but as soon as they had passed the Indians and riflemen, who were in ambush, these last attacked them in the rear, while a battery of 4 field pieces opened upon them in front. Thus cut off in their retreat, the whole force of the enemy, 137 in number, surrendered, with their gun-boats, 5 in number, after a smart action of 20 minutes, in which they lost 20 killed and 40 or 50 wounded.

Among the enemy's killed were 1 lieutenant of marines, and 1 midshipman; among the prisoners were 2 post captains, Popham and Spelsburg, one the commander of the Wolf, 4 lieutenants, and 4 midshipmen.

On the 19th of June, Lieut. Gregory, with a small force surprised and captured, on the St. Lawrence, a gun-boat, (the Black Snake, or No. 9) mounting one 18 pounder, and manned with 18 men, chiefly royal marines. Being discovered and pursued by the enemy, Lieut. Gregory after taking out the prisoners scuttled the prize and arrived at Sacket's harbour the next morning with his prisoners. In Com. Chauncey's

official letter, honorable notice is taken of Lieut. Gregory, Sailing Master Vaughan, and Mr. Dixon.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COM. CHAUNCEY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

United States Ship Superior, Sacket's harbour

Sir,

July 7, 1814.

I am happy that I have it in my power to detail to you another brilliant achievement of Lieut. Gregory

with his brave companions.

On the 29th ult. I directed Lieut. Gregory to take with him Messrs. Vaughan and Dixon—proceed with the two largest gigs to Nicholas Island, (within about seven miles of Presque Isle harbour) and there conceal his boats and wait for some transports there to take up provisions and munitions of war, which had been sent up the Pay of Opinto for the been sent up the Bay of Quinte for the troops at York and Fort George, but if the transports did not make their appearance in three or four days, then to proceed to Presque Isle, and burn a vessel on the stocks; but with positive orders not to injure a private building or any private property. The day after Lieut. Gregory arrived on the coast he discovered a vessel beating up, but just as he shoved off to board her, a large gun-boat hove in sight a little below him. This boat made a signal to the vessel in the offing, upon which she tacked and stood for the gun-boat. Lieut. Gregory secreted his boats as well as he could, but was apprehensive that he had been discovered. The gun-boat and her convoy (which was full of troops) stood into Presque Isle. Lieut. Gregory was determined to ascertain whether he had been discovered-accordingly he sent one of his boats in the next night and took off one of the inhabitants who informed him, that it was known that he was on the coast, and that two expresses had been sent to Kingston in consequence. He therefore determined upon executing the latter part of his instructions, and made his

arrangments accordingly; landed, place sentinels at the house to prevent alarm, and set fire to the vessel, which was nearly ready to launch; she was a stout, well built vessel, to mount 14 guns, and would probably have been launched in about ten days. A small storehouse, which contained stores for the vessel, was unavoidably burnt, as it was so near the vessel that it took fire from her. The few milita, which had been left to guard the vessel and property, retreated upon the approach of our boats. As soon as the vessel was entirely consumed, Lieut. Gregory re-embarked his men, without having permitted one of them to enter a house. Finding the alarm so general he thought prudent to cross the lake immediately: he stopped one day at Oswego for refreshment, and arrived here last evening, having performed a most difficult service with his usual gallantry and good conduct.

Lieut. Gregory speaks in the highest terms of commendation of Sailing Master Vaughan and Mr. Dixon, as well as the men under his command, for their patient endurance of hunger and fatigue and the zeal with which they performed every part of their duty.

I think in justice to these brave men, that they ought to be allowed something for the destruction of this vessel—they have, however, every confidence in the justice and liberality of the government, and submit their case most cheerfully to its decision.

I have the honor to be, &c.

HON. WILLIAM JONES. ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COM. CHAUNCEY TO THE SECRETAR'Y OF THE NAVY.

United States Ship Superior off Kingston, Sir, August 10, 1814,

GREAT anxiety of mind and severe bodily exertions have at length broken down the best constitution and subjected me to a violent fever, that confined me for eighteen days. This misfortune was no more to be

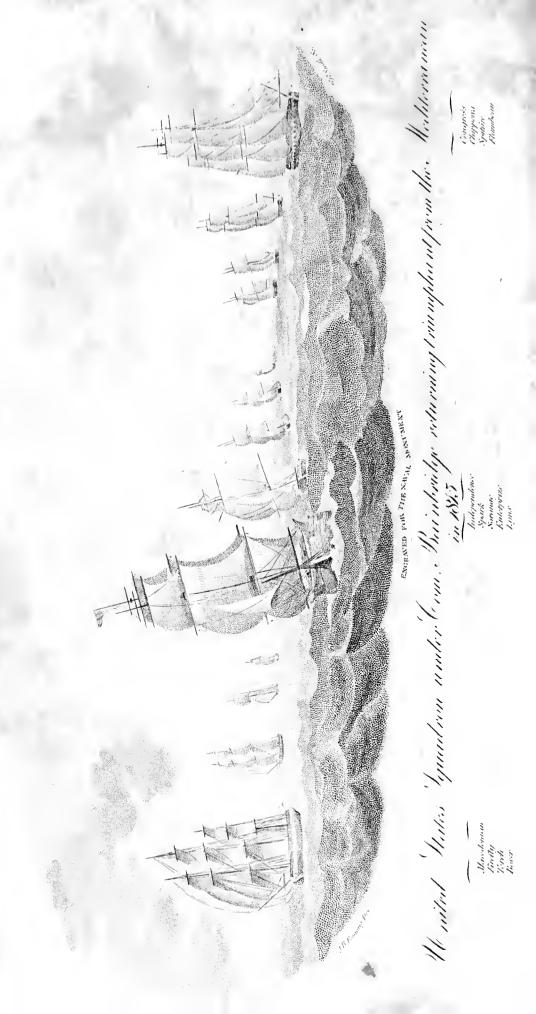
foreseen than prevented, but was particularly severe at the moment it happened, as it induced a delay of

five or six days in the sailing of the fleet.

In the afternoon on the 31st of July, I was taken on board, but it was calm, and I did not sail before the next morning. To satisfy once whatever expecta-tions the public had been led to entertain of the sufficiency of this squadron to take and maintain the ascendency on this lake, and at the same time to expose the futility of promise, the fulfilment of which had been rested on our appearance at the head of the lake, I got under way at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 1st inst. and steered for the mouth of the Niagara. Owing to light winds, I did not arrive off there before the 5th. There we intercepted one of the enemy's brigs running over from York to Niagara with troops, and run her on shore about six miles to the westward of Fort George. I ordered the Sylph in, to anchor as near to the enemy as he could with safety, and to destroy her. Capt. Elliott ran in, in a very gallant manner to within from 300 to 500 yards of her, and was about anchoring when the enemy set fire to her and she soon after blew up. This vessel was a schooner the last year, and called the Beresford—since they altered her to a brig they changed her name, and I have not been able to ascertain it. She mounted 14 guns, twelve 24lb. carronades and two long 9 pounders.

My anxiety to return to this end of the lake was increased by the knowledge I had of the weakness of Sacket's harbour, and the apprehension that the enemy might receive a large reinforcement at Kingston, and embarking some of the troops on board his fleet, make a dash at the harbour and burn it with all my stores during our absence. When I left the harbour there were but about 700 regular troops fit for duty. It is true a few military had been called in, but little could be expected of them, should an attack be made. My apprehension, it seems, was groundless, the enemy having contented himself with annoying in some tri-





fling degree the coasters between Oswego and the harbour in his boats.

I cannot forbear expressing the regret I feel that so much sensation has been excited in the public mind, because this squadron did not sail so soon as the wise heads, that conduct our newspapers, have presumed to think it ought. I need not suggest to one of your experience, that a man-of-war may appear to the eye of a landsman perfectly ready for sea, when she is deficient in many of the most essential points of her armament, nor how unworthy I should have proved myself of the high trust reposed in me, had I ventured to sea in the face of an enemy of equal force, without being ready to meet him in one hour after my an-

chor was weighed.

It ought in justice to be recollected, that the building and equipment of vessels on the Atlantic are unattended by any of the great difficulties which we have to encounter on this lake—there every department abounds with facilities; a commander makes a requisition, and articles of every description are furnished in twelve hours; but this fleet has been built and fitted in the wilderness, where there are no agents and chandler's shops and founderies, &c. &c. to supply our wants, but every thing is to be created; and yet I shall not decline a comparison of what has been done here, with anything done on the Atlantic, in the building or equipment of vessels. The Guerriere, for instance, has been building and fitting upwards of twelve months in the city of Philadelphia, and is not now ready. The President frigate went into the navy yard at New York for some partial repairs, a few days after the keel of the Superior was laid: since then two frigates of a large class, and two sloops of the largest class, have been built and fitted here, and have sailed before the President is ready for sea, although every article of their armament and rigging has been transported from New York in despite of obstacles almost insurmountable. I will go farther, sir, for it is due to the unremitted and unsurpassed exertions of those who have served the public under my command, and will challenge the world to produce a parallel instance, in which the same number of vessels of such dimensions have been built and fitted in the

same time by the same number of workmen.

I confess that I am mortified in not having succeeded in satisfying the expectations of the public; but it would be infinitely more painful, could I find any want of zeal or exertion in my endeavors to serve them, to which I could in any degree impute their disappointment.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the utmost respect, your most obed't and very humble servant, Hon. WILLIAM JONES, ISAAC CHAUNCEY. Secr'y of the navy.

LETTER FROM COM. CHAUNCEY TO SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

United States Ship Superior off the Ducks, SIR, October 2, 1814.

Having a very commanding breeze yesterday, I sent the Lady of the Lake into Kingston to reconsitre. She stood close in with the forts and shipping, keeping just within the range of their shot, and had a fair view. The ships lay in the same position as on the 29th ult. and the large ship still without her sails bent—no visible preparations to embark troops. I shall watch them in this position as long as possible without endangering the fleet.

I have the honor &c.
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

TESTIMONIES OF RESPECT.

On Saturday, Sept. 5, 1812, in pursuance to previous arrangements, a public entertainment at Faneuil

Hall was given to Capt. Hull, in celebration of the achievement of the Constitution frigate in the destruction of the British frigate Guerriere. An unusual assembly of the citizens, amounting to nearly six hundred, without distinction of party, were present on the occasion. Among the distinguished guests, were the officers of Com. Rodger's squadron [the commodore was too much indisposed to attend]. Brig. Gen. Boyd and staff, Judge Benson of New York, and many gentlemen from the southward.

At an early hour in the morning, State-street, and the way in continuation quite down to the end of Long wharf, off which the squadron was lying at anchor, was beautifully decorated by a display of flags, from the tops and windows of the buildings on both sides,

and from the masts of vessels.

At 3 o'clock the procession was formed at the Exchange Coffee House, and went from thence, preceded by an excellent band of music, to the hall of entertain-The Hon. John C. Jones, president of the day, with Capt. Hull on his right and immediately followed by six vice-presidents, formed the head of the procession on its way to the hall. The concourse of citizens in the streets, through which the procession moved, notwithstanding the unpleasant wetness of the day was larger than known on almost any other occasion. These gave three cheers as the procession passed down The decorations of the hall which were State Street. conducted by Col. Henry Sargeant, were in the highest degree brilliant and appropriate. All the arrangements of the day were splendid and elegant, and such as did great credit to the committees by whom they were superintended. So large and respectable a convention of citizens of different political sentiments having mingled together indiscriminately in celebration of an achievement so honourable to their country, was indeed a most interesting spectacle; and in the highest degree honourable to the town of Boston.

The citizens of Philadelphia presented to Capt. Hull a large and elegant piece of plate, on which was

the following inscription: The citizens of Philadelphia, at a meeting convened on the v of Sept. MDCCCXII, voted this urn, to be presented in their name to Captain Isaac Hull, commander of the United States frigate Constitution, as a testimony of their sense of his distinguished gallantry and conduct in bringing to action and subduing the British frigate Guerriere, on the XIX day of August, MDCCCXII, and of the eminent service he has rendered to his country, by achieving, in the first naval conflict of the war, a most signal and decisive victory over a foe, that had, till then, challenged an unrivalled superiority on the ocean, and thus establishing the claim of our navy to the affection and confidence of the nation.

Engraved by W. Hooker.

They also gave a handsome piece of plate to C.

Morris, lieutenant.

The national legislature voted \$50,000 and their thanks to Capt. Hull, officers and crew; also, to Capt. Hull a gold medal, and to each of the officers silver medals, with appropriate devices.

The order of Cincinnati admitted Capt. Hull an

honorary member of their society.

The legislatures of New York and Massachusetts voted their thanks to Capt. Hull, officers and crew.

The common council of the city of New-York gave a public dinner, and the freedom of the city, in a gold box, to Capt. Hull; and their thanks to the officers and crew. The citizens of New York also gave a public dinner to Capt. Hull.

The councils of Albany voted the freedom of the city

to Capt. Hull, and thanks to officers and crew.

The councils of Savannah voted their thanks to Capt. Hull, officers and crew.

The citizens of Charleston S. C. presented to Capt.

Hull a handsome piece of plate.

The citizens of Portland presented to Lieut. Wadsworth, a native of that place, a handsome sword with suitable devices, in testimony of their high sense of his gallantry in the action with the Guerriere.

The legislature of Virginia presented to Lieut. Morgan and Midshipman Tayloe, natives of that state, a valuable sword each, in honor of their valor in the same action.

Congress voted \$25,000 and their thanks to Capt. Jacob Jones, officers and crew of the Wasp, also a gold medal to Capt. Jones, and silver medals to each of the officers, in testimony of their high sense of the gallantry displayed by them in the capture of the British sloop Frolic.

The legislature of Deleware presented to Capt. Jones, a native of that state, a rich piece of plate, in testimony of their gratitude for his services in the cause of his country. The plate was designed and executed by Fletcher and Gardiner of Philadelphia, and

cost \$500.

The citizens of Philadelphia gave a sword, an elegant silver urn, and a public dinner to Capt. Jones, and a sword to each of the lieutenants.

The legislature of Pennsylvania gave a handsome

sword to Lieut. Biddle.

The common council of New York gave an elegant sword and the freedom of the city to Capt. Jones, and also a public dinner and thanks to the officers and crew—The citizens of New York also gave a public dinner.

The order of Cincinnati at New York admitted Capt.

Jones as a member.

The legislatures of New York and Massachusetts, and the councils of Savannah voted their thanks to Capt. Jones, officers and crew.

The national legislature voted their thanks to Com. Decatur, officers and crew of the frigate *United States*, also a gold medal to Com. Decatur, and silver medals to each of the officers, in honor of the brilliant victo-

ry gained by the frigate United States over the Brit-

ish frigate Macedonian.

The legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, and the councils of New London and Savannah voted their thanks to Com. Decatur, officers and crew.

A splendid ball and entertainment were given to Com. Decatur and officers on their arrival at New London.

The common council of New York voted a public dinner and the freedom of the city in a gold box to Com. Decatur, that his portrait be procured and set up in the gallery of portraits belonging to the city, and that thanks be given to the commodore, officers and crew.

A ball was given to Com. Decatur at the city Hotel, New York, on the 2d of January 1813. The decorations of the hall surpassed any thing of the kind ev-

er before witnessed in this country.

On the 7th of January 1813, in pursuance to arrangements made by the corporation of the city of New York, a dinner was given at the city Hotel, to the crew of the frigate *United States*, who had so nobly supported the character of American seamen in the late engagement with the British frigate *Macedonian*. The assembly room was decorated precisely in the same style as at the previous naval entertainment, with this difference, that the reservoir in which floated the miniature frigate, instead of containing water, was filled with grog.

The crew were landed at New Slip precisely at 2 o'clock, and marched in good order to the city Hotel, through Pearl-street, Wall-street, and Broadway, preceded by a band of music, amid the loud and reit-

erated huzzas of their fellow citizens.

On their arrival at the hotel, they were ushered into the room by the committe of the corporation, and took their seats with perfect regularity at the call of the boatswain's whistle, whilst the band struck up the inspiring tune of Yankee Doodle. After which a handsome address was delivered by Alderman Vanderbilt. To which the boatswain replied nearly in the

following words:

"In behalf of my shipmates, I return our sincere thanks to the corporation of the city of New York, for the honor which they have this day done us. Rest assured, that it will be always our wish to deserve the good opinion of our countrymen."

When the boatswain had finished this reply, his shipmates, in token of their approbation, made the

room ring with three hearty cheers.

At this moment the transparent paintings, exhibiting our three glorious naval victories, were suddenly displayed by the dropping of the canvas, which before had concealed them. It is impossible for pen to describe the effect which it had upon the minds of the astonished sailors: their admiration was expressed by repeated huzzas, and enthusiastic acclamations. Silence was in a few minutes restored by the boatswain's whistle, when the whole crew, to the number of 400 and upwards, commenced their attack upon an excellent dinner, which was soon demolished, and in such a manner as left no room to doubt, "that they could have done much more, if more had been required."

After dinner the boatswain piped for silence, when

the president gave the following toast:

"American ships all over the ocean."

Com. Decatur and his first lieutenant, Mr. Allen, shortly after entered the room, and were received by the seamen in a manner that evinced the affection and delight with which they beheld their brave commander. After remaining a few minutes, the commodore gave as a toast,

" Free trade and no impressment."

After the commodore retired, a variety of volunteer toasts were given by different seamen, in a true nautical style, and at 6 o'clock the company, obedient to the boatswain's call, adjourned to the theatre, without having been guilty of unseamen-like conduct, or a single excess, and perfectly satisfied with the attention that had been shown them.

The jolly tars marched in regular procession to the theatre, in compliance with an invitation from the managers. The front of the theatre was illuminated, and exhibited a transparency of the engagement between the *United States* and *Macedonian*. The house was more crowded than was ever before known. The pit was entirely occupied by the gallant crew of the frigate *United States*, who behaved through the evening with the utmost decorum.

The citizens of New York and Philadelphia gave a public dinner to the commander and officers of the

frigate United States.

The citizens of Philadelphia presented to Com. Decatur a sword of solid gold, 36 inches in length, and weighing 21 oz. 10 pwts. it cost \$700.

The legislature of Virginia presented swords to Com. Decatur, Lieut. W. H. Allen, and Lieut. J. B.

Nicholson.

The United States frigate Constitution, Com. Bainbridge, after the destruction of the British frigate Java, arrived at Boston on the 18th of February 1813. On the following Thursday at 12 o'clock, Com. Bainbridge landed at the long wharf from the frigate Constitution, amidst loud acclamations, and roaring of cannon from the shore. All the way from the end of the pier to the Exchange Coffee House was decorated with colors and streamers. In State-street they were strung across from the opposite buildings, while the windows and balconies of the houses were filled with ladies, and the tops of the houses were covered with spectators, and an immense crowd filled the streets, so as to render it difficult for the military escort to march. The commodore was distinguished by his noble figure, and his walking uncovered. On his right hand was the veteran, Com. Rodgers, and on his left, Brig. Gen. Welles; then followed the brave Capt. Hull, Col. Blake, and a number of officers and citizens; but the crowd was so immense that it was difficult to keep the order of procession. The band of music in the balcony of the State Bank, and the music of the New-England Guards had a fine effect.

DINNER IN HONOR OF COM. BAINBRIDGE.

On the 2d of March a splendid public dinner was given in the Exchange Coffee House, Boston, to Com. Bainbridge and the officers of the United States frigate Constitution for their gallant achievement in the capture of the British first-rate frigate Java;-to which Com. Rodgers, Capts. Hull and Smith, and the officers of the squadron then in port were invited. The procession was formed in Fanueil Hall, by Maj. Tilden, and was escorted, amidst the applauses of the citizens, to the Coffee House, by a battalion, composed of the Boston Light Infantry and the Winslow Blues, commanded by Col. Sargeant. The hall was completely filled. The Hon. Christopher Gore presided. The Hon. Harrison G. Otis, Hon. Israel Thorndike, Arnold Welles Esq. Thomas L. Winthrop Esq. Hon. Peter C. Brooks, and William Sullivan Esq. assisted as Vice Presidents.

The entertainment was sumptuous, and the style in which it was got up did credit to Mr. Jones, who provided it.

Before sitting down to table the blessing of Almighty God was asked in a most impressive manner by the Rev. M. Holley.

After thanks were returned, the Hon. Mr. Gore addressed the gentleman present on the occasion in a very elegant and impressive manner. See page 29.

Monday the 8th of March was appointed by the city council of Charleston S. C. as a day of general festival and joy in honor of our splendid naval victories. It was ushered in by the ringing of bells and firing of cannon &c: all business was suspended. At 3 o'clock a grand procession was formed. Banners, exhibiting the names of our most eminent statesmen and naval officers were borne by the most distinguished citizens. About 600 sat down to a splendid entertainment. The room was suitably decorated for the occasion.

Back of the president's chair was a colossal bust of Washington, decorated with flags; and festoons of stars and stripes connected the pillars that support the ceiling. At the bottom of the hall was a transparency, on which was inscribed, "The defenders of the Constitution"—"Bain." the remainder was supplied by the representation of a bridge, at the end of which was represented the Hull of a ship. Directly under the transparency was an elegant painting, from the pencil of John B. White Esduire.

In the evening the city was illuminated. Many of the houses were adorned with beautiful transparen-

cies.

The congress of the United States voted \$50,000 and their thanks to Com. Bainbridge, officers and crew, also a gold medal to Com. Bainbridge, and silver medals to each of the officers of the Constitution, with suitable devices.

The corporation of the city of New York bestowed upon Com. Bainbridge the freedom of the city, ac-

companied with a gold box.

The citizens of Philidelphia subscribed an elegant

piece of plate to Com. Bainbridge.

The legislature of New York and Massachusetts voted their thanks to Com. Bainbridge, officers and crew. The resolve of the legislature of Massachusetts was as follows: "That Commodores Bainbridge and Decatur, Captains Hull and Jones of the U.S. navy, their officers and crews, in the splendid victories by them obtained over the British ships of war, the Java, Macedonian, Guerriere, and Frolic, and in their generous conduct to their captured enemies, have acquired for themselves a distinguished title to that consideration and applause of their fellow citizens, which is due to an heroic and able discharge of duty, and which is the legitimate reward of the brave man, who devotes his life to the services of his country."

The crew of the Constitution frigate were treated with a theatrical entertainment on the evening of the 9th of April. The brave fellows enjoyed it with

great glee. They marched to the theatre in regular order and returned in the same manner to the ship, as their chosen home. They behaved with great decency and decorum. The stage box was filled with the navy officers, Rodgers, Bainbridge, Smith, and their lieutenants. Com. Bainbridge addressed the crew, previous to their leaving the ship, in the following

"Sailors, in the action with the Java you have shown yourselves men. You are this evening invited to partake of the amusements of the theatre; conduct yourselves well. Suffer me not to experience any mortification from any disorderly conduct on your part. Let the correctness of your conduct equal your bravery, and I shall have additional cause to speak of you in terms of approbation."

The honest tars replied—

"Commodore, we will put out of the pit the first man that misbehaves."

The pit was never more orderly than when it was filled with the sailors and marines of the Constitution. The neatness of their dress, (blue jackets, scarlet waistcoats, new-neck-handkerchiefs, and glazed hats) was a pleasing sight. The marines were extremely neat, and conducted themselves with the silence and composure of officers. Our citizens saw with delight, what discipline and self-respect could produce upon the hardy sons of the ocean.

At Portland a public dinner was given to Com.

Bainbridge.

The citizens of Georgetown, Col. gave a public entertainment to Com. Bainbridge. Among the guests were Capt. Morris, and Lieutenants M'Call and Forrest.

Com. Bainbridge was received at Philadelphia with a military escort amidst the acclamations of the citizens.

In April our naval victories were splendidly celebrated at the city of Washington. Upwards of 200 gentlemen of the first distinction partook of an ele-

gant entertainment, at which a number of patriotic toasts were drank, accompanied by music and dis-

charge of artillery.

The congress of the United States passed a resolution, "That the president be requested to present to the nearest male relative of Capt. James Lawrence a gold medal, and a silver medal to each of the commissioned officers who served under him in the sloop of war Hornet, in her conflict with the British vessel of war Peacock, in testimony of the high sense entertained by congress, of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and crew in the capture of that vessel; and that the president be also requested to communicate to the nearest relative of Capt. Lawrence, the sense which congress entertains of the loss the naval service of the United States has sustained in the death of that distinguished officer."

The crew of the Hornet were treated with a dinner and a seat at the theatre by the corporation of New . York, in honor of their good conduct in the battle with

the Peacock.

The citizens of Philadelphia subscribed a rich and beautiful piece of plate for the lamented Capt. Lawrence. He did not live to receive this token of respect and affection. It was however finished and presented to Mrs. Lawrence.

The following is the answer of Mrs. Lawrence, to a respectful note, addressed to her from a committee

of the citizens of Philadelphia.

New York, Jan. 16, 1816. Gentlemen,

Your letter, accompanying "two elegant pieces of plate, intended to commemorate the capture of the sloop of war *Peacock* by the American sloop *Hornet*, under Capt. Lawrence's command," has been received.

From the enlightened citizens of Philadelphia, celebrated for their patriotism, this testimony of respect for the services of my lamented husband is peculiarly grateful; and as the applause of his fellow citizens

was the most acceptable reward he could, while living, receive; so it is the greatest consolation which my widowed heart is capable of enjoying, that his memory is thought worthy of being cherished with esteem by those for whose rights he offered up his life.

Accept, I pray you, gentlemen for yourselves, and be pleased to communicate to those on whose behalf you act, my sincere thanks and respectful considera-

tion. Your obedient servant,

JULIA LAWRENCE.

George Harrison, and Daniel William Cox, Esq'rs.

Committee in behalf of the citizens of Philadelphia.

The congress of the United States presented to the nearest male relative of Lieut. William Burrows and to Lieut. M'Call of the brig Enterprize, a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices, and a silver medal to each of the commissioned officers, in honor of their gallantry and good conduct in the conflict with the Boxer.

The citizens of Portland gave a dinner to the crew of the Enterprize in honor of their bravery in captur-

ing the Boxer.

An entertainment was given at Baltimore to Lieut. M'Call on whom the command of the *Enterprize* devolved, after the death of Lieut. Burrows. Among the guests invited, were Capts. Ridgley and Spence,

of the United States sloops Erie and Ontario.

The legislature of South Carolina presented a sword to Lieut. M'Call, as a mark of respect entertained by his native state for his distinguished gallantry and good conduct in the battle with the Boxer. They also voted a sword to Lieut. Tillinghast, a native of that state, in honor of the good conduct he exhibited in the same engagement. Also the citizens of Columbia, S. C. the native place of Lieut. Tillinghast, presented to him an elegant sword.

Matthew L. Davis Esq. of New York, passing through Portland on a tour to the eastward, acciden.

tally took a walk into the burying ground. His attention was attracted to the neglected grave of the late Lieut. Burrows. The only guide to the spot, where are deposited the remains of one who deserved so much of his country, was the tomb stone of his deceased competitor, Capt. Blythe. This was erected two years since by the surviving officers of the Boxer. Mr. Davis immediately gave orders for an elegant marble monument to be erected over the grave of Burrows, to be finished by his return, and without sparing labour or expense. It was soon completed and put up. Its style of execution does much credit to the ingenious artist, Mr. Bartlett Adams of Portland. The inscription is highly creditable to the taste, judgment and modesty of the generous donor, and worthy the hero, whom it is designed to commemorate.

The congress of the United States voted their thanks to Com. Perry, and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen, marines, and infantry, serving as such, attached to the squadron under his command, for the decisive and glorious victory of Lake Erie, also gold medals to Com. Perry and Lieut. J. D. Elliott, and silver medals with suitable devices, to each of the commissioned officers, either of the navy or army, serving on board, and a sword to each of the midshipmen and sailing masters, who so nobly distinguished themselves on that memorable day; also, a silver medal to the nearest male relative of Lieut. John Brooks, of the marines, a sword to the nearest male relative of Midshipmen Henry Laub, Thomas Claxton, jr. and John Clark, and three month's extra pay to all the petty officers, seamen marines, and infantry, who were in the engagement.

A splendid public dinner was given by the citizens of Boston to Com. Perry. The company assembled in the Senate Chamber of the State house, from whence the whole proceeded to the Exchange Coffee House.

The dinner was served up in Mr. Jones' best style, and the hall was very elegantly and appropriately de-

corated. After dinner appropriate toasts, occasionally relieved by songs sung by Messrs. Stebbins and Messinger, were drank amidst cheers of applause, and followed by airs from a full band of musick.

Com. Perry was received with the greatest respect by the citizens of Albany. The common council voted him the freedom of the city in a gold case, with an el-

egant sword.

The legislature of Pennsylvania voted their thanks to Com. Perry with a gold medal; to Lieut. Elliott their thanks, with a like medal; and to those citizens of Pennsylvania, who volunteered their services, a silver medal of the weight of two dollars, with each person's name subscribed thereon.

A splendid entertainment was given to Com. Perry

at Tammany Hall, New York.

An entertainment was given to Com. Perry at Barney's "Fountain Inn," Baltimore. The room was decorated with elegant transparent paintings, representing the battle of Lake Erie, and exhibiting the names of our naval heroes, &c.

The cities of Hudson, N. Y. Philadelphia, Richmond and Charleston, S. C. were splendidly illumin-

ated in honor of Perry's victory.

The citizens of Newport R. I. presented to Com. Perry, a native of that place, a rich piece of plate of the value of \$700.

The legislature of South Carolina gave an elegant sword to Lieut. Thomas Holdup, for his gallantry in

the battle of Lake Erie.

The citizens of Boston presented to Com. Perry a service of plate, consisting of nearly forty pieces, which cost \$1600.

A piece of plate of the value of \$300 was subscribed for Com. Perry by the citizens of Fredicksburgh, Va.

The citizens of Philadelphia and Savannah presented to Com. Perry a handsome sword, with appropriate engravings.

The Congress of the United States resolved, that their thanks be presented to Com. Macdonough, and

through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen, marines, and infantry serving as marines, attached to the squadron under his command, for the decisive and splendid victory gained on Lake Champlain; that gold medals be struck, emblematical of the actions between the two squadrons, and presented to Com. Macdonough, Capt. Robert Henley, and Lieut. Stephen Cassin; that silver medals, with appropriate devices be bestowed on each of the commissioned officers of the navy and army, who were in the engagement, and a sword on each midshipman and sailing master. A silver medal was also voted to the nearest male relative of Lieut. Peter Gamble and Lieut. John Stansbury, who fell in the action.

The legislature of New York gave to Com. Macdo-

nough a thousand acres of land.

The legislature of Vermont gave to Com. Macdonough a tract of land adjoining Lake Champlain, from which may be seen that part of the lake where the bat-

tle was fought.

The common council of New York presented to Com. Macdonough the freedom of the city in a gold box, and their thanks to his officers and crew. They also requested of the commodore his portrait to be placed in the gallery of paintings.

The citizens of Plattsburg gave a public dinner to

Com. Macdonough.

The citizens of Salem gave a public entertainment to Capt. Charles Stewart, of the frigate Constitution. The officers of the frigate were among the guests. Every thing was conducted in an elegant style. Com. Rodgers and our naval victors were honorably complimented, and the lamented dead, Lawrence, Burrows, Alwyn, and Budd were not forgotten.

Capt. Porter, on his return from the Western ocean, landed at New York, where he was received with enthusiasm. The people took the horses from his carriage, and, amidst the shouts of thousands, hauled him

to his lodgings.

A part of the crew, late of the Essex, received a

public entertainment at Tammany Hall, New York. Some of the wounded attended the procession in carriages. Their whole number was 184. The toasts of these men show their love to their country and to their commander.

Capt. Porter was received at Philadelphia by tens of thousands. He entered the city in a carriage with the mayor, preceded and followed by an immense cavalcade of officers, civil and military, and citizens of all ranks. The streets were hung with stripes and stars. When the crowd arrived opposite Christ's Church in Second-street, it was met by a large body of respectable seamen, who fastened another rope to the carriage in which the people were hauling the gallant captain; (for long before they had unharnessed the horses) and the whole moved through the city with continual shouts. When they arrived at the mansion house hotel, the sailors took him on their shoulders and carried him in with huzzas.

Congress voted their thanks to Capt. Lewis Warrington, officers and crew of the *Peacock*, for the skill and bravery displayed in the capture of the *Epervier*. They also gave to Capt. Warrington a gold medal with emblematic devices: to each of the commissioned officers, a silver medal, with like devices, and to each of the midshipmen and sailing masters a sword.

The president of the United States, at the request of congress presented to Capt. Johnston Blakeley of the sloop-of-war Wasp, a gold medal with suitable devices, and a silver medal, with like devices, to each of the commissioned officers; and also a sword to each of the midshipmen and sailing masters of that vessel, in testimony of the high sense entertained by the legislature of the nation, of their gallantry and good conduct in the action with the British sloop of war Reindeer.

A public dinner was given to Capt. Biddle of the sloop-of-war *Hornet*, at Tammany Hall, New York. The company was numerous, the guests distinguished, and the toasts American.

The congress of the United States passed a resolu-

tion expressive of the high sense entertained by that body of the gallantry and good conduct of Com. Daniel T. Patterson and Maj. D. Carmick, and of the officers, seamen, and marines under their command, in the defence of New Orleans.

The corporation of New York voted the freedom of that city in a golden box, to Capt. Charles Stewart, of the frigate Constitution, for his gallantry and nautical skill displayed in the capture of the British ships Cyane and Levant; and also the thanks of the corporation to the officers and crew of the frigate for the brave manner in which they engaged, fought and con-

quered on that occasion.

The Constitution, when entering Boston harbour, fired a salute, which was immediately returned from Fort Independence. On anchoring, this glorious vessel was welcomed to her native place by federal salutes from the Washington Artillery, and a company of citizens. Capt. Stewart then left the ship in his barge, accompanied by several officers belonging to the squadron under a salute; and was received at Long Wharf, by his assembled fellow eitizens, with repeated huzzas, and other hearty demonstrations of gratitude and respect. The officers of the Boston brigade, being that day on duty, proceeded in a body to the place of landing, and through their commander, Gen. Welles, paid their respects and congratulations to their gallant and meritorious' fellow countrymen. An escort, composed of the Boston Fusiliers and Winslow Blues, under Capt. Fairbanks, conducted Capt. Stewart, and the other officers of the ship, to the Exchange Coffee House, amidst the repeated cheers of the citizens of both sexes, who filled the streets, wharves and vessels, and occupied the houses. The procession was closed by a large number of citizens. was provided at the Coffee House, (where Capt. Stewart received the congratulations of a great number of citizens and strangers) during which a full band of music played national airs and marches; and the ships, wharves, and State-street were beautifully decorated with the colors of all nations.

WAR WITH ALGIERS.

This war was declared on the 2d of March, 1815, and was brought to an honorable termination in the short space of four months. We have room to insert only the following documents relative to it.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM COM. DECATUR TO THE SECRETA-RY OF THE NAVY.

> U. S. Ship Guerriere, Bay of Tunis, July 31, 1815.

I have the honor to inform you, that upon my arrival at this anchorage, I was made acquainted with the following transactions, which had taken place here

during our late war with Great Britain.

SIR,

Two prizes, which had been taken by the Abællino privateer, and sent into this port, were taken posession of by a British vessel of war while lying within the protection of the Bey of Tunis. The consul having communicated to me information of this violation of our treaty with Tunis, I demanded satisfaction of the Bey. After some hesitation, and proposing a delay of payment for one year, my demand was acceded to, and the money amounting to \$46,000, was paid into the hands of the consul, Mr. Noah, agent for the privateer.

I shall proceed immediately for Tripoli, and will give you early information of the further proceedings of this squadron. The Bey of Tunis has now lying in this harbour, nearly ready for sea, three frigates and several small vessels of war.

I have the honor to be,

with great respect, sir, your obe't serv't, STEPHEN DECATUR.

Hon. B. W. CROWNINSHIELD. Secretary of the navy.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COM. DECATUR TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. Ship Guerriere, Messina, Aug. 13, 1815

I HAVE the honor to inform you, that immediately after the date of my last communication I proceeded to Tripoli. Upon my arrival off that place, I received from our consul a letter; in consequence of the information contained in this letter, I deemed it necessary to demand justice from the Bashaw. On the next day the governor of the city of Tripoli came on board the Guerriere, to treat in behalf of the Bashaw. He objected to the amount claimed by us, but finally agreed to our demands. The money, amounting to the sum of \$25,000, has been paid into the hands of the consul, who is agent for the privateer.

The Bashaw also delivered up to me ten cap-

tives, two of them Danes, and the others Neapoli-

tans.

During the progress of our negotiations with the states of Barbary, now brought to a conclusion, there has appeared a disposition on the part of each of them,

to grant as far as we were disposed to demand.

I trust that the successful result of our small expedition, so honorable to our country, will induce other nations to follow the example; in which case the Barbary states will be compelled to abandon their piratical system.

I shall now proceed with the squadron to Carthagena, at which place I hope to find the relief squadron

from America.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM COM. BAINBRIDGE TO THE SEC-RETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. Ship Independence, off the Bay of Tunis, September 6, 1815.

I HAD the honor of making communications to you from Carthagena on the 10th ultimo, from which place I sailed with the Independance, Congress, Erie, Chip-pewa, and Spark, destined for Tripoli, having learned that a misunderstanding existed between the Bashaw

of that place, and our consul residing there. On my way I called at Algiers to exhibit this additional force off there, presuming it would have some weight in preserving the peace which had just been made; for the only mode of convincing these people is by occular demonstration.

On my arrival off Tripoli, I learned that Com. Decature had been there with the first squadron, and had adjusted our differences, which existed at that place. Our consul at Tripoli informed me, that the exhibiting of our naval force before Trpoli had produced a most favorable change in the disposition of the Bashaw for preserving the peace with us.

At Tripoli, learning that the Bey of Tunis was restless towards the United States, I immediately proceeded with the vessels with me for that place.

On my arrival at Tunis, I learned by a letter from our consul there, that the Bey and his officers were

friendly disposed towards us.

Having agreeably to your instructions, exhibited the force under my command to all the Barbary powers, (and which I believe, will have a tendancy to prolong our treaties with them,) I have only now, in further obedience to those instructions, to return with the squadron to the United States.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

U. S. Ship Independence, Malaga,

September 14, 1815.

I arrived here yesterday, under the expectation of meeting here the first squadron; but to my regret, Com. Decatur has not yet come down the Mediterranean, and where the squadron with him is I know not; for the last I learned of them was off Tripoli, which place they left on the 9th ultimo.

As the squadron has to return this autumn, in pursuance of your orders, it is very desirable that it should leave this sea as soon as possible, to avoid the inclemency of the winter on our coast, particularly on account of the smaller vessels. The Independence,

Congress Boxer, Saranac, Chippewa, and Spark are here; the Erie I expect every hour from Malta, where, I had sent her; the Torch and Lynx are at Carthagena. All these vessels will be prepared immediately to return; but they cannot sail till the other squadron has joined us.

Copy af a letter from Com. Decatur to his excellency the Marquis Cercello, Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign affairs to his Majesty the King of Naples.

SIR, U. S. Ship Guerriere, Naples, Sept. 8, 1815. I have the honor to inform your excellency, that in my late negociation with the Bashaw of Tripoli, I demanded and obtained the release of eight Neapolitan captives, subjects of his majesty the king of the two Sicilies. These I have landed at Mesina. It affords me great pleasure to have had it in my power, by this small service, to evince to his majesty the grateful sense entertained by our government of the aid formerly rendered to us by his majesty, during our war with Tripoli.

With great respect and consideration, I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient servant,

STĚPHEN DECATUR.

His Excellency the Marquis Cercello, Secretary of State, &c. &c.

Sir, Naples, Sept. 12, 1815.

Having laid before the king my master, the paper which you have directed me, dated the 8th inst. in which you were pleased to acquaint me, that in your last negociation with the Bey of Tripoli, you had freed from the slavery of that Regency eight subjects of his majesty, whom you had also set on shore at Mesina; his majesty has ordered me to acknowledge this peculiar favor, as the act of your generosity, which you have been pleased to call a return for the trifling assistance which the squadron of your nation formerly received from his royal government during the war with Tripoli.

In doing myself the pleasure of manifesting this sentiment of my king, and of assuring you in his name, that the brave American nation will always find in his majesty's ports the best reception—I beg you will receive the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

Marquis CERCELLO, Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Com. DECATUR, Commander of the Squadron of U. S. of America.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF THE U. S. NAVY.

Bay of Naples, Sept. 10, 1815.

This being the first opportunity since we left Algiers, I use it. We left Algiers the Sth July, and on the 15th arrived at Cagliari, for water and refreshments; on the 25th sailed for Tunis, and on the following day anchored in the bay, in a fine position. The commodore immediately made his compliments to the Bey, signifying to him that, as he had permitted two brigs, prizes to the United States flag, to be taken from under his batteries by an English ship of war, contrary to the usages of war and civilized nations, he having power to resist this violation of this port; the purpose of his visit was to demand indemnity for this breach of good faith, and he would expect it to be sent on board by a given hour on the day named: the commodore sent an estimate of the value of the prizes, and although there appears to have been great consternation, the demand was promptly complied with, and the indemnity sent on board; having accomplished this service by the 2d of August, we sailed for, and on the 5th anchored before Tripoli, where we had a similar ceremony to perform, and which was conducted in the same smooth, cool, decided way without any palaver, which would leave room to doubt that we should do as we said. The Bey of Tripoli appears not to have had so much of the ready at command,

but showed equal readiness with his neighbour to comply with the demand: falling short of the indemnity required, he signified that there was a Danish family in his posession, consisting of nine persons, and two other Europeans, whom he was willing to deliver up to make good the indemnity demanded; the commodore did not hesitate a moment, and we had the satisfaction to see them soon after arrive on board our squadron. I need not say how gratifying this cruise must be to every American soul: how delightful it was to see the stars and stripes holding forth the hands of retributive justice to the barbarians, and rescuing the unfortunate, even of distant but friendly European nations, from slavery.

On the 10th, we arrived at Syracuse, and on the 20th at Messina, where we underwent some repairs,

and on the 2d September arrived at this place.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES BRIG ENTERPRIZE.

"We remained at Malaga about two days, and then returned to Gibralter—here we were joined by all Com. Decatur's squadron, excepting his own ship. Our fleet now consisted of the Independence, Macedonian, United States, Constellation, Congress, Ontario, Erie, Enterprize, Chippewa, Saranac, Boxer, Firefly, Flambeau, Torch, Spitfire, Spark, and Lynx. It was a proud sight for an American to see in a British port just at the close of a war with her, which the English thought would have been the destruction of our navy, a squadron of seventeen sail, larger perhaps than our whole navy at the commencement of that war. At Malaga the governor waited on Com. Bainbridge on board his ship an honor which he had never deigned to pay to any admiral before. On our arrival at Gibralter the commodore fired a salute of seventeen guns, which was returned.

"You have no idea of the respect which the American character has gained by our late wars. The Spaniards especially, think we are devils incarnate:

as we beat the English, who beat the French, who beat them, whom nobody ever beat before—and the Algerines whom the devil himself could not beat.

ANECDOTES.

At the time Decatur arrived in sight of Gibralter, a great number of British officers and citizens, and among them an American gentleman, were assembled on an eminence to view the American fleet. entered the harbour with his squadron in a very handsome style; sailed round, and went out again, without coming to anchor-his object being merely to make signals to the sloop of war Ontario. ish officers were very desirous of knowing the different names of the vessels of the squadron as they approached. The shrewd American pretended to know every vessel the moment he saw her broadside, and they crowded around him for information. The first frigate, he said, was the Guerriere; the second, the Macedonian; the third, the Java; the next was the Epervier; the next the Peacock; and the next—"oh,damn the next," they exclaimed, and immediately moved off, highly disgusted with the names of the vessels of the Yankee squadron.

It is said the Dey of Algiers very reluctantly gave up all idea of receiving tribute from the Americans, and alleged among other things, that other nations, if he consented, might take advantage of it, and perhaps unite and occasion his destruction. It was not the amount or value of the sum he was particular about, but the receiving something annually of the Americans would add to his security, if it were only a little powder. Com. Decatur observed, that he thought it very probable, if he insisted upon receiving powder of the Americans as tribute, his wishes would be gratified, but he must certainly expect to receive balls with it. His Deyship very wisely gave up the point.

When Com. Decatur's squadron was before Tunis, exacting payment from the Bey, for the restored prizes,

there were in the harbour & Tunisian frigates, 6 corvetts

and brigs, and 50 gun-boats. Capt. Gordon was employed to receive the money of the Bey.

The American Commissioners to the Dey of Algiers.

The undersigned have the honor to inform his highness, the Dey of Algiers, that they have been appointed, by the president of the United States of America, commissioners plenipotentiary to treat of peace with his highness, and that pursuant to their instruction, they are ready to open a negotiation for the restoration of peace and harmony between the two countries, on terms just and honorable to both parties; and they feel it incumbant on them to state explicitly to his highness, that they are instructed to treat upon no other principle than that of perfect equality, and on the terms of the most favored nations; no stipulation for paying any tribute to Algiers, under any form whatever will be agreed to.

The undersigned have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the President of the United States, and avail themselves of this occasion to assure his highness of their high consideration and profound

respect.

SIR,

Documents accompaning the message of the President transmitting to the senate the treaty of peace with Algiers.

U. S. Ship Guerriere, Bay of Algiers, July 4, 1815.

WE have the honor to refer you to the official reports of Com. Decatur to the navy department, for an account of the operations of this squadron previous

to our arrival off Algiers on the 28th ultimo.

Having received information, that the Algerine squadron had been at sea for a considerable time longer than that to which their cruises usually extended, and that a dispatch boat had been sent from Gibraltar to Algiers to inform them of our arrival in the Mediterranean, we thought that they might have made a harbour where they would be in safety. We

therefore, whilst they were in this state of uncertainty, believe it a proper moment to deliver the President's letter, agreeably to our instruction. Accordingly, on the 20th ult. a flag of truce was hoisted on board the Guerriere with the Swedish flag at the main. boat came off about noon with Mr. Norderling, consul of Sweden, and the captain of the port who confirmed the intelligence we had before received, and to whom we communicated information of the capture of their frigate and brig. The impression made by these events was visible and deep. We were requested by the captain of the port (Mr. Norderling declaring he was not authorized to act,) to state the conditions on which we would make peace, to which we replied, by giving the letter of the President to the Dey, and by a note from us to him, a copy of which (No. 1) we have the honor to transmit herewith. The captain of the port then requested that hostilities should cease, pending the negotiation, and that persons authorized to treat should go on shore, he and Mr. Norderling both affirming that the minister of marine had pledged himself for our security and return to our ships when we pleased. Both these propositions were rejected, and they were explicity informed that the negotiation must be carried on board the fleet, and that hostilities, as far as they respected vessels, could not cease— They returned on shore. On the following day the same persons returned and informed us, that they were commissioned by the Dey to treat with us on the proposed basis, and their anxiety appeared extreme to conclude the peace immediately. We then brought forward the model of a treaty, which we declared would not be departed from in substance, at the same time declaring, that although the United States would never stipulate for paying tribute under any form whatever, yet that they were a magnanimous and generous nation, who would upon the presentation of consuls do what was customary with other great nations, in their friendly intercourse with Algiers. The treaty was then examined and they were of opinion, that it

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would not be agreed to in its present form, and particularly requested that the article, requiring the restitution of the property they had captured, and which had been distributed, might be expunged, alleging that such a demand had never before been made upon Algiers. To this it was answered, that the claim was just, and would be adhered to. They then asked whether, if the treaty should be signed by the Dey, we would engage to restore the captured vessels, which we refused. They then represented that it was not the present Dey who had declared the war, which they acknowledged to be unjust, conceding that they were wholly in the wrong, and had no excuse, and requested we would take the case of the Dey into consideration, and upon his agreeing to terms with us more favorable than had ever before been made with any other nation, to restore the ships, which they stated would be of little or no value to us, but would be of great importance to him, as they would satisfy the people with the conditions of the peace we were going to conclude with him.

We consulted upon this question, and determined that, considering the state of those vessels, the sums that would be required to fit them for a passage to the United States, and the little probability of selling them in this part of the world, we would make a compliment of them to his highness in the state they then were, the commodore engaging to furnish them with an escort to this port. This however, would depend upon their signing the treaty as presented to them, and could not appear as an article of it, but must be considered as a favor conferred on the Dey by the United States.

They then requested a truce, to deliberate upon the terms of the proposed treaty, which was refused; they then pleaded for three hours. The reply was, "not a minute; if your squadron appears in sight before the treaty is actually signed by the Dey, and the prisoners sent off, ours would capture them." It was finally agreed that hostilities should cease, when we perceived their boat coming off with a white flag hois-

ted; Swedish consul pledging his word of honor not to hoist it unless the treaty was signed and the prisoners in the boat. They returned on shore, and although the distance was full five miles, they came back within three hours, with the treaty signed, as we had concluded it, and the prisoners.

During the interval of the absence, a corvette appeared in sight, which would have been captured if they had been detained one hour longer. The treaty has since been drawn out anew, translated by them, and duly executed by the Dey, which we have the hon-

or to transmit herewith.

Mr. Shaler has since been on shore, and the cotton and money mentioned in the fourth article, have been given up to him. They now show every disposition to maintain a sincere peace with us, which is doubtless owing to the dread of our arms; and we take this occasion to remark, that, in our opinion, the only secure guarantee we can have for the maintenance of the peace just concluded with those people, is the presence, in the Mediterranean, of a respectable naval force.

As this treaty appears to us to secure every interest within the contemplation of the government, and as it really places the United States on higher ground than any other nation, we have no hesitation on our part, in fulfiling such of its provisions as are within our power, in the firm belief that it will receive the ratification of the President and Senate.

We have the honor to be, with respect,
Sir, your obedient servants.
STEPHEN DECATUR.

Hon. JAMES MONROE, WILLIAM SHALER.

JAMES MADISON.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come.... Greeting:

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace and Amity, between the United States of America and his Highness Omar Bashaw, Dey of Algiers, was concluded at Algiers on the thirtieth day of June last, by Stephen Decatur and William Shaler, citizens of the United States, on the part of the United States and the said Omar Bashaw, Dey of Algiers, and was duly signed and sealed by the said parties, which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

TREATY of Peace and Amity, concluded between the United States of America and His Highness Omar Bashaw, Dey of Algiers.

- Art. 1. There shall be, from the conclusion of this treaty, a firm, inviolable and universal peace and friendship between the President and the citizens of the United States of America, on the one part, and the Dey and Subjects of the Regency of Algiers in Barbary on the other, made by the free consent of both parties, on the terms of the most favorable nations: and if either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor or privilege in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely when it is freely granted to such other nations; but when the grant is conditional, it shall be at the option of the contracting parties to accept, alter, or reject such conditions, in such manner as shall be most conducive to their respective interests.
- Art. 2. It is distinctly understood between the contracting parties, that no tribute, either as biennial presents, or under any other form or name whatever, shall ever be required by the Dey and Regency of Algiers from the United States of America, on any pretext whatever.

Art. 3. The Dey of Algiers shall cause to be immediately delivered up to the American squadron, now off Algiers, all the American citizens, now in his possession, amounting to ten, more or less; and all the subjects of the Dey of Algiers, now in possesion of the United States, amounting to five hundred, more or less, shall be delivered up to him, the United States, according to usages of civilized nations, requiring no ransom for the excess of prisoners in their favors.

Art. 4. A just and full compensation shall be made by the Dey of Algiers, to such citizens of the United States, as have been captured and detained by Algerine cruisers, or who have been forced to abandon their property in Algiers in violation of the twenty-second article of the treaty of peace and amity concluded between the United States and the Dey of Algiers, on

the 5th of September, 1795.

And it is agreed between the contracting parties, that in lieu of the above, the Dey of Algiers shall cause to be delivered forthwith into the hands of the American consul, residing at Algiers, the whole of a quantity of bales of cotton left by the late consul general of the United States in the public magazines in Algiers, and that he shall pay into the hands of the said consul the sum of ten thousand Spanish dollars.

Art. 5. If any goods, belonging to any nation with which either of the parties is at war, should be loaded on board vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, and no attempts shall

be made to take or detain them.

Art. 6. If any citizens or subjects with their effects, belonging to either party, shall be found on board a prize vessel taken from an enemy by the other party, such citizens or subjects shall be liberated immediately, and in no case, on any other pretence whatever, shall any American citizen be kept in captivity or confinement, or the property of any American citizen, found on board of any vessel belonging to any other nation, with which Algiers may be at war, be detained from its lawful owners after the exhibition of sufficient

proofs of American citizenship and of American property by the consul of the United States, residing at

Algiers.

Art. 7. Proper passports shall immediately be given to the vessels of both the contracting parties, on condition that the vessels of war belonging to the Regency of Algiers, on meeting with merchant vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, shall not be permitted to visit them with more than two persons besides the rowers; these only shall be permitted to go on board, without first obtaining leave from the commander of said vessel, who shall compare the passport, and immediately permit said vessel to proceed on her voyage; and should any of the subjects of Algiers insult or molest the commander or any other person on board a vessel so visited, or plunder any of the property contained in her, on complaint being made by the consul of the United States residing in Algiers, and on his producing sufficient proof to substantiate the fact, the commander of Rais of said Algerine ship or vessel of war, as well as the offenders, shall be punished in the most exemplary manner.

All vessels of war belonging to the United States of America, on meeting a cruiser belonging to the Regency of Algiers on having seen her passports and certificates from the consul of the United States, residing in Algiers, shall permit her to proceed on her cruise unmolested, and without detention. No passport shall be granted by either party to any vessel, but such as are absolutely the property of citizens or subjects of the said contracting parties, on any pretence

whatever,

Art. 8. A citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties having bought a prize vessel condemned by the other party, or by any other nation, the certificates of condemnation and bill of sale shall be a sufficient passport for such vessel for six months, which considering the distance between the two countries, is no more than a reasonable time for her to procure proper passports.

Art. 9. Vessels of either of the contracting parties, putting into the ports of the other, and having need of provisions or other supplies, shall be furnished at the market price; and if any such vessel should so put in from a distance at sea, and have occasion to repair, she shall be at liberty to land and re-embark her cargo without paying any customs or duties whatever; but in no case shall she be compelled to land her cargo.

Art. 10. Should a vessel of either of the contracting parties be cast on shore within the territories of the other, all proper assistance shall be given to her crew: no pillage shall be allowed. The property shall remain at the disposal of the owners, and if reshipped on board of any vessel for exportation, no customs or duties whatever shall be required to be paid thereon, and the crew shall be protected and secured, until they can be sent to their own country.

Art. 11. If a vessel of either of the contracting parties shall be attacked by an enemy within cannon shot of the forts of the other, she shall be protected as much as possible. If she be in port she shall not be seized or attacked, when it is in the power of the other party to protect her; and when she proceeds to sea, no enemy shall be permitted to pursue her from the same port, within twenty-four hours after her departure.

Art. 12. The commerce between the United States of America and the Regency of Algiers, the protections to be given to merchants, masters of vessels, and seamen, the reciprocal rights of establishing consuls in each country, and the privileges, immunities and jurisdiction to be enjoyed by such consuls, are declared to be on the same footing in every respect with

the most favored nations respectively.

Art. 13. The consul of the United States of America shall not be responsible for the debts contracted by citizens of his own nation, unless he previously gives written obligations so to do.

Art. 14. On a vessel or vessels of war, belonging

to the United States, anchoring before the city of Algiers, the consul is to inform the Dey of her arrival, when she shall receive the salutes which are by treaty or custom given to the ships of war of favored nations, on similar occasions and which shall be returned gun for gun; and if after such arrival, so amounced, any Christians whatsoever, in Algiers make their escape and take refuge on board any of the ships of war, they shall not be required back again, nor shall the consul of the United States, or commander of said ships, be required to pay any thing for the said Christians.

Art. 15. As the government of the United States of America has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion or tranquility of any nation, and as the said States have never entered into any voluntary war or act of hostility, except in defence of their just rights on the high seas, it is declared by the contracting parties, that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two nations; and the consuls and agents of both nations shall have liberty to celebrate the rites of their respective religions in their own houses.

The consuls respectively shall have liberty and personal security given them to travel within the territories of each other both by land and sea, and shall not be prevented from going on board any vessels they may think proper to visit; they shall likewise have the liberty to appoint their own drogoman and broker

Art. 16. In case of any dispute arising from the violation of any of the articles of this treaty, no appeal shall be made to arms, nor shall war be declared on any pretext whatever; but if the consul, residing at the place where the dispute shall happen, shall not be able to settle the same, the government of that country shall state their grievance in writing, and transmit the same to the government of the other, and the period of three months shall be allowed for answers to be returned, during which time no act of

hostility shall be permitted by either party; and in case the grievances are not redressed, and a war should be the event, the consul and citizens, and subjects of both parties respectively, shall be permitted to embark with their effects unmolested, on board of what vessel or vessels they shall think proper, reasonable time being allowed for that purpose.

Art. 17. If in the course of events, a war should break out between the two nations, the prisoners captured by either party shall not be made slaves; they shall not be forced to hard labor, or other confinement than such as may be necessary to secure their safe keeping, and shall be exchanged rank for rank; and it is agreed that prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months after their capture, and the exchange may be effected by any private individual legally authorized by either of the parties.

Art. 18. If any of the Barbary states or other powers at war with the United States, shall capture any American vessel and send it into any port of the Regency of Algiers, they shall not be permitted to sell her, but shall be forced to depart the port, on procuring the requisite supplies of provision: But the vessels of war of the United States, with any prizes they may capture from their enemies shall have liberty to frequent the port of Algiers, for refreshment of any kind and to sell such prizes, in the said ports, without any other customs or duties, than such as are customary on ordinary commercial importation.

Art. 19. If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the consul shall decide between the parties, and whenever the consul shall require any aid or assistance from the government of Algiers to inforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him; and if any disputes shall arise between any citizens of the United States and the citizens or subjects of any other nation having consul or agent in Algiers, such disputes shall be settled by the consuls or agents of the respective nations; and any

disputes or suits at law that may take place between any citizens of the United States and the subjects of the Regency of Algiers, shall be decided by the Dey

in person and no other.

Art. 20. If a citizen of the United States should kill, wound, or strike a subject of Algiers, or, on the contrary a subject of Algiers should kill, wound, or strike a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the consul assisting at the trial; but the sentence of punishment against an Amerinan citizen shall not be greater, or more severe, than it would be against a Turk in the same predicament, and if any delinquent should make his escape, the consul shall not be responsible for him in any manner whatever.

Art. 21. The consul of the United States of America shall not be required to pay any custom or duties whatever on any thing he imports for a foreign country

for the use of his house and family.

Art. 22. Should any of the citizens of the United States of America die within the limits of the Regency of Algiers, the Dey and his subjects shall not interfere with the property of the deceased, but it shall be under the immediate direction of the consul, unless otherwise disposed of by will. Should there be no consul, the effect shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them, when they shall render an account of the property; neither shall the Dey or his subjects give hindrance in the execution of any will that may appear.

Now therefore be it known, that I James Madison, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, have by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony wherefore I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and (L. s.) have signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington this twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President, JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

The following list comprises the names of all the vessels belonging to the United States navy in 1812, before the late war with Great Britian. Those marked in italics were lost during the war. The Boston, burnt at Washington, was a mere hulk, not worth repair as was also the New York, which escaped the flames.

	.~•						
			Rate.				Rate.
Ship	United State	es -	44	Hornet -	-	-	18
	President		44	Wasp -	-	_	18
	Constitution	-	44	Brig Adams -	_	_	18
_ 13	Chesapeake	-	36	Onedia -	_	-	16
ees.	Constellation	n -	36	Syren -	-	-	16
100	Congress		36	$ m ilde{\it Argus}$ -		-	16
000	New York		32	Enterprize	, -	-	14
-23	Adams -		42	Rattlesnah		-	14
FEC. 20	Boston -		32	Nautilus	-	_	14
2309	Essex -		32	Vixen -	_	_	14
2000	John Adams	-	24	Viper -	_	_	12
	Louisiana		18	Sch'r Vixen -	-	-	8
	Besides	gun-	-boa	ts, bombs, &c.			



NAVAL REGISTER FOR 1815.

Names and Ro	ink.	De	ites of (Names and Rank.	D	utes of misson	
CAPTAINS,		1			Thomas Brown	1	March	6
Alexander Murray		1	July	1798	William Lewis	3	do	4
John Rodgers		5	March	1799				
James Barron		22	May	4	LIEUTENANTS.			
William Bainbridge		20	do	1800	Nathanial Hamden	91	Manal	100
Hugh G. Campbell		16	Oct.	6	Nathaniel Haraden	31	March	
Stephen Decatur		16	Feb.	1804	Francis I, Mitchell	18	Feb.	1809
Thomas Tingey		23	Nov.	4	George Merrill	30	April	
Charles Stewart		22	April	1806	Samuel Woodhouse Chs. C. B. Thompson	4	May	
Isaac Hull		23	do		Joseph Nicholson	15	do	4
Isaac Chauncey		24	do	4	Alex. S. Wadsworth	15	June	6
John Shaw		27	Aug.	1807		21	April	
John H. Dent		29	Dec.	1311	John Pettigrew	22	do	
David Porter		2	July	1812	George W. Rodgers	24	do	
John Cassin		3	do	6	George C. Read	25	do	
Samuel Evans		4	do	6	Henry E. Ballard	26	do	
Charles Gordon	4	2	March	1813	Thomas Gamble	27	do	
Jacob Jones		3	do	6	William Carter, Jr.	28	do	
Charles Morris		5	do	6	B. I. Neale No. 2		June	•
	No. 1		July		J. I. Nicholson No. 3		do	
	No. 2		0	6	Walter Stewart No. 4	_	do	6
Oliver Hazard Perr		10	Sept.	6	Wolcott Chauncey	7	do	
Thomas Macdonoug		îĭ	do	1814	John H. Elton	8	do	6
Jewis Warrington	,	22	Nov.	6	Edward P. Kennedy	9	do	•
Loseph Bainbridge		23	do	6	Jesse Wilkinson	10	do	•
William Crane		24	do	6	Alexander J. Dallas	13	do	6
Johnston Blakeley		25	do	4	John B. Nicholson	20	May	1812
James T. Leanord		4	Feb.	1815	Bekman V. Hoffman	21	do	6
	No. 1		do	6	George Budd	23	do	•
Chs. G. Ridgley	No. 2	28	do	6	Thomas A. C. Jones	24	do	6
	No. 3		do	6	Joseph S. Macpherson	26	do	•
Dan. T. Patterson	110. 0	23	do	6	John Porter	27	do	•
Dan III diction		-	ao		John T. Shubrick	28	do	•
MASTERS COMMAN.	DANT	Ì			William Finch	4	Jan.	1813
		0.4		-0-0	William B. Shubrick	5	do	•
		24	July	1813	Henry Wells	6	do	6
		24	do	•	Banjamin W. Booth	7	do	6
		24	do	•	Alexander Claxton	8	do	6
_	io. 10		do	•	Enos R. Davis	10	May	1813
	io. 11	1 .	do	6	Charles W. Morgan	3	March	•
	io. 14		do	•	Samuel P. Macomber	4	do	4
	iu. 15		do	•	Raymond H. J. Perry	5	do	6
Robert Henley		12	Aug.	1814	Lawrence Kearney	6	do	6
Stephen Cassin		11	Sept.	4	William H. Watson	7	do	6
Dan'l S. Dexter	No. 1		Dec.	1814	Thomas Hendry, Jr.	8	do	6
	No. 2		do	•	Foxall A. Parker	9	do	6
	No. 3		do	•	Edward R. M'Call	11	do	6
	No. 4		do	•	Daniel Turner	12	do	6
	No. 1	4	Feb.	1815	Wm. H. Allen No. 1	24	July	4
Sidney Smith		28	do	6	S. D. M'Kuight No. 2	24	do	6

Names and Ra	nk.			es of missio	Com-	Names and Rank.	Da	tes of mission	Com-
David Cannon	No.	3	24	July	1813	Francis B. Gamble	9	July	1814
John Gallagher	No.		24	do	۲	Richard Dashiel	9	do	6
Thomas Holdup	No.	5	24	dυ	•	John Tayloe	9	dυ	6
Jas. A. Dudley	No.	7	24	do	•	George B. M'Culloch	9	go	e e
Jas. P. Orellers	No.	8	24	do .	•	Robert Spedder	9	do	
Wm. M. Hunter	No.		24	do	•	Thomas T. Webb	9	do	·
John D Sloat	No.			do	6	Walter G. Anderson	9	go go	6
John Dackett	No.			do		Stephen Champlin Charles T. Stallings	9	do	6
W. H. Cocke	No.			do		James M'Gowan	9	do	6
J. J. Yarnall	No.			do		William Lowe	9	do	¢
Mat. C. Perry	No.			do do	6	E. A. F Vallette	9	do	•
	No.	10	24	do		John II. Aulick	9	do	٤
Joseph Wragg James Sanders	No.	10	94	do		Charles T. Clarke	9	do	6
James Reilly	No.			do	6	Silas Duncan	9	do	•
S. W. Adams	No.			do	•	Thomas Cunningham	9	do	٤
J. R. Madison	No.	21	24	do	•	Isaac M'Keeper	9	do	6
D. Taylor	No.	22	24	do	6	Robert F. Stockton	9	do	4
George Pierce	No.			do	c	Nat L. Montgomery	9	do	` 6
Fred W. Smith	No.			do	•	Walter N. Monteath	9	dο	
H. S. Newcomb	No.	25	24	go	•	A. C. Stont	9	do	
N D. Nicholson	No.	26	24	do	•	Silas H. Stringham	9	do	
T. Tillinghast	No.	27	24	do	6	George Vancleave	9	do do	
Otho Norris	No.			do	6	Paul Zantzinger	9	do	6
J. T. Newton	No.			do		John W. Gibbs	9	do	6
P. A. J. P. Jones	No.	31	24	do		John T. Drury Charles E. Cowley	9	Dec.	1814
Samuel Henley	No.			do		William Laughton	9	do	6
A. Conckling	No.	33	24	do		Nelsen Webster	9	do	•
Joseph Smith	No.	34	24	do	6	Wm. A. C. Farragut	9	do	6
L. Rousseau	No.			do	6	Richard G. Edwards	9	do	•
G. W. Storer	No.			do do	c	William Merwin	4	Feb.	1815
Henry B. Rapp	No.			do	6	William K. Latimer	4	do	6
Lewis German	No.			do	¢	Gustavus W. Spooner	4	do	•
Joseph Cassin Rob. M. Rose	No.			do	•	Isaac Mayo	4	do	•
B. Kennon	No.			do		William H. Brailsford	4	do	6
Edward Shubrick	1.0.		9	Oct.	4	William Elliott	4	do	•
Charles A. Budd			18	June	1814	Thomas Crabb	4	do	
Francis H. Gregor	ry		28	do	•	Edward B. Babbit	1	May	
Wm. H. Odenhein	ner		16	July	1814	George Hamersley	5	do	
Edward Barnewel	11		22	do	4		1		4
John M. Maury *			9	Dec.	•	SURGEONS.		_	2 200
Frederick Baury			9	do	•	Edward Cutbush	24		1799
Benjamin Cooper			9	do	٠ •	Peter St. Medard	14	July,	1000
Philip F. Voorhoes	3		9	do		Samuel R. Marshall	16		1800 1804
Henry Gilliam			9	do	•	Lewis Heerman	27	Nov.	1004
John H. Clack			9	do		Joseph G. P. Hunt	27		•
William D. Salter			9	do do	6	Jonathan Cowdery	27 27		6
William A. Spend	cer		9	do	•	Samuel D. Heap Robert L. Thorn	3	'	1809
William L. Gordo	on		9	do	¢	Samuel R. Trevett, Jr.	3		, 1000
David Geisinger Richard Winter			9	do	•	Wm. P. C. Barton	28		•
John T. Wade			9	do	6	Joseph W. New	18		4
John Percival			9	do	6	Joseph S. Schoolfield	18		6
James Ramage			9	do	•	George Logan	14		1810
William V. Taylo	or		9	do	•	Amos A. Evans	20		4
Maruine Mix	-		9	do	6	Robert Morrell	31		6
Thomas N. News	ell		9	do	•	Robert S. Kearney	28	July,	6
Edward Haddaw			9	do	٤	James Page	5	Marc	n, 1811
Charles F. M'Ca			9	do	٤	John D. M'Reynolds	2		•
John H. Bell	-		9	do	6	Thomas Harris	6		1813
Dulany Forrest			9	do	•	William Turk No.	1 24	July,	1813
Bladen Dulany			9	do	6	Hyde Ray No.			٠,٤
Tho. W. Magtud			19	do		William Baldwin No.			

^{*}The relative rank of those officers whose commissions are dated the 9th of December, 1814, has not been established.

Names and Rank.	D	ates of		Names and Rank.		ates of missor	
Win W. Buchanan No	1:24	July	18131	John Wise	110	Dec,	1814
Samuel Ayer No. 5		do	4	Thomas I. H. Cushing	10	do '	•
E. L. Lawton No. 6	24	do	٠ .	John H. Steel	10	4,0	6
Charles Cotton No. 7		do	٠	S. B Whittington	10	do	4
Gerard Dayers No. 8		do	4	Francis Gerrish	10	do	•
William Caton No. 9		do	•	Edward Woodward	10	do	•
Robert A. Barton No. 10		do	6	Benjamin A. Welles	10	do	•
Benj. P. Kissam No. 11		da		Frederick P. Markham	10	do	
John A. Kearney No. 13		do		William D. Conway James N. Turnstale	10	do	
Richard C. Edgar No. 14 B. Washington No. 15		do do		Davis G. Tuck	10	do do	
Wm. M Clarks No. 16		do		Robert C. Wardle	10	do	
Tho's Chidester No. 17		do		James Norris	10	do	4
Jas Inderwicke No. 18		do	٠	Thomas C. Gardner	io	do	6
Geo. T. Kennon No. 19		do		William F. Bradbury	10	do	6
Walter W New	6	Oct.	•	Benajah Tickner	10	do	6
Samuel Horsley	15	April	1814	William P. Jones	10	do	4
Robert C. Randolph	15	do		Thomas G. Peachy	10	do	6
Charles B. Hamilton	15	do	٠	John Mairs	10	do	6
Usher Parsons	15	do	٠	John M'Adain	10	do	6
William Swift	15	do	'	John S. Mersnon	10	do	•
J. M. S. Conway	27	June,		Charles Chase	10	do	•
Richard K., Hoffman	16	July,	1015	Thomas V. Wiesenthal	10	do	6
Richmond Johnson	1	March	1819	George B. Donne	10		•
Thomas B. Salter	22	May	-	Amos King	10		
SURGEONS' MATES.				Pliny Morton Benjamin S. Tyler	10		,
	100		7005	Nathaniel Miller	6	Jan.	1815
Join Harrison	16	Jan.	1805	William Burchmore	10	do	1010
Stith Lewis	23	do	1809	Solomon D. Townsend	3	May.	
Gustavus R. Brown	18	March		Richard Derby, Jr.	3	do	4
Manuel Philips William Barnwell	28	July do	1810	John R. Martin, acting			
William Belt	23	Sept.	1811	Surgeon	9	May	•
Donaldson Yeates	14	May	1812	James R. Royce, acting		•	
John D. Armstrong	27	do	(Surgeon's Mate	10	Jan.	6
William C. Whittlesey	7	July		David II. Fraser, acting			
Peter Christie	S	do		Surgeon's Mate,	22	Feb.	6
John Young, Jr.	9	do	6				
Samuel Jackson	10	do	•	FURSERS.			
Andrew B Cook	21	Dec.	'	Isaac Garreston	25	April	1812
James C. Garrison	22	do		Clement S. Hunt	25	do	6
E. D. Morrison No. 2		July -	1813	Gwinn Harris	25	do	•
Horatio S. Warring No. 3		do		John H. Carr	25	do	•
John H. Gordod, Acting Surgeon No. 5	21	J.		Nathaniel Lyde	25	do	•
Surgeon No. 5 Samuel M. Kissam No. 6		do do		James R. Wilson Samuel Robertson	25	do	
Leonard Osborne No. 9		do		Samuel Hambleton	25 25	do do	
Tho's Williamson No. 7		do	6	Robert C. Ludlow	$\frac{25}{25}$	do	
John Dix No. 10		do		Robert Pottinger	25	do	
Benj. Austin, Jr. No. 15		do		John B. Timberlake	$\frac{25}{25}$	do	:
Thomas Cadle No. 16	24	da		Thomas I. Chew	25	do	4
Leuco Mitchell No. 17	24	do	6	Thomas Shields	25	20	6
Silas D. Wickes No. 18		do	4	Richard C. Archer	25	de	•
Isaac Balwin, Jr. No. 19		do	4 0	Lewis Deblois	25	do	4
Wilmot F.Rodgers No. 20		do			25	do	6
Thomas Rogerson	25	Oct.	• 1		25	do	4
George S. Sproston	8	Nov.	105		25	do	4
John C. Richardson	17	May	1814		25	go	•
John W. Peaco	28	June			25	do	
Archimedes Smith	5	July			25	do	
Ale'r M. Montgomery	16 10	do			25 25	do	,
Oliver LeChevalier William Butler	10	Dec.			25 25	do	
Thomas M'Kiesoch	10	do			52	do do	
- HAIRING ME TERESOCIE	• •	111/		Padio A rygen a my	J.	uv	

	Da	tes of t	Com-1	Names and Dank	Da	tes of	Com-
Names and Rank.		missions	s.	Names and Rank.		mission	
William S. Rogers	26			Belt, William I.	1	Sept.	4
Henry Fry	27	do	:	Belches, John A. A. L.	i	do do	6
John R. Shaw	27	do		Berry, Charles Boerum, William	i	do	6
Samuel P. Todd	1 2	March do		Barron, Samuel	î	Jan.	1812
Nathaniel W. Rothwell	24	July		Bryden, John	i	do	6
George Beall James H. Clark	24	ilo		Bowyer, Thomas H.	i	do	•
William P. Zantzinger	24	do	6	Bryan, Benjamin	1	do	6
Joseph North	24	do	6	Beatty, Horatio	1	do	6
Joseph Wilson, Jr.	24	do	4	Brashears, Richard	1	do	4
Herman Thorn	24	do	6	Ballinger, Franklin	1	do	4
Thomas Waine	24	do	6	Baldwin, William	1	do	•
Lewis Fairchild	24	do	•	Bonneville, Thomas N.	1	do	
John S. Skinner	26	March	1814	Baker, Yorrick	18	July	
Joseph B. Wilkinson	26	do	•	Bell, William H.	18	do	
Ezekiel Solomon	26	do	•	Ball, Eliphalet	18	do do	
Benjamin F. Bourne	26	do	•	Biglow, Abraham	18	do	
William Sinclair	26	do		Boden, William Benson, John C,	22	Aug.	
Richard T. Timberlake	26 26	do	6	Beck, Samuel	112	April	1818
Samuel Livermore Matthew C. Atwood	26	do do		Baldwin, Russell	17	May	6
Gerome K. Spence	8	April	6	Brown, Thomas H.	9	Nov.	6
Melancton W. Bostwick	16	July	6	Bruce, Henry	9	do	
John N. Todd	i	March	1815	Bubier, John	9	do	•
Timothy Winn	17	May	6	Byrne, Edmund	1	Feb.	1814
William M. Sands	20	do	6	Bird, John D.	16	April	•
Thomas Breese	S	July	4	Benham, Timothy G.	30	Nov.	6
Joseph H. Terry, acting	5	· ·		Brewster, Benjamin	30	do	4
Purser	}			Branch, Cyrus A.	30	do	
	1			Bartholomew, Benjamin	30	do	
CHAPLAINS.	1			Barr, James	30	do do	
Andrew Hunter	5	March	1811	Babbidge, John P.	30	Jan.	1815
David P. Adams	10	May	•	Boughan, James Buchanan, Franklin	28	do	
John Cook	119	do	1812	Bainbridge, Arthur	23	Feb.	6
William H. Briscoe	11	July	1015	Boardley, John M.	7	Marcl	ı "
Colden Cooper	24	April	1815	Bowman, Joseph	8	July	6
Cheever Felch	12	May	•	Cutler, William	15	Nov.	1809
A. Y. Humphreys, acting	3			Chaille, William H.	17	Dec.	1810
Champlain	1			Caton, Richard, Jr.	9	June	1811
MIDSHIPMEN.	1			Cross, Joseph	9		•
	16	Inn	1900	Caldwell, Charles H.	1	Sept.	1010
Adams, James	16	Jan. May	1809	Cook, John II.	1	Jan.	1812
Adam, Robert Armstrong, James A. L.	115	Nov.	6	Chauncey, John S.	1	do	
Alexander, Albert A.	1	Sept.	1811	Conover, Thomas A.	1	do do	6
Abbot, Walter	li	Jan.	1812	Campben, archibad	1	-	6
Allison, William R.	1 î	do	6	Clauston, Robert	li		6
Abbot, Joel	1	do	6	Crary, Lodowick Cornwall, Joseph S.	li		6
Avery, George	28	do	6	Cuthbort, Lachlan	li		6
Ashbridge, Joseph H.	14	Aug.	1813	Cocke, Harrison	18		6
Adams, Henry A.	14	March		Childs, Enos	18		6
Andrews, Alex'r M'Kin	1 13	April	•	Curtis, James F.	18	do	6
Armistead, Robert	30			Cambreling, John P.	18		•
Allen, William H.	30	Nov.		Carter, Nathaniel, Jr.	18		
Alexander, Nathaniel	30			Cooke, John, Jr.	18		6
Armstrong, William H.	30	_		Connor, James	18		-
Abbot, Thomas C.	6 2		181	Cutts, James M.	118		6
Adams, Roderick R.	20		1800	curtis, Thomas D	28		
Bond, Samuel	17	_	1810	Cummings, John 12.	1.8		
Brown, Thomas S.	17	_	101	Carpenter, Lawara	110		1813
Brown, I. A. D.	17		6	Carpenter, Benjamin	10		6
Berry, William Breeze, Samuel L. A. I	1		•	Channings, John M.	9		6
Boarman, Charles	9	_	181	Carter, Hill	į	, 40	

Names and Rank.	De	ales of		Names and Rank.	D	ates of misson	
Cutts, Augustus	9	Nov.	1813	Freeman, Edgar	9	June	1811
Cottineau, Hercules	9	do	•	Field, Robert	1	Sept.	•
Chew, John (or Benj.)	1	Feb.	1814	Fischer, John D.	18	June	1812
Carson, Robert	1	do	•	Freelon, T. W.	18	do	
Conyngham, David	1	do	•	Fenimore, Thomas E.	20	Feb.	1818
Cochran, Joshua W.	1	do	•	Freeman; James M.	24	May	1814
Cannon, Joseph S.	26	do	•	Follet, Benjamin	6	Dec.	3000
Campbell, James	30	Nov.	•	Goodwin, John D.	16	Jan.	1809
Colter, James	30	do	٤	Gwinn, John A. L.	118	May	
Cunningham, Robert B.	30	do	•	Greenwell, Edward	9	June	1811
Corlis, Charles	30	do	· ·	Gibbon, Frederick S.	9	do	
Collier, John	30	do		Gaunt, Charles	1	Sept.	
Cutts, Joseph	6	Dec.		Goodwyn, Peterson	I	Jan.	1812
Coxe, James S.	110	Jan.	1815	Griffin, Allen	1	do	·
Childs, Charles B.	28	do	l	Gray, Henry	1	do	
Coehran, Richard	7	Feb.	•	Greenlaw, James	18	June	
Cambridge, William E.	6	March	•	Goodrum James	18	do	
Crowninshield, Jacob		do	:	Graham, John II.	18	do	
Clinton, James H.	24	April	1005	Goldsborough, Lewis M.	18	do	
Doyle, Thomas	4	July	1805	Gilmeyer, Jacob	1	Jan.	1813
De Hart, Gosen	15	Nov.	1809	Greeves, Thomas	9	Nov.	101
De Lion, Abraham	17	Dec.	1810	Goodwin, Daniel	30	do	1814
Dowse, Edward	17	do	-011	Grimke, Benj. Secundus	30	do	·
Dayton, T. W. H.	1	Sept.	1811	Green, Willis M.	30	do	,
Downing, Samuel W.	1	do	•	Gerry, Thomas R.	6	Dec	·
Dulany, James W.	1	do	•	Gardner, Walter	6	do	
De Vaux, Maximilian	1	do	,	Gardner, William H.	6	do	
Dunham, Peleg K.	1	Jan.	1812	Gaillard, Daniel S.	1	Feb.	1815
Davis, Oscar	1	Feb.	,	Gedney, Thomas R.	4	March	
Dale, John Montgomery	118	June		Humphreys, Julius	16	Jan.	1809
Dobbin, James H.	18	do	•	Hill, John, Jr. A. L.	6	Feb.	
Dennis, John, Jr.	18	do	1010	Hall Warren	17	Dec.	1810
Daily, Thomas W.	9	Nov.	1813	Heath, Richard	17	do	ì
Derby, Charles P.	9	do	2	Haslett, Andrew	17	do	
De Saussure, Daniel S.] 9	do	- 07.4	Harrison, Thomas P.	9	June	1811
Davis, Owen	1	Feb.	1814	Hedges, F. E.	9	do	
Downing, Mahlon M.	8	March		Hunter, Richard	1	Sept.	
Dominiek, Richard	30	April	•	Harper, William J.	1	do	1812
Duzenberry, Samuel	16	July	•	Higgins, Jesse	1	Jan.	i
Dangorfield, William	30	Nov.	•	Harrison, Benjamin	1	do	
Dana, Charles	30	do	•	Hall, William	1	do	
De Wolf, Francis L.	30	do	· ·	Harper, Joseph L.	4	June	,
Dodd, George D.	30	do	•	Hunter, Moses	18	do	ì
Davezac, de Castera G.	30	do	- 1	Hunter, David	18	do	
Delaoy, Hugh	30	do	1015	House, William	18	do	
Dyson, Henry		Jan.	1815	Higinbothom, Delozier	18	do	
Dodge, Edwin I	118	do	•	Harhy, Levi	18	do	
Dornin, Thomas	2	May	1000	Hardy, I. C.	18	do	•
Eli, Guy	16	Jan.	1809	Hamilton, Edward W.	18	do	
Egerton, Richard	15	Nov.	•	Hodges, James	9	Nov.	1813
Essex, Edwin	15	do	,	Hall, A. S.	9	do	6
Evans, John	17	Dec.	1810	Hull, Joseph	9	do	
Eastburn, Joseph	9	June	1811	Handy, Thomas B.	28	Jan.	1814
Elzy, James	1	Sep.		Howell, John F.	1	Feb.	•
Eskridge, Alexander	1	Jan.	1812	Hunter, George W.	1	do	•
Ellery, Frank	1	do		Hollins, George N.	1	do	•
Eakin, Samuel A.	18	June	*	Hopkins, John L.	26	do	•
Ellery, Charles	18	March		Hart, Ezekiel B.	30	April	6
Emmet, Christopher T.	1	Oct.	•	Hayes Thomas	16	June	6
Engle, Frederick	6	Dec.		Heth, John,	25	do	6
Field, Ambrose	1	Dec.	1809	Homer, William H.	30	Nov.	•
Farragut, David G.	7	do	1810	Horton, Samuel	30	do	•
Forrest, French	9	June	1811		30	do	•
Fitzhugh, Andrew	9	do	6 1	Harvey, William	30	do	

Names and Rank.	Do	ites of		Names and Rank,	Da	tes of mission	
Hunt, John	130	Nov.	1814	M'Caw, John	[1	Sept.	1811
Harris, John L.	30	do	•	M'Cawley, George	1	do	
Harris, William S.	30	do	•	Mitchell, Robert	1	do	6
Hobart, George	6	Dec.	•	M'Intosh, James M'K.	1	do Jan.	
Hoffman, Ogden	31	do	1015	Minchin, Charles W.	1	do	1812
Howard, William L.	10	Jan.	1815	M'Cluney, William M'Clean, William	li	do	6
Hobbs, Hubbard H.	4	March	1803	Mackall, Richard	li	do	c
Jones, Charles	6	July	1808	Mott, William H.	Î	do	6
Jasper William	11	Jaa. do	1809	M'Neil, Archibald	1	do	6
Johns, Enoch II.	16	Sept.	1811	Morales, Joseph	1	do	6
Jamesson, William	1	Jan.	1812	Montgomery, John B.	4	June	6
Inman, William	i	do		Mitchell, David	18	do	¢
Jackson, James T.	i	do	6	Mason, James	18	de	6
Isaacs, G. W. Jarvis, Joseph R.	18	June	۵	M'Clintock, Henry	18	do	6
Jamesson, Skeffington	18	do	6	Macliey Daniel II.	16	April	1813
Jones, Richard A.	18	do	6	Moorehead, Joseph	9	do	6
Ingraham, Duncan N,	18	do	•	M'Rorie, D. W.	1	Feb.	1814
Israel, Israel	9	Nov.	1813	M Cauley, Daniel S.	1	do	c
Jarrett, Frederick	8	March	1814	Moore Sharp D.	18	July	•
Jones, Walter F.	111	June	•	Mahoney, Michael	30	Nov.	6
Justin, Joshua H.	30	Nov.	٠	Matterson, Joseph	30	do	•
Johnson, Edward S.	30	do	'	M'Kean, Wm. W	30	de	•
Jacobs, Edward	30	do	•	M'Kenzie, William	30	do	6
Keene, Lewis	1	Jan.	1812	M'Intosh, William A.	30	do	6
Kuhn, Adam S.	1	Feb,	1814	Merchand, Nicholas	30	do	,
Kelle, John	1	do	•	Myérs, Joseph	6	Dec. March	
Keasbey, John R.	4	Nov.	4	Mercer, Samuel	4		1010
Knight, James D.	30	do	•	Martin, Robert F.	2	May Dec.	1809
Keogh, Matthew	6	Dec.	*	Nicholson, James	1	Sept.	1811
Lacy, Charles	16	Jan.	1809	Nichols Robert,	li	Jan.	1812
Linch, Greene	16	do	6	Nicholson, James Newcomb, Walter	Î	do	
Lewis, John I. H.	15	May		Nixen,Z. W.	18	June	c
Lecompte Charles	18	do Nov.		Newton, Henry C.	18	do	¢
Ludlow, James H.	15 17	Dec.	1810	Nicholson, Wm. C.	18	do	6
Luckett, John M.	9	June	1811	Newman, Wm. D.	1	Feb	1814
Lee, William A.	1	Sept.	•	Nones, J. B.	1	do	4
Lowe, Enoch Leib, Thomas I.	lî	do	6	Nicholson, Wm. B.	17	March	¢
Latimer, Arthur	lî	Jan.	1812	Nelson, Armistead	10	Nov.	c
Loveday, John	î	do	6	Nicholas John S.	6	June,	1815
Lecompte, Samuel	4	June	6	Olmstead, Edward	17	Dec.	1810
Lufborough, Alex. W,	18	do	•	Ogden, Henry	1	Sept.	1811
Lewis, William G.	18	do	•	Oneale, Richard	1	Jan.	1812
Leverett, George H.	18	do	•	Overton, Patrick H.	30	Nov.	1814
Long, John C.	18	do	•	Patton, George	15	Nov.	1809
Langdon, Henry S. Jr.	18	do	•	Page Banjamin	17	Dec.	1810 1811
Lee, John H.	18	do	•	Perry, James Alex.	9	June	
Lansing, Edward A.	18	do	•	Paulding, Hiram	i	Sept.	5
Legare, James E.	18	do	1019	Pottenger, William	li	do	6
Lovell, H. S.	9	Nov.	1813	Page, Hugh N. Patter Richard M.	i	Jan.	1812
Lord, William R.	1	Feb	1814	Pendergrast, Garret	lî	do	•
Lyman, James R.	16	July,		Pettigrew, Thomas	î	do	6
Lassalle, Stephen B.	18	Nov.	- 01 -	Prentiss, Nathaniel A.	18	June	•
Lowndes, Charles	29	March do	1019	Pratt Shubal	18	do	c
Livingston, Richard P.	16	Jan_	1809		18	do	•
Myers, William	16	do	1000	Price, Edward	5	April	1813
Motley, A.	9	June	1811	Phelps Samuel B.	20	May	6
M'Kinney, Wm. E.	9	do	,	Prentiss, John E.	9	Nov.	•
M'Neir, Thomas	9	do	¢	Paine, John H. S.	9	do	c
Morris, James L.	9	do	6	Pattern, Thomas	9	do	6
Mazyck, P. R.	li	Sept.	1811	Patterson, William	1	Feb.	1814
M'Alister, John M'Chesney, William	+i	do	6	Pollard, William	18	March	6

Names and Rank.	D	ates of mission		Names and Rank.	D	ates of misson	
Pelot, John F.	110	June,	1814		18	June	1812
Pinkham, Alex. B.	17	do	4	Sullivan, John M	1	March	1813
Pinckney, Richard S.	3	Aug	'	Shute John B.	16	April	6
Porter, David H.	4	do	•	Skiddy, William	9	May	
Pickte, Richard	30	Nov.	•	Spaulding, James	9	Nov.	6
Postell, Edward	30	do	•	Swartwout, John	9	do	6
Palmer, John W.	30	do	٠	Stewart. Archibald M.	9	do	- 6
Potter, William H.	6	Dec.	•	Stout, Matthew W.	12	do	6
Patter, Robert	2	March	1815	Stevenson, John	1	Feb.	1814
Pearson, Frederick	11	March		Stewart, David R.	1	do	•
Pennock, William H.	20	April	•	Summers, R. M.	1	do	6
Parker, George	6	June	4	Shields, William	2	do	•
Reashaw, Samuel	4	July	1805	Smith, William P.	17	March	6
Roney, James	4	July	1807	Shubrick, Irvine	12	May	6
Roberts, L. Q. C.	16	Jan.	1809	Stearns, Joshua B.	28	Sept.	6
Rogers, James	15	Nov.	•	Storer, Frederick	30	Nov.	¢
Randolph, R. B.	15	Aug.	1810	Strong, Peter Y.	30	do	4
Ritchie, John T.	17	Dec.	٠,	Shaler, Egbert	30	do	•
Ramsay, William W.	1	Sept.	•	Sherburne, Jona. W.	30	do	6
Ray, James W. II.	1	do	٠	Street, Miles	30	do	6
Roberts, James	1	do	٠	Shaw, Roger C.	30	do	6
Randolph, William B.	1	Jan.	1812	Scott, Merit	30	do	6
Ridgeway, Ebenezer	1	do	٠ ا	Somerville, G. W.	30	do	6
Russel, Edmund M.	18	June		Stockton, Horatio	24	Jan.	1818
Russel, Charles C.	18	do		Sanderson, Francis	3	Feb.	6
Randall, Henry	18	do	٠ ا	Smith, Jesse	11	March	6
logers, Samuel	9	Nov.	1813	Story, Frederick W. C.	111	do	6
lodgers William T.	9	do	4	Tippet, Thomas A.	9	June	1811
Rice, William	9	do		Ten Eick, Abraham	1	Sept	,
Ritchie, Robert	1	Feb.	1814	Temple, William	î	do	6
Rutter, Solomon	26	do		Titus, Ira	î	do	•
Ross, Thomas	17	March	۱ ،	Taylor, James B.	î	Jan.	1812
Rogers, Clement	16	April	.	Tyler, Tobias	i	do	16.1
Randolph, Victor M.	lii	June	٠	Thompson, Joseph	î	do	c
Rudd, John	30	Nov.	.	Taylor, William	î	do	1812
Roane, William	30	do		Tatnall, Josiali	î	do	1012
Rutgers, Herman	30	do	۱ ،	Toscan, Frank	18	June	•
Rittenhouse, W. W.	30	do	۱ ،	Tilton, Nehemiah	9	Nov.	1818
Rutledge, Edward	30	do	۱		9	do	1016
Reed, John	30	do	.	Tardy, Henry	14		
Rousseau, John B.	30	go		Thwing, Samuel	1	May	1814
Rand, Isaac H.	25	Jan.	1815	Toscan, Messidor	18	Sept	6
			1919	Townsend, John S.	30	Nov.	
Randolph, Burwell S Smith, Edward	2	Feb.	1809	Tuttle, John P.		do	
•	16	Jan.		Turner, Henry E.	30	do	
Stewart, James	15	Nov.	1810	Toole, John	30	do	e e
Saunders, John	15	do		Tompkins, John		do	
Stewart, Richard	15	do .		Thorniley, Wm. F.	30	do	
Smoot, Joseph]	Dec.		Tilden, Thomas B.	1	Jan	1815
Suggette, Thomas	1	do		Tallmage, Benj. Jr.	4	do	
Smith, Charles	17	qo	1810	Taylor, Wm. G. B.	13	Feb.	4
Stevens, Clement	9	June	1811	Vanzandt, Ira	16	Jan.	1809
Springer, Charles L.	1	Sept.		Voorhees, Ralph	11	Sept.	1811
Spiknall, Joseph	1	Jan.	1812	Voshell, James	1	Jan.	1812
Swartwout, Augustus	1	do	'	Varnum, Frederick	18	June	4
Searcy, Robert	1	do	•	Vallette, James Kirk	1	do	1815
Snelson, Robert L.	1	do	•	Washington, Sam'l W.	15	Nov.	1809
Steele, William	1	do	•	Wayne, William C.	17	Dec.	1810
Simonds, L. E.	1	do	4	Wish, John	17	do	•
Sawyer, Horace B.	1	do	٠,	Wyman, Thomas W.	17	do	6
Street, Miles	1	do		Weaver, Wm. A.	14	Feb.	1811
Stribbling, Cornelius	18	June	4	Walker, Daniel R.	9	June	
Sande, Joshua R.	18	do	٠	Williams, James	1	Sept.	4
Stallings, Otho	18	do		Williamson, J. D.	l i	do	6
Scott, Beverly R.	18	do		Williamson, Chas. L.	i	do	

	Da	tes of	Coms	l	Dates of Com-
Names and Rank.	Da	tes of mission		Names and Rank.	missions.
Wall, Albert G.	1	Jan.	1812	Dunston, William	3 April 1815
Whitlock, Ephraim	1	do	4	Ellison, Francis II.	3 July 1813
Wilson, Stephen B.	1	do	•	Ferris, Jonathan D	28 Feb. 1809
Washington, W. S. I.	5	Feb.	•	Ford, Augustus	28 March 1810
Whetmore, Wm. C.	18	June		Fisk, Spuire	7 May 1812 7 do
Whittington, Clement	18	do		Fleetwood, William	7 do 6 27 do 1814
Wolbert, Frederick	18 18	do		Ferguson, James Gerry, Samuel R.	17 Jan. 1809
Watts, Edward Whipple, Pardon M	18	do do	6	Green, William	26 June 1812
White, Joshua,	18	do	4	Godfrey, Thomas	18 April 1815
Warner, Henry R.	28	do		Herbert, Joshua	4 Aug. 1807
Ward, Henry	1	Oct.	6	Halburd, John	11 Feb. 1809
Wheaton, Seth	4	March	1814	Hutton, John S.	24 do '
White, James	20	Aug.	6	Hamersley, Thomas	14 Jan. 1812
Walker, William	30	Nov.	٤	Henry, Henry A. L.	July '
Wood, Oliver W.	30	do	•	Hallowell, George	5 Dec. 1812
Wilson, Cesar R.	30	do	6	Hixon, Samuel C.	30 April 1814
Wright, Edward	30	do		Hill, Henry D.	16 June ' 7 July '
Watkins Erasinus	6	June	1815 1812	Haller, Isaac Hawksworth, G. T.	Actg. S. master.
Yates Charles Young, John	1	Jan. do	1012	Heartie, Isaac T.	do do
Toung, John	1	uo		Jones, Edward	26 Jan. 1809
SAILING MASTERS.	1			Jennings, Nathaniel	30 March 1812
	Į .			Jones, Daniel	8 May
Arundell, Robert	20	May	1812	Jeukins, John D.	26 do '
Almy, Thomas C.	26	June	4	Johnston, Robert	10 do 1813
Adams, James H.	10	July	6	Johnson, William	6 June 1815
Adams, Samuel W.	3	do	1813	Kingston, Simon	29 June 1812
Arnold, John	3	do	1000	Knox, Robert	20 buly
Brooks, Samuel	17	Oct.	1803	Kemper, Sylvester	30 Oct. '
Barry, Edward Brown, Eli	28 25	Feb. April	1812	Kitts, John Levy, Uriah	21 Oct. 1812
Bloodgood, Abraham	35	June	1012	Looinis, Jairus	11 Nov.
Bennet, Cornelius	9	Dec.	4	Luckett, Alexander	15 Dec. '
Briggs, Samuel R.	3	July	1813	Lowe, Vincent	20 March 1813
Biker, Nicholas	3	do	6	Lindsey, Joseph	17 do 1814
Brum, Philip	15	Feb.	1813	Lee, William	30 April 1815
Basset, James	18	April	1314	Mooney, John	23 Jan. 1809
Bowie, Henry		'g. S. 1		Mull, Jacob	13 Feb, '
Carr, James E.	4	Aug.	1807	Mork, James A. L.	14 July 1812
Catalano, Salvadore	9	do W-b	1809		10 40
Chambers, Thomas	24	Feb. Mav	1812	Moliere, Henry Moliere, Lucas	1 Aug. '
Carter, John K. Coit, William	9 26	do		M'Connell, William	2 Nov.
Cox, Richard J.	23	June	٠ ،	Mix, Elijah	12 June 1813
Cooper, Jas. B. A. L.	9	July	6	Mullaby, Francis	3 July '
Caldwell, W. M. A. L.	21	March	1813		3 do '
Clough John	3	July	6	Malbone, William F.	4 April 1814
Chamberlain, S. P.	8	Jan.	1814		28 July '
Collins, William	3	Feb.	6	Meyers, Stuben	18 Nov. '
Cansler, William	29	March		Miller, William	28 Jan. 1815
Croft, George	17	Aug.	1000	M'Night, William	Act's S. master.
Dudley, Linton	25	Jan.	$\frac{1809}{1811}$		do do 7 July 1812
Dealy, Richard	14 24	Feb.	1812	11	14 Aug. 1813
Doxey, Biscoe Davis, George	20	June July	1012	Nicholson, William Northrop, Job	22 Jan. 1815
Dove, Marmaduke	29	Ang.	6	Nichols, Thomas	Act'g. S. master.
Dobbins, Daniel	16	Sept.		Owings, John C,	15 Sept. 1806
Dill, J. H.	10	April	1813		3 July 1813
Dodge, Billy	3	July	6	Phillips, David	1 Jan. 1801
De la Roche, Geo. F.	3	Aug.	6	Prentiss, Jabez	4 Feb. 1809
Dorgan, Andrew	11	Sept.	6	Page, Lewis B.	9 March
Downes, Shubal	12		*	Potts, James B.	24 July 1812
Drcw, John	1 6	Dec.	1814	l. 'Payne, Thomas	10 Oct. '

Names and Rank.	D	ates of missio		Names and Rank.	Dates of Com- missons.		
Polk, William W.	118	July	1814	Tew, Henry	28	March	1814
Rogers, James	6	April	1810	Tatem, Robert S.	21	July	•
Robins, William M.			1812	Terry, James	20	April	1815
Romey, Edward	18	Nov.	4	Ulrich, George	4	Dec.	1809
Rinker, Samuel	3	Sept.	1813	Van Voorhis, Rob't B,	28	Feh.	•
Sountag, George S.	4	Aug.	1807	Vaughan, William	22	Aug.	1812
Stevens, Joseph	3	May		Verney, Henry	5	Dec.	4
Smith, Horace	17	July	4	Williamson, James L.	4	Aug.	1807
Smith, William P.	26	Dec.	6	Watts, Thomas	9	Feb.	1809
Story, Thomas W.	27	April	1813	Wilkinson, Henry	1	Jan.	1812
Sheed, William W.	5	May	4	Wilson, George M.	24	July	6
Stoodley Nathaniel	14	Aug.	4	Waldo, Charles F.	10	March	1813
Stellwagen, D. S.	14	May	1814	Warner, John	15	Sept.	4
Shoemaker, David, Jr.	19	Oct.	6	Wright, James B.	19	Nov.	4
Spilman, James	3	Feb	1815	White, John	2	Dec.	4
Frant, James	10	Apr	1799	Williston, Joseph	26	Nov.	1814
Taylor, James	16	May		Warren, Nahuin	6	Feb.	1815
Paylor, Joseph	14	July	6	Worthington, Henry	2	May	4
Topham, Philip M.	27	do	1813	Young, Edward L.	9	May	1812

MARINE CORPS.

Names and Rank.	Dates of Com- missions.	Names and Ra	nk.		of Com-
	i	P. B. D. Grandpre			une 1815
LT. COL. COMMANDAN	r.	Lyman Kellogg	No 5		_
Franklin Wharton	7 March 1804	Sam'l E. Watson	No 6		0 6
		W. L. Brownlow	No 7	18 d	0 6
MAJORS.		Leon'd J.Boone	No 8		-
Daniel Carmich	7 March 1809	Tho's W. Legge	No 9		
John Hall	8 June 1814	W. II. Freeman	No 10		-
	O Dane lorr	Jos. L. Kuhne	No 11	-	-
CAPTAINS.		Henry Olcott	No 12	_	-
	4 94 A 1 1004	C. M. Broome	No 13	_	-
Anthony Gale	§ 24 April 1804	B. Richardson	No 15		-
Robert Greenleaf	Brev. Major	F. B. White	No 16	-	
Archibald Handerson	19 Jan 1811	William Nicoll	No 17		-
Atchibald Handerson	I x April	Wm. L. Boyd	No 18	_	•
Richard Smith	§ 13 Mar. 1812	Charles Lord	No 19		-
Polyant Walaumight	Brev Major	Levi Twiggs	No 20	_	-
Robert Wainwright Wm. Anderson No	29 Sept (Edinund Brooke	No 21		· '
Tho's R. Swift No	1 18 June 1814 2 18 do 4	John Harris	No 22		, (
Tho s R. Switt 140	1.0	Samuel B. Johnson		16 J	aly (
Samuel Miller No	3 { 18 do 'Brev. Major	2nd LIEUTENA	NTS.		
John Crabb No	4 \ \ 18 \ do	Penry Stephens	No 1	28 E	eb. 1815
TT IT TO 1 N	and Paym'r	Thos, A. Linton	No 2		
Henry H. Ford No	5 18 do	Richd Auchmuty	No 3		
John M. Gamble No	6 18 do '	Joseph Bosque	No 4		
Charles S. Hanna No	7 18 do '	James Edelen		1 Mar	
Alexander Sevier No	8 { 18 do '	Christopher Ford	No 6		
	Brev. Major	James J. Mills	No 7	de	
Alfred Grayson No	9 \ 18 do '	Francis A. Bond	No 8	de	
•	(& Qr. Master)	Park. G. Howle	No 9	de	
	0 18 do '	Geo. B English	No 10.	de	•
	11 18 do 4	H. W. Kennedy	No 11	ď	•
	2 18 do	R. D. Green	No 12	de	,
H. B. BreckenridgeNo	1 10 Dec.	S. Davall	No 13	de	
William Hall No	2 10 do	Chas Snowden	No 14	de	,
F. W. Sterne No	3 10 do 4	J. G. Singeltary	No 15	de	•
		Wm. F. Swift	No 16		,
IST. LIEUTENANTS.		Gillies Thompson	140 10	19 4	
F. B. D Bellevite No	1 18 June 1815	Edward S. Nowell			pril '
J. R. Montegul No	2 18 do '	1 13 Watto 15: 140Well		5 M	ay '

LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Names of Vesse	ls. Commanders.	Names of Vessels. Co	ommanders.
3	Com. Bain-	12. Spark F.	Gamble
1	bridge, Capt.	11 Spitfire A.	J. Dallas
74 Independence		10 Torch W.	Chauncey
	Crane Cap. I Chauncey	14 Nonsuch Tra	int
74 Washington	Lieu. Morgan	17 Ticonderoga	
74 Frankliu		10 Lady Prevost, L. B.	
	first officer since	9 Prometheus A.	S. Wadswortl
		g Tom Bowline Ho	ffman
	Capt. Smith	9 Alligator	
74 New-Orleans		7 Romoke	
74 Chippewa	Com S Donntura	19 Hunter, late British	
44 Guerriere, flagship	Com.S. Decature	7 Firebrand	
	Dapt. Lewis	7 Surprise	
44 United States	J. Shaw	5 Hornet	
44 Constitution	O II Itaan	5 Ghent	
44 Java	O. H. Perry	3 Caledonia, late B.	
44 Plattsburgh		3 Cajedonia, tate	
44 Superior	G G .1-	5 Lynx	
36 Constellation	C. Gordon	3 Despatch	
36 Congress	C. Morris	3 Asp 3 Porcupine	
36 Macedonian, late	B. J. Jones	2 Gov. Tompkins	
32 Mohawk		2 Gov. Tollijakilis	
32 Confiance, late I	3.	8 Conquest	
28 Cyane	lo	1 Ranger	
24 Saratoga	-	3 Lady of the Lake	
24 John Adams	E. Trenchard	1 Ontario	
24 General Pike		- Ravan	
20 Madison		- Asp,	
20 Alert, late Britis	h W. Stewart	3 Pert	
18 Hornet*	J. Kindle	4 Fair America	
18 Wasp*	J. Blakeley	1 Amelia	
18 Peacock	L. Warrenton	11 Finch, lute British	
18 Ontario	J. D. Elliott	11 Chubb, do	
18 Erie	C. Ridgeley	7 Preble	
18 Louisiana	!	6 Montgomery	
18 Niagara		5 Camel	
18 Detroit, late Br	itish	5 Buffalo	
18 Lawrence		Tickler	
18 Eagle	1	12 President	
18 Jefferson		2 Galley Centipede	
18 Jones		2 Nettle	
18 Epervier,* late	B. J. T. Shubrick	2 Viper	
16 Chippewa	G. C. Read	2 Borer	
16 Saranac	J. Elton	2 Alleu	
16 Boxer	J. Porter	2 Burrows	
16 Linnet, late Bri	itish	1 Alwyn	
16 Troup		1 Ballard	
16 Syloh		1 Ludlow	
16 Qu. Charlotte,	!. B.	1 Wilmer	
14 Enterprize	L. Kearney	Ketch Spitfire	
14 Oneida		Vesuvius	
12 Fleambeau	J. B. Nicholson	Vengeance	
12 Firefly	G. W. Rogers	1.5 1	

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PAPAL BUTCHERS. - See Page 27.

NATIONAL PROTESTANT.

REV. C. SPARRY, EDITOR

Popery the Enemy of Freedom, and the Bane of National Prosperity—Destructive of Liberty, Civil and Religious—Intolerant and Persecuting.

I AM not at all surprised, my readers, however much it is to be lamented, that the men of this age are comparatively ignorant of the system of Popery. There are not only the love of peace and the sense of security long enjoyed, of victory achieved, and the confidence, fearfully misplaced, of an age of knowledge superior to this dark superstition, but its long night of thick darkness, terror, misery and death, is associated with so many oppressive and painful recollections, that like those gloomy clouds, heavy with woe and sin, that sometimes darken the path of our fleeting life, the heart naturally desires to forget them, and recoils from them, and we would now love to bask in the more genial light which shines upon us, and we are apt to look with suspicion and dislike to those who disturb the tranquility of our enjoyment. This might be well, could our sleeping in the sunshine of prosperity insure us against the return of the night of adversity. Besides, the system of Popery, which hath been so appropriately styled in Scripture the Mystery of Iniquity, because its depths are even yet veiled in the obscurity of hell, is so dark, so complicated, so thorny, so tangled, so peopled with unclean spirits, and with murdered souls, that on looking at it we feel something like the poet Dante, when entering on his survey of the regions of despair, over whose portals were written the omnious words:

"Leave every hope behind who enter here."

He describes himself so lost in the tangled wood, so savage, dark, and vol. 1. No. 1.

rugged, that the very remembrance of it renewed his terrors.* dreary coast and savage beasts encountered him in the outset. Within he found sluggish streams, a torpid atmosphere, gloomy shades, sounds of woe, moans and sighs, and shricks of despair, curses and blasphemies, oppression and fraud, and criminals of every degree, and crimes and punishments of every dye. Our heart has thus, like the poet's, often recoiled from the prospect which Popery presents, and were it not the call of duty, and had we not a more illustrious guide than he who led the Italian bard through the regions of woe, even God speaking in his own blessed word, we would shrink from the formidable attempt. But even with the word of God as our guide, until the time come when we shall know even as we are known, must we lay aside every hope of getting to the length and breadth, the height and depth, of this mysterious system. Its great architect has been 1800 years in rearing the massy and gorgeous fabric. It has been reared with infinite patience, unwearied perseverance, untiring zeal, unceasing activity, matchless skill, unparalleled boldness, but with shameless iniquity—with a violence, ferocity, meanness and deception, such as fully to entitle it to the epithet bestowed upon it by some one," the devil's masterpiece." Indeed it is to be his last great work of hostility to God and hatred to man. He hath laid its foundations deep in the corruption of human nature he hath built and cemented it with materials admirably adapted to every soil and climate—to every shifting wave of human society he hath fenced it without with the buttresses of earthly power, and furnished it within with thunderbolts to east them down, should they press to heavily upon it. He hath extended its wings to the four quarters of heaven—he hath covered it with ornaments, both tasteful and elegant, both tawdry and grotesque—he hath pliantly

*When life had labored up her midmost stage,
And, weary with her mortal pilgrimage,
Stood in suspense upon the point of Prime,
Far in a pathless grove I chanced to stray,
Where scarce imagination dares display
The gloomy scenery of the savage clime.
On the deep horrors of the tangled dell,
With dumb dismay, the popers of mem'ry dwell—
Scenes terrible as dark impending fate.

BOYD'S DANTE.

contracted and removed them when they laid it too open to the assaults of the enemy, or when the sun of knowledge shone too strongly, or the storm of human opinion beat too loudly upon them. hath carefully labored to fill up the crevices, smooth over the decay, and repair the breaches which time or hostility hath made.-One weapon even the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God, he hath anxiously studied to turn aside from it—and the craftsmen and the spiritual combatants have cordially obeyed his directions, to wrest it out of the hands of men and bury it in oblivion. From past success he dreams that notwithstanding the rude assaults that have been made upon it, it shall still stand, and spread, and tower up to heaven but its days are numbered, its fate is foredoomed of God, his hand hath written it in words of light on the tablets of divine revelation, and all the powers of darkness will not uphold it when the Lord comes forth to destroy it with the breath of his mouth and the brightness of his coming. Even now, like the city where its seat is, the same walls, as of old, may surround it, but they are hoary and bent, they inclose the same extent of earth but there are vest spaces of emptiness; its palaces and temples, its towers, and domes, and minarets, are still multiplied and gorgeous; but they are surrounded with ruin, hemmed in with desolation, fanned with the breath of pestilence, and though in the great swelling words of vanity still calling itself eternal and immutable, the spoiler is nigh, the besom of destruction will sweep over it, and the cry of the oppressed set free, and the earth delivered from its abominations, will rise up in triumphant and exulting shout, crying "Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen. Rejoice over her, thou heaven, and ye Holy apostles and prophets, for God hath avenged you on her."

If this is to be her fate, why, it may be asked, not leave her to her fate, when God's appointed time shall come? Just because God commands us to come out and not be partakers in her plagues, and because we are bound to warn men to flee from the wrath to come. This we are to do by exhibiting her true character, and the actual effects of her principles, in every way that can warn men of their danger.

Does Popery then grant mankind this freedom? We affirm that it does not, but on the contrary, altogether subverts and destroys it.

To be continued.

ROGERS ON POPERY.

REVISED BY THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER I.

THE SPECIES.

In order to give our readers one comprehensive and clear view of the many subjects that will be singly brought under our consideration, I will here mention the parts whereinto popery will be divided, putting them down in the special order wherein they will be handled. I divide popery into, and examine it under eighteen parts or heads, making every part an independent chapter.

N. B. Popery is here taken in an exclusive meaning, or as confined to the matters that it contains in addition to Biblical Christianity, over and above pure Protestantism.

1st. Papal Supremacy. 2nd. Infallibility.

3d. Vulgate, Apocraphy, Tradition.

4th. Knowledge a proscribed thing, and the Bible a forbidden book.

5th. Unknown Tongue, or Latin the general language of popery.

6th. Transubstantiation.

7th, The Sacrifice of the Mass. Sth. The worship of the Host.

9th. Half Communion, or no Cup to the Laity.

10th. Idolatry. 11th. Merit. 12th. Purgatory, and Praying for the Dead.

13th. Priestal Absolution, and Excommunication.

14th. Auricular Confession.

15th. Celibate of the Clergy. 16th. The Seven Sacraments.

17th. Priestal Intention. 18th. Superstition.

CHAPTER II.

THE PRIMACY OF THE POPE.

In treating of the primacy or supremacy of the pope, I confine myself to the ecclesiastical primacy or spiritual supremacy, to the claim of the pope to rule the Church, or to be her sovereign head, the primal or supreme, according to the following papal boast, "Pe-

ter and the pontiff possess the plentitude of power." I keep to the ecclesiastical part of the question, on the following two-fold account. 1st. The political primacy or secular supremacy of the pope, is a doctrine so peculiarly and preposterously absurd, as not to deserve a formal refutation here. Its uncommon monstrosity renders it comparatively impotent for evil, counteracting the poison, and blunting 2d. Many popites, a majority of them, do not allow the pope's primacy political, do not admit his claim to meddle in political or secular affairs, and will not permit him to domineer over the temporal doing of the nations, or to order the course and guide the wheel of civil government. Both papal individuals and papal nations, private persons and the government, deem the pope an injurious intruder on the political arena, and judge the deposing and dispensing power, and other temporal power claimed by the pope, to be hurtful to the state, contrary to reason, and opposite to the current of Holy Writ.

In order to prove their favorite and fundamental doctrine of the primacy or supreme power of the pope, papists affirm, in plain terms or by implication, the following three things. 1st. That Peter was the prince of the apostles, having had a great prerogative peculiar to himself or superior to theirs, namely, the primacy. 2d. That Peter's princedom or primacy descended after him to all time.—3d. That Peter's primacy or supreme spiritual power has descended to and through the Roman bishops, he having been peculiarly bishop of Rome.

I have here to make three remarks. Remark 1st, The tremendous power implied in papal supremacy, and the overwhelmed burden hereby laid on the whole christian world, justify our demanding from Rome, proof clear, and solid, and strong, or argument convincing like philosophical or moral certainty, or like mathematical demonstration, or like supernatural evidence and light. The apostolic princedom of Peter, the descent of his princedom or primacy, and the descent of it through Rome, are three things that must be proved beyond all doubt must be made as clear as the unclouded sun at noonday, must be upheld by an evidential power sufficient to content the reason, and to carry the mind of carefully inquiring christendom.—Very great power being here claimed by Rome, very great proof

must be given to substantiate the claim; for in proportion to the magnitude of the privilege sought for popery, must be the evidence offered by the papal champion. They who may lose greatly, may require great proof; and they who try to gain much, ought to be ready to give much argument. The primacy of the pope is a fundamental of popery; therefore let it be proved fundamentally, firmly, fully. Geometry is built on her postulates and axioms, and Philosophy is founded on clear and solid principles, while Astrology fares better with imagination than with reason, and Alchemy prefers the occult to the open, the dawn to the day. Now let popery resemble the former two, and not the latter. Let it clothe itself with geometrical certainty or philosophic clearness and not shrink behind the lunacy of the Astrologer or the dream of the Alchemite. Remark 2d. The foregoing three things must be proved, every one of them must be proved to be true, or the papal scheme falls; for if only one be wrong, the scheme cannot be right. If any one of the three links of the papal chain be broken, the chain is broken; and then in cannot drag along the weight of spiritual supremacy. Remark 3d. The foregoing three things can be disproyed, every one of them can be shown to be wrong; and therefore the papal scheme is not only wrong but wrong to a three-fold degree or wrong trinally. Oh! thrice broken chain all the three links being broken.

Article 1. Affirmation first. "Peter was the prince of the apostles, having had a great prerogative peculiar to himself or superior to theirs, the primacy." Now this I deny, flatly and fully deny, and I will go on to show the utter want of proof, the utter want of rational and Biblical argument.

Article 2. To show that Peter was not a prince or head over the other apostles, I will give ten proofs.

1st. Peter, in his two Epistles, claims no supremacy, giving not one hint in either of them, that he was supreme. Instead of calling himself the ruler, he calls himself "an elder." 1 Pet. 5: 1. Surely if he were the supreme head, he would give some intimation of it in his writing. But Peter was not the pope, and did not assume what was not his due.

2nd. Scripture affords not one real example of Peter's primacy over the other apostles. He nowhere exerts the mastery over them





SUBMISSION OF PHILIP IV. OF FRANCE TO THE POPE.

See Page 13.

and they nowhere treat him as being their spiritual master. time and no place, did Peter act as the apostolic head, or show himself supreme over his colleagues; and in no time and no place, did they act as his inferiors, or concede to him the pretended suprimacy. Neither did he actively, nor did they passively give ground for concluding that he was authorized to command, and they bound to obey. And that Peter had the primacy over the apostolic band, and yet that he and they never made it appear, never let it be known he never ordering, and they never submitting, is a marvel of marvels, is indeed a miracle, is a wonder of the world. "The other apostles acted so well as not to afford Peter an opportunity for exerting his supreme power in correcting them." Oh the rogues!-They unluckily behaved so well as to make Peter's primacy a sinecure! and to keep from the Romanites a knock-down argument! Pity that the apostles were not Popes! poor Peter would then have work enough to keep them in order!

3d. All were alike called by Christ and all were alike commissioned by Christ. Matt, 40: 1. and 28: 19. The power of binding and lossing was given equally to all the apostles. Matt. 18: 18. John 20: 22, 23. "Priestal Absolution," A. 5, may now be read again.

"It shall not be so among you. Matt. 20: 26. 4th. your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren. 23:8. Thev had disputed among themselves, who should be the greatest. 11:34; Matt. 18:1. I am of Paul, and I of Apollos, and I of First, apostles. 1 Cor. 12: 28. 1. Cor. 1: 12. apostles. Eph. 4:11. The foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner stone. The names of the twelve apostles of the Lamb." Now do not these passages disprove the notion of Peter's primacy? do not they prove that the apostles were on an equality? or do not they show that Peter's fancied princedom over his colleagues was quite unknown to him and to them?

5th. Peter was called to account by others. "They that were of the circumcision contended with him." Acts, 11: 2. What! contend with the supreme head of the church? contend with their church master, contend with this ecclesiastical king? No, no. Away with the figment of Peter's supreme power!

6th. The apostle sent Peter and John. Acts, 8: 14. Truly if Peter were the prince of the apostles he would not be sent by them. The master he is not sent by his servants, the ruler by the ruled.

7th. It is certain that Peter was not superior to Paul, was not the head over him. Paul declares himself to be "not a whit behind; in nothing behind, the very chiefest apostles." 2. Cor. 11: 5, and 12: 11. Paul publicly rebuked or reproved Peter. Gal 2: 11-14. Now who do not see that, if Peter were the primal or supreme, Paul would be greatly behind him, and would not presume to take him to task for his fault?

8th. James appears more like the prince or head than Peter.—"He (Christ) was seen of James. 1. Cor. 15: 7. Paul went in with us unto James. Acts, 21: 18. James, Cephas, and John." Gal. 2: 9. James took the lead in the great council of Jerusalem; for he clearly presided, and he gave the decision, pronouncing the definative sentence, or dictating the decree. Acts, 15. If James were not head over Peter, Peter certainly was not head over James. James, or neither.

9th. John appears to have a better right than Peter to the title of the prince of the apostles, as Barrow and others have remarked. I will give six reasons. 1st. John did not deny the Lord. 2nd. John asked Him a question that Peter durst not ask. See John, chapter thirteenth. 3rd. John was the beloved disciple. 4th. John had the Virgin Mary confided to his care. 5th. John out-lived all the apostles. 6th. John wrote more than any one of the twelve, and far more than Peter, and so did greater good to the christian world.

10th. If Peter were supreme over the other apostles in authority, he would very probably be superior to them in mental endowment, in miraculous power, or in holy attainment. But he was not their superior. In regard to mental endowment natural and acquired, he was not superior to Paul, nor to James, nor to John, nor to Matthew, nor probably to every other, and he was clearly inferior to Paul; in relation to miraculous power, he was not superior to Paul; and as to holy attainment, he was not superior to John, nor to Paul, nor to James, (called the Just,) nor probably to all the others, and he was perhaps inferior to John. Therefore we may fairly infer that Peter was not the supreme. [To be Continued.]

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A FATHER TO HIS CHILDREN.

The kings of the earth "gave their power and strength to the beast," Rev. xvii. 13.

Abject indeed was the consequent degradation. It was no unusual thing for the Roman pontiff to tread on the necks of emperors, to kick off their crowns with his foot, and oblige them to hold his stirrup when he mounted his horse. Philip IV. of France led pope Clement's horse on his return from the church where he had been crowned; and you will remember that king John of England also felt his power, when he laid his country under an interdict. nation was in consequence, stripped of all appearance of what was called religious service. The use of flesh meat was forbidden, as in Lent; no entertainments were allowed; the people were not suffered to salute each other, or to give any decent attention to the person or apparel. Every where great distress prevailed. was also a sentence directed against individuals, called excommunication. Any one on whom it was passed was considered as polluted; and, with some few exceptions, all persons are forbidden to approach or aid him. The English king John was thus excommunicated by the pope, who also published a sort of crusade, exhorting all Christian barons to attack and dethrone him.

While this sentence was gradually revoked, the interdict was upheld; and it was declared to be the pope's intention that it should be so, until certain claims he advanced were fully adjusted. These were afterwards settled by the payment of 40,000 marks; and after the interdict was taken off, John renewed with great solemnity, and by a new charter, sealed with gold, his professions of homage to the See of Rome.

Civil supremacy was not however enough, and hence it was announced that the "man of sin" should assume that which was ecclesiastical, and even Divine prerogatives. The apostle says, "He as God sitteth in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God," 2 Thess. ii. 4. No prediction can be more completely fulfilled than this in the instance of the Roman pontiff, for the supremacy is a fundamental article of his church, on which depend its asserted infallibility and exclusive authority. Here is the very keystone of the arch of its power, which removed, would leave the

whole fabric of the earthly power it assumes to fall into ruin. In himself, therefore, the pope appears as the fountain of civil and ecclesiastical power. He claims an homage which even rivals that of Jehovah. Some of the titles he assumes are truly awful. Among them are, "Most holy Lord," "God upon earth," "Our Lord God the pope!" I quote these from Romish authors.

Of this enormous wickedness, the apostle John had an intimation in the visions of the Apocalypse. "I stood," he says, "upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, having seven heads and ten horns, and upon his horns ten crowns, and upon his heads the name of blasphemy. And there was given him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies. And he opened his mouth in blasphemy against God, to blaspheme his name, and his tabernacle, and them that dwell in heaven," Rev. xiii. 1, 5—7. "And I saw a woman sit upon a searlet coloured beast, full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns: and upon her forehead was a name written, Mystery, Babylon the great, the mother of harlots and abominations of the earth," Rev. xvii. 3, 5.

Here then is one proof, that "holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost," 2 Pet. i. 21. How clearly is the Romish church exhibited by woman, and the papal power by the Indeed Dr. Clarke, the friend of Newton, and one of the most able reasoners our country ever produced, says he would feel no hesitation in putting the truth of revealed religion entirely upon the reality of that prophetic spirit which foretold the "man of sin," and the desolation of Christ's church and kingdom by antichrist.— "If," says he, after enumerating some predictions, "if in the days of St. Paul and St John, there were any footsteps of such a sort of power as this in the world: or if there ever had been such power in the world: or if there was any appearance of probability that could make it enter into the heart of man to imagine that there ever could be any such kind of power in the world, much less in the temple or church of God; and if there be not now such a power actually and conspicuously exercised in the world; and if any picture of this power, drawn after the event, can describe it more plainly and exactly than it was originally described in the words of the prophecy; then may it with some degree of plausibleness be suggested, that the prophecies are nothing but enthusiastic inventions." To be continued.

Philadelphia Riots.—We perceive by the Roman Catholic Papers, and learn from other sources, that the Papists in the west are making great efforts to excite the sympathies of the people in their behalf, by raising the cry of persecution, in reference to the late riots in Philadelphia. Persecution indeed! That is the last word that a Romanist ought ever dare to utter. Witness the late edict issued by the court of Rome against a Protestant meeting which was held in the imperial city, and also the persecution which are now waged in the Island Maderia against a poor defenceless female who dares to refuse to worship the virgin Mary, and then say whether a church whose boast is that she is infallible and unchangeable, ought ever to mention the word persecution in a protestant land.

Bishop of Pittsburgh.—Our use of the name of Bishop O'Connor in one or two instances, was not dictated by any feeling of discourtesy. Personally we know not the man and officially we feel much the same respect for the Bishop of Pittsburgh that we feel for the Bishop's office in any other location.

We appealed to the Bishop because he stands nearer to the fountain head of Romanist authority—the Pope than the other priests; and because his organ, "The Catholie" of this city, has no responsible editor; and whatever editor it has, is appointed by the Bishop, and may therefore be regarded merely as his instrument or agent. Of course to the public, the Bishop alone is responsible. These are our reasons for introducing the name of Bishop O'Connor.—

Presbyterian Advocate.

We should like to know how long the citizens of Philadelphia are to be annoyed with a military force within their borders. The seenes of riot and disorder in the vicinity of the Girard Bankinghouse are growing too offensive to be endured much longer. Last night the noise of the bacchanalian revel there was a feature such as never before disgraced this city. Had not the armed force overawed the civil authorities, the offenders against the peace would have certainly been taken before his honor the Mayor—such a party

out of uniform could not have violated the public peace without subjecting themselves to arrest. But our readers must forgive the Latin. Inter arms silenleger.

CATHOLICISM.

The head of the Roman Catholic Church has prohibited distinguished English and American Protestants the privilege of worshiping God in their own creed, in Rome. These are the people who are raising a Catholic political party in the United States under the auspices of Bishop Hughes, to exclude the Christian Bible from our schools, whose mad measures in connection with time serving political domagogues have forced into existence the Native American Political Party in opposition to Catholic Political Party, out of which have sprung those dismal scenes of riot, anarchy and bloodshed, which have desecrated the city of William and which even threatens the stability of our political institu-This is the offspring of a religious hierarchy, which becomes all thing to all men, to accomplish its object. In Europe it shouts hosannah to depots, and lends its sanction to oppression of every grade of horror,-from the dark dungeons of the inquisition, to the gibbet of the throned despots,—but this country is allied to an ultra democracy, and signs paeanse to the largest liberty. From such a political ecclesiastical establishment, human liberty has more to dread than from all other causes. And it becomes the press, the pulpit and the schools, to guard well the citadel of liberty against this, her most dangerous foe.—Olive Branch.

NEW YORK CHURCHMAN.—This Puseyite print endorses the Pope's Bull in the following style. The Catholic Herald in quoting this passage, lovingly says—

"Talis cum sis, utinam noster esses!" Have patience. He will

be yours before long.

"We say very frankly, that we approved of the Pope's Circular, and we go farther and say that we like the circular none the less because it emanates from the successor of Peter and the primordium unitatis, beginning of unity, in the Catholic Church.





SUPREMACY OF THE POPE.

See Page 6.

NATIONAL PROTESTANT.

REV. C. SPARRY, EDITOR.

Popery the Enemy of Freedom, and the Bane of National Prosperity—Destructive of Liberty—Civil and Religious— Intolerant and Persecuting.

[Continued from page 3.]

Perhaps the more philosophical method might be to begin with our proof as affecting religious liberty.

I shall now give a few examples of the exercise of this arrogated and despotic power. Gregory VII. thus deposed the emperor Henry of Germany: "For the dignity and defence of God's Holy Church, in the name of Almighty God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, I depose from imperial and royal administration King Henry, son of Henry, some time emperor, who too boldly and rashly hath laid hands on this Church; and I absolve all Christians, subject to the empire, from that oath whereby they were wont to plight their faith unto true kings; for it is right that he should be deprived of dignity, who doth endeavour to diminish the majesty of the Church." Again-"Go to therefore, most holy princes of the apostles, and what I said, by interposing your authority, confirm; that all men may now at length understand, if ye can bind and loose in heaven, that ye also can upon earth take away and give empires, kingdoms, and whatsoever mortals can have: for if ye can judge things belonging unto God, what is to be deemed concerning those inferior and profane things? And if it is your part to judge angels, who govern proud princes, what becometh it to you to do towards their servants? Let kings, now,

and all secular princes, learn, by this man's example, what you can do in heaven, and in what esteem you are with God; and let them henceforth fear to slight the commands of Holy Church: but put forth suddenly this judgment, that all men may understand, that not casually, but by your means, this son of iniquity doth fall from his kingdom." How apt the scriptural characteristic of the Papacy—"A mouth speaking great things." Thus, in a deliberate decision in his council at Rome. Several popes previous to this madman, commonly called "Fiery," had attempted the same things. Gregory II. in the year 730, was the first that affected to excite subjects to rebellion against their emperor, in the war of the images with Leo, the Isaurian.

Subsequent to Gregory VII. these scenes were frequently enacted for the edification of the faithful. Urban II., Paschal II., acted a similar part, the latter deposing Henry IV. Innocent III., called in Matthew Paris, anno 1217, the wonder of the world, and changer of the age, declared, "As the sun and the moon are placed in the firmament, the greater is the light of day, and the lesser of the night; thus are the two powers in the church; the pontifical, which, as having the charge of souls, is the greater; and the royal, which is the less, and to which the bodies of men only are trusted." He tried his hand in giving effect to these sublime conceptions by deposing Otho IV. in a council of Prelates held at Rome. Innocent IV., after the usual impious phrase says, "The said Prince, (Frederick II.) (who hath rendered himself unworthy of empire and kingdoms, and of all honour and dignity, and who for his iniquities is cast away by God, that he should not reign or command, being bound by his sins and cast away, and deprived by the Lord of all honour and dignity,) I do show, denounce, and accordingly by sentence deprive; absolving all who are held bound by the oath of allegiance from such oath for ever; by apostolical authority strictly prohibiting, that no man henceforth do obey or regard him as emperor or king; and decreeing, that whoever shall hereafter yield advice, or aid, or favour, to him, as emperor or king, shall immediately lie under the band of excommunication."—[To be continued.]

ROGERS ON POPERY.

REVISED BY THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER II.

THE PRIMACY OF THE POPE.

[Continued from page 8.]

Having given ten proofs in opposition to the princedom or primacy of Peter, I will go on to consider the evidence brought by the party of Rome. We will examine three objections—

1st. Peter often spoke first, and his name is often put first, of the twelve. Reply. Firstly.—Peter often spoke first, or often was the spokesman or spokeman of the twelve, because probably of his warm temper and natural zeal, or of his early call, or of his age. He appears to have been an ardent, active, ready man, forward to speak and forward to act, and sometime too forward. He appears confident, self-confident; and his self-confidence or presuming turn led him too often into fault, led him once to rebuke the Lord, and afterward to deny Him. Matt. 16: 22, and 26: 72. Secondly.—Peter's name is often put first, probably because he was the first to speak, or the spokeman, or because he was the first or one of the first called by our Lord to the apostolate. How far the order of naming resulted from age, I will not affirm.

2d. Peter received the power of the keys, the keys of the kingdom of heaven. Matt. 16: 19. Reply. Peter had the honour of first preaching, or opening the door of the Gospel to Jews and Gentiles; to the former, on the day of Pentecost, and to the latter, in the case of Cornelius. Peter turned the key, and unlocked the Gospel door. But this work implied more priority, priority in time; but no primacy, no supremacy, no superiority in rank or power.

3d. "Upon this rock I will build my church," Matt. 16: 18. Now the church being built on Peter, Peter must be the supreme head of the church. Reply. Upon Heiga the rock confessed,

upon the confession that Peter made, upon "the Christ, the Son of the living God;" and not upon Hergos or Peter the stone or piece of rock confessing, not upon the confessor, not upon Peter the man. Upon the rock of a noble and divine truth, and not upon the sand of a frail human creature; upon Jesus Christ himself, and not upon poor Peter, a weak, ignorant and sinful worm. Peter said, "Thou art the Christ the Son of the living God." Our Lord replied, Upon this rock, or truth; this truth, firm as a rock I will build my church. To prove our view to be correct I will give five reasons. Reason 1st. Common sense utterly repudiates the papal view, and upholds our own. Common sense or right reason cannot allow that our Lord built his church on a mere man, built it on ignorance, frailty, and sin; or built it on something no more able to support the burden, than a tortoise would be to carry the world. Common sense or right reason cannot admit that Christ built on a rotten foundation, built on the shifting sand of human infirmity, or built a thing that must tumble Christ did not build a cathedral on a cabbage-stump. Reason 2d. Parallel passages prove our point. stone which was set at naught of you builders, which is become the head of the corner. Acts, 4: 11; Matt. 21: 42; Ps. 118: 22. Behold I lay in Sion a chief corner stone—the stone which the builders disallowed, the same is made the head of the corner, and a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence. 1 Pet. 2: 6, 7, 8. The foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone. Eph. 2: 20. They drank of that spiritual rock that followed them, and that rock was Christ. Cor. 10: 4. Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man who built his house upon a rock. Matt. 7:24. Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner-stone. Isa. 28: 16. Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." N. B. In Scripture the Lord is often signified by 1. Cor. 3: 11. the term rock. Reason 3d. The original words oppose the papal whim, and show our view to be the right one. Петрос, Реtrus, or Peter, is in the masculine gender, and means, a stone or piece of rock—a stone or piece of rock; while Πετρα, or Petra, is in

the feminine gender, and means rock. "Thou art Peter," (Herpos or Petrus,) "and upon this rock," (Петра or Petra,) "I will build my church." "Thou art Herpos, and upon this Herpa, I will build, &c." "Thou art a stone, and upon this rock I will build." Our Lord therefore did not build upon IIcros (a stone;) but he took occasion from the meaning of the word Herpos or Peter, (a stone or piece of rock,) to refer to Himself as The Rock, and perhaps significantly pointing his finger to himself at the same time. N. B. The apostle having been aforenamed Cephas, (a stone,) John, 1: 42, perhaps to denote his strength or hardihood of character, is now, after nobly confessing Jesus to be "the Christ the Son of the living God," named Herpos, (a stone,) in allusion to the strength and stability of the truth confessed, and also perhaps to his own hardy character. Reason 4th. Our interpretation of this noted passage of Matthew, was given by many of the early Fathers. It was given by Chrysostom, Augustine, Jerome, Nazianzen, and several more; and probably by Origen and Tertullian. Reason 5th. Our interpretation has been given by many Romanites, by four or five popes, by the venerable Bede, Anselm, and several more.

PERSECUTIONS

OF THE

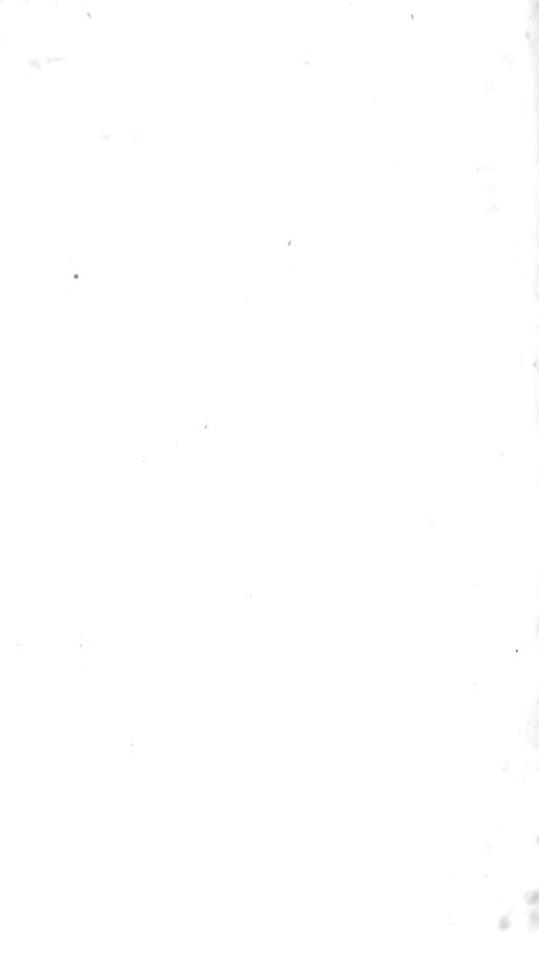
ALBIGENSES AND WALDENSES.

BY W. C. BROWNLEE, D. D.

They were persecuted by all manner of reproaches, and diabolical slanders. This, as one observes, has been the malignant custom, as it is found to be the wisdom of the Roman Church o heap odium, and false charges to an immeasurable extent, on all who differed from her. They ask not what is their real character: but how shall we overwhelm them with odium? The Albigenses and Waldenses were declared to be disciples of Manes.

They were Arians; because they denied that the priests' wafer was really the soul and deity of Christ! They were atheists; because they would not worship the new made god in the mass. In Lyons they were called "dogs." In the south of France they were called "gazares, that is, profligates and cut-throats." They were named "Turlupins,"---that is, dwellers with wolves: and why? Because persecutions drove them into forests and caves, among wild beasts. They allow divorces at pleasure-said the monks-that they might live in common with each other as the brute beasts. They worshipped their pastors, and refused obedience to the laws and magistrates. "They were actual monsters, and not human beings!" The priests assured Philip, Duke of Savoy, that "their children were born with black throats; that they were covered with hair; and had actually four rows of teeth!" And, as a proof of the intelligence of that age, he actually believed this; until a beautiful specimen was sent to him, that he might examine them! See Milner's Ch. Hist. ii. ch. 4. they were the worst of all incorrigible heretics; and must be exterminated, as Manicheans, as Arians, as blasphemers, as atheists! I have looked over the contents of the "Noble Lesson;" and I must say with Dr. Allix, that "I will defy the impudence of the devil himself to find the least shadow of Manicheeism in it." And I add with Dr. Gilly, that there is not one word in it, or in the creed of the Waldenses, which savours of heterodoxy, fanaticism, or extravagance." Gilly, p. 139.

The persecution of these people was not confined to the invectives of the unlettered and vulgar priests and the preaching Dominicans. The edicts of the emperors of Germany, and the dukes of Savoy, and the kings of France, were levelled at their heads. These breathed the most inhuman purposes of cruelty. They aimed at nothing short of the utter extermination of the Albigenses and Waldenses. They were bent on shedding the blood of the last man,—the last woman,—the last infant of that race! "We cannot refuse to punish them with the sword of just vengeance: and we shall pursue them with the greatest vigour." "Strict inquiry shall be made for them, and where even the suspicion exists, they shall be examined by priests





SALE OF INDULGENOES.

See Page 27.

and prelates; and in case of obstinacy, they snall be doomed to death. They are to be committed to the punishment of fire; and burned in the flames alive, in public view." This is taken from the edict of Frederick II., in A. D. 1224. Those who aid them, or allow them to be on their lands, shall forfeit their estates. They shall be declared infamous. They shall be deemed incapable of making a will, or of giving or receiving any inheritance. If they hold any office, all that they do shall be entirely null and void. And the houses and towns of these heretics shall be burned; and a general extermination take place by fire and sword. Jones. Hist. ii. ch. 5.—[To be continued.]

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A FATHER TO HIS CHILDREN. [Continued from page 10.]

Martin Luther .- The sale of indulgences especially roused this reformer's indignation. That this traffic may be understood, it should be observed, that, according to the doctrines of the Romish Church, all the good works of the saints, over and above those which are necessary to their own justification, are deposited together with the infinite merits of Christ, in one inexhaustible treasure. Using figurative language, the keys of this storehouse are said to be committed to Peter and his successors, the popes, who may open it at pleasure; and by transferring a portion of this superabundant merit for a sum of money, may convey to any person, either the pardon of his own sins, or a release for any one in whom he is interested, from the pains of purgatory; a state in which those who depart out of this life are said to suffer severe pain and punishment, in order to expiate offences which are considered venial, or which being mortal and heinous sins, have not been fully expiated or pardoned in this life.

Such indulgences were first offered in the eleventh century, by pope Urban II., as a recompense for those who personally went to rescue the Holy Land from the power of the Saracens. They were afterwards granted to any one who hired a soldier for this enterprise; and in the course of time, they were bestowed on all who gave money to accomplish works enjoined by the pope. Thus, Leo X., in order to carry on the magnificent structure of

St. Peter's, at Rome, offered indulgences and a full remission to all contributors to that edifice. As the project succeeded, he granted to Albert, the Elector of Mentz, and archbishop of Magdeburg, the benefit of the indulgences of Saxony and the neighbouring parts, and farmed out those of other countries to the highest bidders; who, to secure the largest profits, employed the ablest preachers to recommend and urge their purchase.

MIRACLES OF THE PAPAL CHURCH.

By J. G. LORIMAR, D. D.

ALL acquainted with the publications of members of the Roman Catholic Church, whether in former or in present times—many of them sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Book Society of Dublin, must be aware that they are actually crowded with miracles, most absurd and ridiculous. Who can think of images falling from heaven, and moving, and weeping, and talking, and working miracles, and annually drawing hundreds of thousands of pilgrims to the spot where they are manifested, as in Italy;—who can think of these things, and not see that they must at once weaken the mind, and shake confidence in the stability of nature, which is so essential to true science?

An intelligent writer, the author of "Rome in the Nineteenth Century," who is not only not adverse, but favourably disposed to the Italians, and who resided among them for a considerable time, says, "I might write a book of miracles, were I to relate the hundreth part of all that take place every year, nay, every day, in Italy." (Vol. iii. p. 201.) So lately as 1817, when at Rome, the writer mentions that one took place. An image of the Virgin Mary spoke to an old washerwoman, and found great fault with the comparative neglect with which the chapel in which she was worshipped was treated. In expectation that the Virgin would speak again about four o'clock in the afternoon, for this seemed to be her favourite time for conversation, the writer

saw thousands crowding to the old chapel at this season-not only of poorer people, but multitudes well dressed, nay, with handsome equipages, of all sorts—so as to give to the scene the appearance of a fair. (p. 194.) I do not speak of the utter falsehood of popish pretences to miracles—a striking proof of which is afforded in the fact stated by the same writer, that there were no miracles wrought in Italy, when the French held possession of the country-perhaps for the reason, that these sceptics might have been disposed to act, as one French soldier is said to have acted, who commanded a priest to show him the melting of St. Januarius' blood on another day than that of his anniversary under the penalty of having his own blood shed if he refused---and the miracle, of course, was wrought --- I do not speak, I say, of the truth or falsehood of the popish miracles, but simply of their unceasing prodigious number, for the most unworthy, inappropriate ends; and this, I contend, is injurious to that confidence in the regularity of nature which lies at the foundation of all true science.

Nor is it the popish miracles, strictly so called, which alone are injurious to science. The absurd and incredible relics to which the Church of Rome lays claim, and which she presses on the faith of her adherents, are exceedingly prejudicial to mind, both discovering, where received, a weak and blunted state of intellect, and also perpetuating the mental debasement. without a shock to reason, could believe in the reality of such relics as the following, which the author to whom I referred saw exhibited at Rome, in the Church of St. John, on Holy Thursday:-The heads of St. Peter and St. Paul encased in silver busts: a lock of the Virgin Mary's hair, and a piece of her petticoat: the robe of Jesus Christ, sprinkled with his blood: some drops of his blood in a phial bottle: some of the water which flowed out of the wound in his side: some of the sponge: the table on which the Saviour ate the last supper: the pillar from which the cock crowed on Peter's denial. At Mantua, the birthplace of Virgil, in the north of Italy, a bottle of Christ's blood is liquified every year; which bottle, it is said, was dug up in a box about two hundred years ago, with a written assurance that it had been deposited there by a Roman centurion who had witnessed the crucifixion, and became converted, and fled from Judea to Mantua, with this bottle of blood; and after lying sixteen centuries in the ground, the box, the writing, the bottle, and the blood, were as fresh as if placed there only the day before. (Vol. iii. p. 201. vol. ii. p. 234.)

POPERY MAKES VOID THE LAW OF GOD.

By John Muir, D. D.

He shall think to change laws .- Daniel vii. 25.

The seventh commandment of the Decalogue "forbids the committing of adultery." And every one must allow that "confusion worse confounded" would be the result of changing or making void this law. Marriage, when contracted lawfully, is the ordinance of God, whereby the married persons are no longer twain, but one. And, says our Saviour on this interesting subject, "what God has joined together, let no man put asunder." It is true, indeed, that though God by his ordinance has so joined the married persons, that it is not competent for man to put them asunder; yet there are two cases, and only two, in which, when they occur, God by his word disjoins them. the case of adultery, or unfaithfulness to the marriage engagement of either party to the other. This, when it occurs, warrants a divorce, and leaves the parties at liberty to contract a second marriage. All this is explicitly stated by our Lord himself, in Matt. 19: 9. His words are these, "whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery; and whoso marrieth her that is put away doth commit adultery," showing that in the excepted case there is no adultery committed though either of the parties, during the lifetime of the other party, enter into marriage with another, whomsoever they will. The other case in which, when occurring, God himself by his word disjoins the married pair, is that of an unbelieving married person obstinately deserting his or her believing partner, and refusing to return on account of their being believing. In this case the deserting party sins against God and his law by deserting. But the deserted party is not now bound by the law of marriage to the party deserting; so that a marriage may be contracted with another, during the life of the first, and yet God's law be not infringed. For, says the word, 1 Cor. 7: "if the unbelieving depart, let him depart: a brother, or a sister, is not under bondage in such cases; but God hath called us to peace." And this phrase not under bondage is explained by the language employed in Rom. 7: in reference to the married state, to signify not bound by law (namely, of marriage) to the husband or the wife, as the case may be. Other than these two cases there is none that, according to the rule of Scripture, warrants divorce. And the commandment is again, "thou shalt not commit adultery."

But hear now the canons of the Council of Trent. 24. canons 5, &c. "If any one shall say that the Church has not power to throw impediments in the way of marriage, let him be accursed. If any one shall say that a marriage is not annulled by the married parties professing a different religion, let him be ac-If any one shall say that heresy (or the being of a different faith from the popish,) or troublesome conversation, (that is, in speaking about religion,) or affected absence from one's spouse, may dissolve the bond of marriage, let him be accursed. If any one shall say, that the Church has erred in teaching that the bond of matrimony cannot be dissolved by the adultery of any one of the married parties, let him be accursed." From all which it appears that though adultery be not reckoned by popish persons a just ground for seeking divorce, yet troublesome conversation is-and thus they think to change laws, putting asunder what God has joined together, and keeping together what God would put asunder in his word. No wonder then that the Bible, which is so much contradicted by these men, is put by them into their Index Expurgatorius, or list of prohibited books. But before we leave the seventh commandment, let it be remembered, that while one of these canons of the Council of Trent, (canon 9. of session 24.) expressly prohibits the Roman clergy from entering into lawful wedlock, another of the same decrees is promulgated for preventing the *illegitimate sons* of their *clergy* from enjoying certain benefices, and obtaining certain promotions in their church. So that it is taken for granted that these Trentbound celibate clergy may and do procreate illegitimate children. See session 25. chap. 15.

EXTRACT FROM A LECTURE ON POPERY.

By M. WILLIS, D. D.

It is not easy to see the distinction between selling an indulgence to commit sin, and publishing beforehand the exact amount, which, being paid after, would secure a pardon. According, then, to a book called the Tax of the Roman chancery, and extensively circulated in Europe during the sixteenth and even seventeenth century, the exact sum to be levied for the pardon of each particular sin is specified.

For simony,	-	-	-	-	£0	7	6	
For sacrilege,	-	-	-	~	0	10	6	
For taking a fals	e o	ıth,	-	-	0	9	0	
For robbery,	-	-	-	~	0	12	0	
For a priest keeping a concubine,					0	10	6	&c.

I shall not offend delicacy by giving other instances. The book referred to is in print; it was published at Rome in 1514, at Cologne in 1515, and at Paris in 1520, 1545, and 1625.

The terms in which the retailers of indulgences described their benefits, and the necessity of purchasing them were so extravagant, as to appear almost incredible. "If any man," said they, "purchase letters of indulgence, his soul may rest secure, with respect to its salvation. The souls confined in purgatory, for whose redemption indulgences are purchased, as soon as the money tinkles in the chest, escape from torment and ascend to heaven."





PAPAL BUTCHERS. (See History of the Waldenses, p. 38.)
Engraved expressly for the National Protestent.

NATIONAL PROTESTANT.

"NO PEACE WITH ROME."

REV. C. SPARRY, EDITOR.

Popery the Enemy of Freedom, and the Bane of National Prosperity—Destructive of Liberty—Civil and Religious— Intolerant and Persecuting.

[Continued from page 18.]

Boniface VIII. hath a decree extant in the canon law, running thus: "We declare, say, define, pronounce it to be of necessity to salvation, for every human creature to be subject to the Roman Pontiff." In 1585, long after the Reformation, after the Council of Trent, and after the publication of the creed of Pope Pius, published in 1564, which every Roman Catholic owns, and in which he says, "I most firmly admit and embrace the apostolical and ecclesiastical traditions, and the other observances and constitutions of the same church"-and again, "I promise and swear obedience to the Roman Pontiff, the successor of the blessed Peter, chief of the apostles, and vicar of Jesus Christ,"-I say, after this creed was published, and thus received, Pope Sixtus V., who was once a swineherd, in a bull issued against the two "sons of wrath," Henry, King of Navarre, and the Prince of Conde, says, "The authority given to Saint Peter and his successor, by the immense power of the eternal king, excels all the powers of earthly kings and princes. It passes uncontrollable sentence upon them all. And if it find any of them resisting God's ordinance, it takes more severe vengeance of them, casting them down from their thrones, however powerful, and hurls them down to the lowest parts of the earth, as the ministers of aspiring Lucifer." It proceeds,-"We deprive them and their

posterity for ever of their dominions and kingdom." Then it goes on to absolve all and sundry from their oath of allegiance. Pius V., before this, had done the same with Queen Elizabeth of Eng-The "thunder of the Vatican," as themselves ludicrously term it, down to the present day, was not an empty sound. The most warlike and powerful princes bowed before it. might now proceed to show, how the loftiest emperors and princes, through the terror of excommunication, were constrained to yield;—how the warlike Frederick Barbarossa was constrained to prostrate himself before Pope Adrian IV., the son of an English mendicant, and a mendicant himself-"to kiss his feet, hold his stirrup, and lead the holy father's white palfrey by the bridle;"how Pope Celestine III., as related by Baronius, kicked the crown from the head of Henry V., Emperor of Germany; -how Gregory VII. compelled Henry, by the excommunication we have already noticed, when abandoned by his subjects, to send his crown and decorations to the arrogant priest, to prostrate himself before him, to fast on bread and water for three days and three nights, barefooted, in the month of December, in the court of the palace of the Countess Matilda, where, from the windows of the castle, seated with Matilda, the mitred monk enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of seeing the uncrowned emperor in sackcloth and barefooted in his court. I have not related how Saint Dunstan, in England, tore the wife of Edwy from his arms, and had her face branded with a hot iron, to mar her beauty, and afterwards she was maimed and murdered;—how Robert, king of France, was excommunicated, and deprived of all but two servants, who "threw all the meats which had passed his table into the fire;" -how Becket, in England, was canonized for rebellion, and the warlike monarch, Henry II., compelled to bow to the tyrannical priest;-how the pusillanimous John of England was compelled to surrender his kingdom to the vassalage of the Pope-Lothaire to take back, and Philip Augustus of France, by the terror of an interdict, to put away, a wife, and a multitude of other cases in Spain, Germany, Hungary, and even Sweden and Nor-I might give a list of sixty-four emperors and princes excommunicated by forty-two popes, and it is not complete. They were not content to exercise dominion over Christian empiresbut claimed it over, and gave commission to conquer heathen states, and those who owned not the authority of the Pope. The bull of Pius V. grants all islands and continents discovered and to be discovered, to the king and queen of Spain.

I shall mention one case of this kind, to which I request the attention of Irish Roman Catholics, that they may see who it was that brought their country under the dominion of England-and of others, that they may see whether the property of the Irish Church belongs to the adherents of the Pope. Before the time of Henry II. Ireland had not submitted to the Pope. Adrian IV. grants a bull to Henry II., in the year 1155, authorizing him to conquer Ireland, and says, "Let the people of that land receive thee and reverence thee as a Lord." Pope Alexander III., his successor, says, "Following the steps of Reverend Pope Adrian, and attending the fruit of your desire, we ratify and confirm his grant concerning the dominion of Ireland conferred upon you, reserving unto St. Peter and the Holy Church of Rome, as in England, so in Ireland, the yearly pension of one penny out of every house." This Pope confirmed the whole transactions, making Henry and "his heirs kings thereof for ever." And it was declared lawful for him "to subdue the kings and great ones of that land which would not subject themselves unto him." the year 1186, Pope Urban III. confirmed all this. The original documents, as well as many curious facts, are to be found in Usher's Religion of the Ancient Irish. John Harding, in his Chronicle, says, that the kings of England have right -

"To Ireland also, by King Henry, (le fitz Of Maude, daughter of first King Henry,) That conquered it for their great heresy."

And again,

"The King Henry then conquered all Ireland By papal doom, there of his royalty, The profits and revenues of the laud, The domination, and the sovereignty, For error; which, again, the spirituality They held full long, and would not been correct Of heresie, with which they were infect."

So, my Irish Roman Catholic readers, the Pope accounted the Irish heretics, till conquered by the English Henry to his sway. And observe, before this the church had its property—even the present Christ Church in Dublin; and therefore it did not belong to the adherents of the Pope, but to those whom he ac-

And it is the Church of Rome that first encounted heretics. slaved your country, and to perpetuate its power, has kept you in ignorance, and strife, and misery ever since. An attempt has been made by popish writers to prove, that previous to this Ireland was the property of the Pope; because, say they, "there is no doubt that all islands unto which Christ, the Sun of righteousness, hath shined, and which have received the instruction, do pertain to the right of St. Peter, and the Holy Church of Rome." They might have added also, as we have seen, "and islands and continents" where, alas! he had never shone. But this extravagant claim rests upon the pretended donation of Constantine. Du Pin, a Roman Catholic, and all the learned, he says, pronounce this pretended donation a forgery of the eleventh century. We leave it then to have weight with all the ignorant—only remarking, that if it were true, it proves my general position, that Popery is the enemy of national freedom.

Such, then, is a sketch of the doctrines, claims and acts of the Romish Church. I need not attempt to prove how utterly destructive they are of all civil and national freedom, making states and rulers the mere footstool of the papal throne, to be kicked ignominiously down at the nod of him whom they have not been ashamed to call, in impious and blasphemous arrogance, "The Lord our God the Pope." And the Catechism of the Council of Trent calls him the "vicegerent and administrator of Christ's power: "suæ potestatis vicarium et ministrum." And Pope Innocent III., in one of his canons, (De Trans. Episcopi,) says, "The Roman Pontiff bears the part, not of a mere man, but of a God upon earth." The Pope is accordingly called Deus in terris: (God on earth:) Celestium, terrestrium, et inferiorum dominus: (Lord of things celestial, terrestrial, and infernal:) Rex regum, dominus dominantium : (King of kings, and Lord of lords:) and frequently, even in the canon law, and by the Council of Lateran, Dominus Deus, noster Papa: (Our Lord God the Cardinal Zabar affirms of the Popes, "That they might do all things they pleased, even things unlawful, and therefore more than God could do." How exact the description of 2 Thess. 2: 4, "Exalting himself above all that is called God."

[To be continued.]

ALBIGENSES AND WALDENSES.

[Continued from page 23.]

To carry these atrocious edicts into effect, the priest-ruled tyrants took under their care the "Holy Inquisition." This court had been established in 1200 in the noted spirit of a St. Dominic, a mercenary traitor to God and man: who rejoiced in shedding rivers of human blood, and revelled in human misery; while the sweetest music to his ear was the groans of the dying and the shrieks of the tortured!! Pope Innocent III. gave the utmost efficiency to this inhuman tribunal. It had its chief courts and palace in the chief cities, and its numerous inquisitorial courts spread over the kingdoms; and its myriads of what they called "Familiars," or spies, armed with authority to seize every suspected person. They had 20,000 of these familiars in Spain These Inquisitors had their station at Turin; and from that point these "Familiars," as dangerous as any "Familiar Spirit" mentioned in Holy Writ, did worm themselves in among the Waldenses, and also the Albigenses; ascertaining their opinions-noting their leading men and pastors-discovering their strength, and their abiding places in the hour of danger. And, finding that this process of using preaching Dominicans, and the too slow process of even the horrid Inquisition, with all their officials, the insatiable cruelty and rapacity of the priests gave the rulers and magistracy no rest until they armed their subjects, and led on the inflamed and ferocious rabble against these peaceable Christians; against whom nothing could be brought in way of accusation, except that which the Pagan princes of Babylon brought against the holy Daniel. The Pope became guaranty for "the certain salvation of every Crusader who would take up arms for forty days at a time against these heretics." priests gave these desperadoes the badge of the cross, on the back, or on the arm, and their standard. And this badge being assumed, it happened to them as it did to Judas after "he received the sop." Satan seemed to enter into every one of them; and they were driven by him to the most atrocious deeds of impiety, pollution, rapes, burnings, plunderings, torturings, murder, and that too in such inexpressible forms, that no man, not possessed of the devil, could ever have thought of, or devised them.

This persecution was carried on in two forms: First-Parties of these inhuman Crusaders, instigated by Satan, to use the sign of the cross,—but it was the cross of Anti-Christ,—in order to stimulate themselves to deeds of blood and havoc, went forth, and captured parties of these Christians. These they would torture, until ingenuity was exhausted, and even ferocity was overcome, by the noble patience of the sufferers! up men, women, maidens, and children trees, in long lines, by the way-side. Some they hurled down steep precipices, and ordered their remains to be thrown to dogs and the swine to be devoured. Females were by them subjected to indignities worse than death. Matrons and maidens were suspended by their arms, which were tied to trees, and there left to expire in agony of pain, and hunger and thirst. Crowds were driven to the top of rocks by the brutal soldiers, and hurled headlong down, and made to fall on iron spikes, fixed below. Some were dashed down a woody precipice: and their mangled and half dead bodies were there left to pine away and be devoured by raveners birds of the Alps! Some were suspended with their heads down, and there left to expire. Some were chained down, and hewed piecemeal to atoms, by the barbarous papists. Some eminent for prayer and singing, had their tongues cut out, and then let go in mockery of humanity. Some were suspended naked, by a rope passed round their waist, with their faces upward; and they expired of the agony of their backs dislocated and broken. Three thousand persons, mostly women and children, were shut up in Alpine caves, and suffocated with smoke from the fires placed at the mouths of the caves. Many were shut up in deep dungeon cells for life. Some were enclosed in a prison chamber, and left without bread and without water, to pine away, and die in the agonies of thirst and hunger. Some were buried alive; some were half strangled, then burnt to ashes. Many were burned alive in slow fires of green wood. Some were drowned in a lingering manner; being often taken out, and when partially revived, plunged in again. Many were ripped open,





PRAYING FOR THE DEAD.—See page 45.

Engraved for the National Protestant.

and while yet alive, their bowels were drawn out by their diabolical persecutors. Men were tied up by their hands, lashed by ropes to trees, and there left to die in exeruciating pain. Many were racked by engines, or horses, until their limbs were torn piecemeal from their bodies. Many were actually crucified; some with their heads down. Many were worried by dogs in a slow and horrible death. When a minister, or a schoolmaster was taken, they were subjected for days and weeks to a succession of these varied and inhuman torments. And, finally, they were nailed to a cross, or burned alive at the stake, as the superintending Roman priest chose to dictate at the moment!

But the intolerable ambition, and affectation of universal power, moved the priests of Rome to launch out on a larger scale. They were not satisfied with this slow progress in the immolation of individuals, of families, of communes. They aimed at nothing less than the extirpation of all people, and all nations, who had dared to differ from Rome; they commenced, therefore, on an enlarged scale. Nothing would satisfy the sanguinary priests, and their chieftain, the Pope—short of turning the whole South of France, and the whole of Piedmont, and every valley of the Waldenses, in the Alpine regions, into a field of blood and utter desolation. They plotted the indiscriminate destruction of every human being in these districts! The priests, and priest-ruled princes, roused to an insane fury against the best classes of their own faithful subjects,—commenced operations for the purpose of carrying into effect this horrible and indiscriminate massacre.

Count Raymond, of Thoulouse, was voluntarily subjected, for the sake of saving his Albigensian people, to the most contemptuous degradation and abhorrent priestly penances. He was even scourged naked in the streets by these sanguinary priests. And yet such was the hypocrisy of the despots,—that no submissions of this humiliating nature could save his city of Beziers. No interposition of even the Roman lay Catholics could save it. The Earl of Beziers, his nephew, employed every entreaty to save it. All was in vain. The papal legate led on the sanguinary host. Beziers was taken, and every one of the inhabitants, to the number of 23,000 men, women and children, were indiscriminately butchered in cold blood, and the city burned to ashes!

And as a specimen of the tender mercy and boasted humanity of Roman priests,—when the Crusaders entered the city, sword in hand, the pope's legate at their head cried aloud,—"Spare none: kill all,—Catholic and Albigensian! God knows who are his own." And this war-whoop was re-echoed over all the city by his subordinate priests!!!

The Christians in the vicinity fled to the city of Carcasone. They were summoned by the advanced army of the Crusaders to surrender. The terms were, that every man, woman, maiden and child should come forth without one article of clothing on them !! Such was the dictation of the sanguinary and brutish priests of the Roman Catholic religion! The Christians replied by their gallant chief, that they would sooner die for God and their city, than to submit to such unheard of conditions. priests pretended a parley. No man of common sense should ever believe the promise, or even trust the oath of a popish priest in any case where the Church is concerned. They demanded the Earl of Beziers to come out and meet them, to treat of peace. He rashly trusted to their pledged honour. They seized him instantly as he came into their camp; and declared him a prisoner, while he pleaded,-but pleaded in vain,-their solemnly pledged oath! They threw him into prison, where he died of grief and a broken heart! Meantime the city was in consterna-But they found, by the interposition of divine providence -the mouth of a subterranean passage, by which the people escaped, during the silence of the night. Who can conceive the weeping, and lamentations, and wailing of the inhabitants, especially of the females, when thus leaving their homes, and their all; and dragging heavily along, their infants, and their sick, and their aged parents! But they did escape, and passed into Catalonia, Arragon, and Thoulouse. [To be continued.]

A Relic.—The Cathedral of Treves is in possession of a vestment without seam, said to have been worn by Christ. This precious garment is exposed to the faithful once in each century, except when the Pope grants an express permission. This permission was accorded by his holiness for this year, and the relic has been exhibited from Aug. 18 to Sept. 30.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS.

The Association for the Propagation of the Faith in Lyons, France, has published its 22d Annual Report, from which we gather the following items, relative to the distribution of funds in various parts of the United States.

For the Missions of the Redemptorists in the United States, 55,440f.; to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Loras, Bishop of Dubuque, 27,720f.; to the Right Rev. Bishop Lefevre, Coadjutor and Administrator of Detroit, 40,040f.; to the Right Rev. Dr. Purcell, Bishop of Cincinnati, 50,800f.; to the Right Rev. Dr. Fenwick, Bishop of Boston, 15,400f.; to the Right Rev. Dr. Kenrick, Coadjutor and Administrator of Philadelphia, 6,160f.; to the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of Pittsburg, 20,000f.; to the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Richmond, 33,880f.; to the Right Rev. Dr. Hughes, Bishop of New-York, 43,120f.; to the Right Rev. Dr. Miles, Bishop of Nashville, 21,560f.; for the Missions of the Fathers of Mercy, New-York, 20,000f.; to the Right Rev. Dr. Flaget, Bishop of Louisville, 44,178f.; to the Right Rev. Dr. Hialendiere, Bishop of Vincennes, 67,760f.; for the Congregation Eudists, in the Diocese of Vincennes, 10,000f.; for the Establishment of the Brothers of St. Joseph, at Vincennes, 14,240f.; to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Rosati, Bishop of St. Louis, 58,520f.; to the Right Rev. Dr. Chances, Bishop of Natchez, 12,320f.; to the Right Rev. Dr. Blanc, Bishop of New-Orleans, 24,640f.; to the Right Rev. Dr. Portice, Bishop of Mobile, 33,600f. 16 cts.; for the Diocese of Charleston, 15,400f.; for the Mission of the Lazarists, in the United States, 46,000f.; for the Mission of the Jesuits in the State of Missouri, 32,000f.; for the Missions of the same Society at the Rocky Mountains, 50,000f.; for the Missions of the same Society in Kentucky and in Canada, 20,000f.; travelling expenses of German Missionaries, going to the United States, 12,857f. 16 cts.; for the Missions of the Lazarists in Texas, 20,000f.

Such is the appropriation of some of the funds of this great Society, which, as the report informs us, was organized 22 years since, with special reference to the United States. During the last twelve months, one hundred Missionaries have been sent to the United States, "without counting the students and lay bro-

thers." We ask Protestants who had doubted whether Rome had any designs upon this country, to pender these statistics. Why this enlarged and systematic distribution of funds over all parts of our widely extended territory? Why are so many Jesuits now sustained among us by foreign money? Why do they say in this report, referring to the origin of this Society, and to the future state of our country, that "the Holy See could not observe the commencement of a great nation without feeling an interest in its religious destiny?"

Let Protestants think of this, and review it in the light of history and prophesy. Let them bow before the God of nations, and seek his interposition and his mercy.—[American Protestant.

EMIGRATION AND OUR NATURALIZATION LAW.

By Professor Morse.

The subject of emigration is one of those which demands the immediate attention of the nation-it is a question which concerns all parties: and if the writer is not mistaken in his reading of the signs of the times, the country is waking to a sense of the alarming evil produced by our naturalization laws. Let us war among ourselves in party warfare, with every lawful weapon that we can convert to our purpose. It is our birthright to have our own opinion, and earnestly contend for it; but let us court no foreign friends. Every American should feel his national blood mount at the very thought of foreign interference. While we welcome the intelligent and persecuted of all nations, and give them an asylum and a share in our privileges, let us beware lest we admit to dangerous fellowship those who cannot and will not use our hospitality aright. That such may come, and do come, there is no reason to doubt.

The first and immediate step that should be taken, is to press upon Congress, and upon the nation, instantatention to the NAT-URALIZATION LAWS. We must first stop this leak in the ship, through which the muddy waters from without threaten to sink us. If we mean to keep our country, this life-boat of the world,

from foundering with all the crew, we will take on board no more from the European wreck until we have safely landed and sheltered its present freight. But would you have us forfeit the character of the country as the asylum of the world? it is a mistaken philanthropy indeed that would attempt to save one at the expense of the lives of thousands; that would receive into our families those dying with the plague. Our naturalization laws were never intended to convert this land into the almshouse of Europe; to cover the alarming importation of every thing in the shape of man that European tyranny thinks fit to send adrift from its shores; nor so to operate as to surrender back all the blessings of that freedom for which our fathers paid so dear a price, into the keeping of our enemies. No; -we must have the law so amended, that no foreigner who may come into the COUNTRY, AFTER THE PASSAGE OF THE NEW LAW, SHALL EVER BE ALLOWED TO EXERCISE THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE. meets the evil in its fullest extent.

Who can complain of injustice in the enactment of such a law. Not the Native American—he is not touched by it. Certainly not the foreigner now in the country, whether naturalized or not; it cannot operate against him. It would take away no right from a single individual in any country. This law would withhold a favor, not a right from foreigners, and from those foreigners only who may hereafter come into the country. If foreigners abroad choose to take offence at the law, we are not under obligations to consult their wishes; they need not come here.—[For. Conspir.

CATHOLICISM IN THE SOUTH OF EUROPE.—A correspondent of the London Christian Examiner says:—"Religion in the South of Europe and northern Africa has some very peculiar features. It is considered first of all as an absolute necessity, whatever may be the character of the individual professing it. An anecdote is related here (Gibraltar) quite characteristic of the Spaniards. A number of assassins met at a house, the master of which they were to murder. But the hour had not yet arrived for the servant, who was an accomplice, to let them in. It was very early in the morning. The assassins, instead of loitering about the door, waiting for the hour, went to mass."

AMERICAN REPUBLICANISM AT PITTSBURG.—On the night of the 5th inst., the first public meeting of American Republicans was held in Pittsburg. The crowd was too large, and the concourse adjourned to the open air, when a series of spirited proceedings were had, and the following letter from Wm. S. Archer, of Va., was read:—

ELK HILL, P. O., Oct. 13, '44.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of 30th ult. has only reached me by my last mail. I appreciate highly, and return my acknowledgments, for the general expression of approval, of my declaration in the Senate of the United States, of concurrence in the principle and policy of the American Republican party, which the Association of Alleghany county have made you their organ to convey to me. The refusal to suppress an avowal of honest opinion on a subject of great public importance, is a merit of a character too humble to have a claim to praise, and the less so, if the fear of its unpopularity were the motive with others for withholding justice from truth, as the duty of its assertion would, in that event, be more clearly imperative.

The reform of the laws of naturalization is becoming fast a consideration of such urgency in a view of the highest interests, that it must obtain success, and that not remotely, if not impeded by bad conduct of its adherents. Above all things, is it important to success that its support be kept unconnected with the proceedings of mobs, with which its principles are so absolutely uncongenial. It is as an incontestible element of political disorder, that we desire to expel from political influence a foreign potentation, untaught in the only school of order, the early observation and practice of it, action in the pursuit of this object, by mobs, involves not vice only, but also contradiction, and can have its eventuation in nothing better than a defeat.

You will be aware of the reference of these observations, which assert their excuse in the zeal (absolutely unextinguishable, whatever may be the conduct of others) which I shall ever have,

to stand by the cause of the American Republican Association. For yourself, sir, you will be pleased to accept my thanks, for the friendly, and very obliging expression in which you have discharged the office imposed upon you by the A. R. Association of the County of Alleghany.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

WM. S. ARCHER.

GEO. H. THURSTON, Esq.





PAPAL BUTCHERS (See History of the Waldennes, p. 38.)
Engraved expressly for the National Protestant.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A FATHER TO HIS CHILDREN.

Among the miserable sophistries with which Popery abounds, is the doctrine of purgatory, which I now proceed to notice. The tenet is sometimes set forth in the following manner: "After the fall of man from original righteousness, he could not enter into the presence of God till the sacrifice of Christ was consummated. Many died, however, who were good men, and whose spirits would rise to a state of happiness; thousands of the wicked died also, whose spirits would sink into misery: these transactions would take place, too, while multitudes were still living; and therefore it follows, that God was living in heaven, many were living on earth, the wicked were suffering in hell, and the righteous were at the same time in a fourth place. If, then, there was a fourth place, a middle state between heaven and hell, prior to the coming of Christ, what proof is there that it is destroyed? There is none. To this, then, the Church of Rome gives the name of purgatory."

It would be difficult to conceive a more wretched mode of arguing than this; all is obviously mere assumption, and begging the question, instead of proving the assertion; and yet a state thus totally imaginary, is frequently and prominently presented to the view. Innumerable little crosses and little chapels, for instance, line the way from Chamonix, in Switzerland, to the rich and broad vale of St. Martin, bordered by lofty mountains and forests of pine. Over them are placards respecting indugences for saying credos, ave-marias, and paternosters. Some of these stations were erected avowedly for the benefit of souls in purgatory, and are inscribed with appeals to the sympathy of the passing traveller, on behalf of those who are supposed to be its wretched inmates.

In France, the stranger may unexpectedly arrive, as I have done, at a cemetery of very interesting appearance. It calls up the declaration, that "in the garden was a sepulchre." Such abodes of the dead contain many handsome tombs, and are planted with evergreens and flowers. On some of the railings placed about them, chaplets of flowers are suspended: some withering, and others fresh, as if recently brought thither by one of the bereaved. But even here superstition is strikingly apparent. The

graves of the French are usually surmounted with crosses of wood and iron, sometimes eight or ten feet high, and the clusters of them strike at once on the view as the cemetery is approached. Upon almost all of them the inscription may be observed, "Priez pour le repos de son ame"—Pray for the repose of his (or her) soul. Nor is it uncommon for persons to be observed kneeling on or near the grave of one of the departed, in obedience to this charge, and with the view—vain, indeed—of hastening the escape of the spirit to the regions of the blessed."

Another superstition of the Romanists is peculiarly apparent in the baptism of bells. The ceremony of thus blessing of them is supposed to consecrate them to the service of God, to the end that he may give them the power not merely of striking the ear, but of touching the heart! When a bell is to be thus blessed, a procession is made from the vestry, and the officiating priest, having seated himself near the bell, describes to the people the holiness of the act about to be performed, and then sings the Miserere. Next, he blesses some salt and water, and offers a prayer that the bell may acquire the virtue of guarding Christians from the stratagems of Satan, of driving away ghosts, of breaking the force of tempests, and, among other things, of raising devotion in the heart. He then mixes the salt and water, and crossing the bells thrice in the name of the Trinity, pronounces over each of them, "God be with you." This being done, he dips the aspergillum, or sprinkler, in the holy water, and with it washes the bell, during which ablution psalms are sung. ter this, a vessel, containing what is called oil for the infirm, is opened by the dean, into which the officiating priest dips the thumb of his right hand, and applies it to the middle of the bell, marking it with the sign of the cross. The twenty-eighth psalm being then sung, the bell is marked with seven other crosses, during which, water is again applied as a sort of baptism, consecrating it in the name of the Trinity, and calling it after some particular saint, whose name, as its godfather, it bears thence-The bell is then perfumed with incense and myrrh, which is styled, in a prayer used on that occasion, "the dew of the Holy Ghost."

MAYOR HARPER ABROAD.

No Mayor ever attracted so much notice out of his own domain as Mayor Harper. Mayors, let them be ever so efficient, are rarely complimented beyond the limits of their city. We esteem it a triumph of some of our principles, that the city was never so well governed—never so orderly and quiet—so cleanly and healthy—so well managed in all public departments, as under this just American Republican city administration.

The correspondent of the South Bend Indiana Free Press—a paper rabidly opposed to us—writes as follows: We take extract from a recent imprint of the paper.—[N. Y. Am. Rep.

I have had the pleasure, while in New-York, of becoming acquainted with James Harper, Esq., the recently elected Mayor of the city of New-York, and the head of that new but powerful party known as "American Republican"—commonly called Native Americans. With the peculiar party views of Mayor Harper you know I have no friendship or affinity; but notwithstanding my prejudice against the principles of his party, I must confess that I have seen no gentleman in whom were so fully combined all the noble attributes of a man-none who so completely and quickly won my friendship and esteem, as the unassuming but kind hearted Mayor of New-York. He is rich-but instead of driving up to the City Hall every morning in his carriage, he goes there on foot regularly, quelling breaches of the peace by his own unaided effort, wherever he notices them, and administering relief to the distressed wherever he sees that it is needed. He is the head of a great party, and yet while talking with him, his friendly and affable manner is such that you could hardly realize his position-nor believe that he was really the Chief Executive officer of our greatest city.

And to see him walking through the streets anattended, you would take him indeed for what he calls himself, "nothing but an humble Printer." I had the pleasure of going through his immense printing establishment in Cliff-street. It is situated on both sides of the street, in double five story buildings, connecting under the street—has in it thirteen presses constantly at work, propelled by steam power—and 350 hands, (80 of them women) FIFTY of whom have been with him from ten to twenty years. Thus is he and his brothers situated now. But the history of his life is indeed instructive and encouraging to all young men, who, like him, commenced poor, but resolved with determined zeal to succeed if it was within the range of possibilities. In 1810, the present Mayor came from Long Island to this city, friendless—

with a bundle of clothes on a stick, all his worldly goods—and 25 cents in his pocket, his entire capital. Thirty-four years of unflagging industry succeeded, and he is now the head of a rich house, which does business to the amount of half a million of dollars annually, and the presiding magistrate of the most populous city in the Union. And so meekly does he wear its honours, that one is almost tempted to think that he does not realize the height of the station which the unsolicited suffrages of his fellow citizens conferred upon him—the first office indeed that he ever held or that he ever was a candidate for. I am much gratified that my visit to New-York has enabled me to become acquainted with this noble specimen of an honest man—this genuine Republican.

MORE POPISH INFLUENCE.

William Hogan, Esq., having recently been dismissed from an office he held in the Custom House in Boston-we give below his letter to the Journal of Commerce. We ask for it an attentive perusal. Any man who will so un-Americanize himself, as to stoop from the highest and most honourable station known in the government of nations, and consent to do the dirty and malicious work of the minions of the Pope of Rome, should not only be branded as a traitor to his country, and all its free and noble institutions, but also a man who is ready and willing to immolate upon the altar of his own personal political aggrandizement, the Protestant religion of his fathers, and to be the first to lay the corner stone of Popery upon the magnificent ruins of a government, which owes its present greatness, and glory, and influence, and happiness, to those who founded our empire free from, and unaccustomed by, the anti-republican and liberty-destroying spirit of Popery. It has finally come to this, and the evidence is palpably before us. If the foul disgrace thus fastened upon Protestant America can be wiped out, it is the Ameri-CAN PARTY alone that can do it—the task is undertaken by that party, and it is irrevocably pledged to perform it.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

Gentlemen:—Allow me to enclose you a paragraph which appeared in the Boston Olive Branch, of Saturday last. It is headed—and very properly so—"Sectarianism and Politics." As I am the individual alluded to in this paragraph, I need not say that it is of little importance "in se or per se," whether I am in

or out of office; but my removal on account of my Protestant belief, and solely to gratify the malignity of Papists, is somewhat strange and unprecedented in the annals of our political history. I have, however, been removed for no other cause than to grati-

fy their malignity.

The Popish bishops and priests, whose creed and principles I have been at variance with for many years, have required my removal, under pain of their abandoning the Democratic cause; and such is their zeal for the good of this Republic, that they are willing to sacrifice what they deem its best interests, solely for the purpose of punishing a heretic. Zealous republicans, these papists. I have lived so retired a life for many years, owing partly to ill health, that but very few are acquainted with the grounds of my opposition to Popery. Will you permit me to state them through the columns of your paper, for the information of all who may seek office?

In the first place, I am opposed to the growth of Poperv in these United States, believing it to be incompatible with our republican institutions. Secondly, I am opposed to the existence of Nunneries in this country. Having been myself once a Catholic Priest, and one of the chaplains to a numery in Europe, I know of my own knowledge, that they are places of sin, shame, and sorrow. Thirdly, I am in favour of all American Republican Associations. I believe that if properly fostered and encouraged, they will prove, in the hands of God, the best means of preserving our government and its institutions pure and undefiled from the unhallowed touch offoreign despotism, the most unclean of which I look upon to be, that of the Pope of Rome. Fourthly, I am opposed to Irish Repeal, and have no sympathy whatever with its demagogue author, Daniel O'Connell. Its accomplishment would only bring still further ruin upon unhappy Such are the causes why I have been removed from office. Whether sufficient or not, you or time alone can best judge. Will you publish them for the information of others, and oblige one who would not yield an article of his Protestant faith for all the offices Congress can bestow.

Respectfully,

Boston, Oct. 16, 1844.

WM. HOGAN.

THE AMERICAN REPUBLICAN PARTY.

This party have elected three out of four on the Congressional ticket in this City—William S. Miller, of the Third District, by 1300 majority; Mr. Woodruff, in the Fourth, by 173 majority, and Mr. Campbell, by 47 majority.

Also, Mr. Scaman, of the Second District, (Staten-Island.) by 350 majority.

Also, Mr. Scaman, of the Second District, (Staten-Island,) by 350 majority. The candidate for Senator, Mr. Folsom, is elected by a handsome majority. The whole Assemby Ticket is elected, by from 600 to 1000 majority.

POPERY UNCHANGEABLE.

The following pithy and animated remarks respecting the harsh terms embodied in a report relative to the mission at the Sandwich Islands, were made by Dr. Cox before the American Board, at the recent anniversary in Worcester.

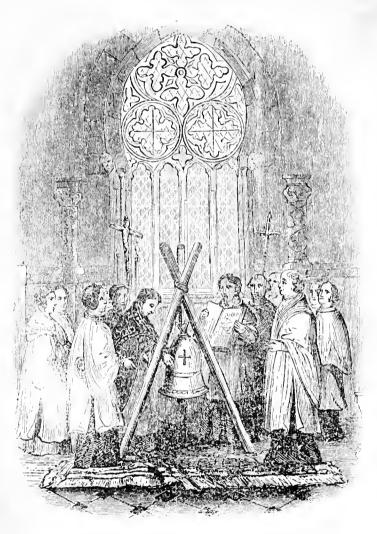
The Dr. said, he "Saw no objections to the terms employed in the report. No man who understands the Apocalypse could suppose that Romanism was ever going to be reformed. 'It goeth into perdition, whom the Lord shall destroy,' &c. There was nothing of conversion about it, it was all perversion. The only hope held out was 'come out of her, my people,' &c., and thus they might be converted. There might be some pious people in the Romish Church, but he had more resignation than faith in that article. He saw no need of being chary and delicate in their choice of words on the subject.

"He had visited Sing Sing sometimes in company with Bishop Hughes, and had told him that he had no personal animosity to any man. He wished him well; nay, he wished him better than he was; but that was no reason why he should withhold his opinion of the system. All the words of the report were but milk and water compared with the language of the Apocalypse, which went above and beyond all transcendentalism. Some thought that the 'false prophet' was Mohammed—it was no more Mohammed than it was Jo Smith.

"Popery was the dragon and beast of the 16th chapter, out of whose mouth came forth the whole family 'of frogs, for they are the spirits of devils.' Mohammedanism was spread out in the 19th chapter. Let them not be afraid of speaking publicly their sentiments. He intended to march under the banner, and respond to the truths of revelation. Practically the report would have done no hurt in its original form. If it would have killed the Pope he would have been glad, but he had no idea that it would touch any part of the scaly rind of that rhinoceros. As to the 'new' idolatry, that was a relative term at Oxford; and he maintained that our principles were older than theirs, for they were the truth, which was parallel with eternity. Popery was in this sense a new idolatry, a 'novum et in auditum nefas.'

"The Romanists had not been very kind or courteous at the





CONSECRATION OF THE BELL.—See page 46.

Engraved for the National Protestant.

Sandwich Islands, with Louis Phillipe's fleet to help them, and therefore he saw no reason to be over choice of terms in speaking of this awful and mammoth monstrosity, which was 'Catholic' only in the immensity of its ambition, which never had a parallel, and could be illustrated only by itself."

QUESTIONS FOR PAPISTS TO ANSWER.

The Papists in this country are labouring to make the impression that they are the friends of religious liberty, of the right of every one to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and that there is nothing in their system of religion which is unfriendly to either civil or religious rights. We should like to ask them whether there is now a single nation, where Papists have the power in their hands, in which the rights of conscience, for which they contend, are respected? The doctrine of religious freedom, if it is a good one, is equally true in Spain, or Italy, or Austria, as it is in the United States. really hold, as we have no doubt many of the laity do, that all sects should be tolerated, why do they not exert their influence to procure toleration for their Protestant brethren in Roman They are exerting themselves for repeal in Catholic countries? Ireland, and are sending out missionaries to all Protestant countries to convert them to their religion, why do they not send over some of their Bishops or great men, to Italy, to remonstrate with the Pope for denying to Protestants within his dominions the rights which they contend for here ! Have they ever sounded a single note of disapprobation of the conduct of other portions of their church, which they boast is one in all ages and parts of the world, in denying to Protestants the rights of conscience? If they have, will they point us to the instance, for we should really be glad to have it pointed out? We should suppose that Italy was the proper country to go to for discovering what is the true spirit of Popery, for there the Pope has all power, temporal and spiritual, in his hands; but there the rights of conscience are totally disregarded, and we hear not a single note of remonstrance from Papists in this country; and yet if Protestants attempt to expose the absurdity of their system, they raise the line

and cry of persecution. We can scarcely open a Roman Catholic paper that is not filled with the charge against Protestants of persecution, and there are some weak, silly-minded Protestants who join them. Let them show an instance where they have remonstrated with their brethren for persecuting Protestants in those countries in which they have the power, and we will believe the high sounding professions of their Bishops and Priests of their love for religious liberty.—[Prot. and Herald.

THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Irish Catholics and the press generally maintain that the object of Bishops Hughes and Kenrick, and those who act with them, in their interference in our systems of education, is not the expulsion of the Bible from our Public Schools. And yet it appears from an official report on the subject, that there are six Wards having thirty-one schools, in the city of New-York, in all the Public Schools of which not one Bible is to be found! It also appears that the ground on which these Public School-Houses are built, from which the Bible has been expelled, has cost the Americans in the city of New-York, Ninety-seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars. So much for establishment and maintenance of schools from which the Christian religion, so far as its basis is concerned, is excluded! And who have brought about this deplorable result?—Who have expelled the Bible from these thirty-one schools? Who have done this work of moral treason? Bishop Hughes, and they who act with him, backed by the Loco-Focopress. This is the work of a foreign sectarianism planting itself in our midst, forming political alliances, and attaching itself to the fortunes of a party that seek to perpetuate its power even at the expense of every thing else. It is this treason to the Bible, virtue and patriotism, that has quickened into life the principles of the Native American party, and given those principles a power, against which no sectarianism, though backed by the sanctions and revenues of Rome, can stand.—There is a conscience in man that will now and then speak out and make itself heard, in spite of inquisitions, dungeons and racks.-[Philad. North American.

CONVERSION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHORISTER.

A New-York correspondent of the Christian Watchman, giving an account of a recent baptismal occasion in that city, states the following facts respecting one of the number who were baptized:

"One of the candidates had for many years officiated at different Roman Catholic churches in the city, and up to the month of July held that office in St. Joseph's Church, in the Sixth Avenue. In relating his experience before the Berean Baptist Church, he mentioned that when under concern of mind, he went to the Roman Catholic Priest for direction, and found him almost drunk, with a decanter of brandy before him, of which he was freely partaking; and that in reply to his inquiries what he must do to be saved, the priest invited him to take a glass of brandy, and told him that it would do him more good than any thing else.

"As this brother came up out of the water, with a countenance glowing with gratitude and joy, and united with the multitude on the shore in singing—

"O how happy are they Who their Saviour obey, And have laid up their treasure there,"

his pastor remarked, that these songs were far different from the Latin songs to the Virgin Mary, which this brother was singing only a month or two before."

WE MUST HAVE THE NATURALIZATION LAWS REPEALED.

This is the the universal cry. We cannot have it done by petition—we cannot get it by any other method, or through any thing, but OUR VOTES AND THE BALLOT BOX. Every argument in favour of this measure that we find we shall print. The alteration of the naturalization laws will preserve the country; without the alteration, American posterity will be the most miserable wretches on earth. Hear the Providence Journal:—"These alien votes impose rulers not only upon New-York, but

upon every other state. It is a national affair, and there should be provided a national remedy, and that remedy is an alteration of the naturalization laws. It must be done, and it must be done speedily. No measures of public reform were ever demanded more loudly or more generally. These men, or rather the demagogues who rule them, have declared that 'Americans shan't rule us.' The people now declare that foreigners shall not rule us. The question must be speedily settled, which declaration holds good."—[N. Y. Am. Republican.

OUR CARDINAL POINTS.

The New-Haven Courier, it is more than probable, will ere long hoist our flag. We insert that paper's estimate of our principles:

The Native American party is opposed to the controlling iufluence of foreigners who are usurping in our elections, and to the arrogance they manifest by claiming a large share of the public It is opposed to the Catholic influence, which excludes the Bible from use in our Common Schools, and almost of necessity opposed to the law as it now stands relative to naturalization, by which means many become Americans by name, without having any just conceptions of free institutions, or being Americans either in feeling or purpose. It is true, that three quarters of the foreign vote is now with the Democratic party, who have enlisted their support by a fawning and slavish acquiescence with their demands, and the exhibition of a false sympa-The charge of tampering with thy for Irish repeal. naturalized citizens, and endeavoring to enlist a foreign influence to promote political preferment, is not confined exclusively to either party, but has been resorted to by both, in too many instances. This state of things has brought about results alarming to the friends of rational liberty, and just fears for the maintenance of the purity of the elective franchise. It is this which will add strength to the Native American party, by enlisting in its support the well-meaning of all parties, if not every lover of his country.

We see the same indications of the universal adoption of our principles throughout the Union. THE DEATH THROES OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE ARE APPARENT.

POPERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Many good men, with limited means of information, have doubted whether Popish Priests ever attempt to exercise an influence over the members of their church, in dictating how they shall vote in political elections, as asserted. We commend such skeptics to the following epistle, from a Popish Priest named Flanagan, to Gen. Joseph Markle, the Whig candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania at the late election. The General refused to purchase the Priest's influence, and, of course, the vote of the "Pennsylvania Irish" was thrown against him. was written pending an application for a new trial for two Irish criminals, namesakes of the Priest, which was not granted; but they have since, through the aid of their friends, and probably of this Priest, made their escape from prison. The letter is pronounced to be genuine by those acquainted with the Priest's hand-writing, and is copied from the "Pittsburg Spirit of the Age."- | Southern Chronicle.

Letter from Rev. T. Flanagan, to Gen. Joseph Markle, post-marked "Ebensburg, April 5," and directed to "Robstown, Westmoreland County, Pa.

"EBENSBURG, April 4, 1844.

"Gen. Markle, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Permit me to intrude upon you under my emergent circumstances. I presume you have already noticed the case of the Flanagans, now, upon the expiration of two years, confined at Ebensburg, charged with murder. But, sir, after an industrious course of perseverence during the two recent sessions of the Legislature, we have succeeded in having a new trial, which will take place immediately; length of time, with heavy expenses, has reduced my circumstances so much that I am now necessitated to call on my political friends.

"Then, sir, I wish to instruct you that my politics have been the cause of all. You, can, if you doubt my veracity, ask Gen. James Irvine, now Member of Congress, also Mr. John Linton, House of Representatives, what my influence is; it was by my instrumentality the above named gentlemen were elected; if you assist me now I WILL WARRANT YOUR ELECTION; I AM A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN, AND IT IS IN MY POWER TO OBTAIN FOR YOU A MAJORITY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA IRISH; the Governor would not do any thing for me, because I differed with him in politics. I will re-

turn to you whatever you will forward me if you are not elected; there is nothing in my power, but what I will do—money I want.

"Excuse my intrusion, being a stranger to you.

"Very respectfully, &c.,

Rev. T. FLANAGAN."

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been frequently inquired of whether Rev. H. Norton, or any other agent of "The American Protestant Society" have any connection with the "National Protestant," edited by C. Sparry, we answer, No! neither have we or any of our agents

any connection with the above named Society.

From a notice in the last number of the American Protestant, some might naturally suppose, that in lecturing in the churches abroad, we had left the impression we were still connected with the "Protestant Reformation Society;"—but so far from having made such an impression, we have unequivocally stated, that our Magazine was entirely an independent concern, and that we lectured for nothing and boarded ourselves. Consequently, we have not taken up collections, even when pastors have proposed it; we have invariably declined, lest the enemies might say we were lecturing for what we could get. For a proof of this statement, we now call on all the pastors where we have lectured for the last twelve months. In view of these facts, every enlightened man must see, that the object of the notice referred to, was not to injure us personally, but break down a Magazine. commenced but two or three months since, (of which we are the editor and proprietor) and has nearly three times the circulation of the "American Protestant." The secret is, we are now printing over three thousand of our National Protestant, (" No Peace with Rome,") while they are printing only a few hundred.

To show the manner we acquitted ourselves while attached to the "Protestant Reformation Society," we subjoin the following

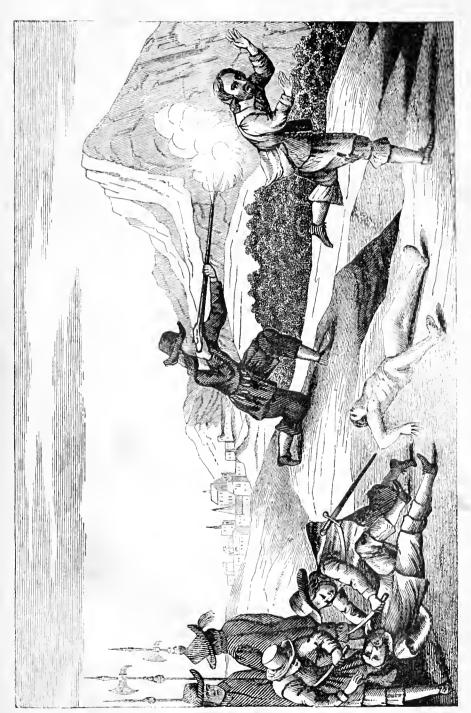
From the Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., P. of the N. Y. P. R. S.

I hereby certify to all concerned, that the bearer, the Rev. C. Sparry, has been in the service of the Protestant Reformation Society, as our agent and lecturer, for about seven years: that he has done his duty to our satisfaction as agent and lecturing missionary. We regret that he has come to the resolution to resign his office, and apply himself to some other course. He leaves us honourably, and carries with him our affectionate regard, and our prayers that God would open a door of usefulness, &c., &c., &c.

W. C. BROWNLEE,

N. Y. Sept. 6, 1843. President of the N. Y. P. R. S.





P. Gilos, of La Tour, while flying before his pursuers, was shot, then taken, his nose cut, his face skinned all over, and then left to die. - See History of the Waldenses.

THE

NATIONAL PROTESTANT.

"NO PEACE WITH ROME."

REV. C. SPARRY, EDITOR.

Popery the Enemy of Freedom, and the Bane of National Prosperity—Destructive of Liberty—Civil and Religious— Intolerant and Persecuting.

[Continued from page 28.]

If civil liberty be the right of every people and nation to advance their temporal freedom and prosperity by every just and righteous means, responsible only to the God of nations, is it not clear as day, that it cannot exist if a power is acknowledged or tolerated within them, so subtle, active, overbearing, and presumptuous, reaching to the very thoughts, feelings, and passions of every creature within them, whose fulminations no power is too high to escape, and with which no power is too low to be neglected-which claims the right of both swords, to launch the destructive elements of earthly war, and the thunderbolts of eternal vengeance-to cover nations with mourning and desolation in this world, and to sink them into perdition in the world to come. That men could be brought even to reason on such a point, not to say to submit to such pretensions, only shows how successful the "Mother of Harlots" hath been in stupefying them with the cup of her sorceries and abominations. be God that in England and Germany, Luther, Calvin, Knox, Hamilton, Wishart, and the other glorious train of worthies, were raised up to dash it to the earth.—Ay, and let Papists bless Even the liberty they enjoy is traceable to the influence of the Reformation. It is the Reformation that has given them what the Pope calls, "the never sufficiently to be execra-

3

ted and detested liberty of the press." I cannot now prove these points. But where is liberty to be found? In Austria? In Italy—the very seat of the Pope, where, if anywhere, the blessings of his faith should be most abundant? In Naples, Sicily, Spain, Portugal? Alas!—No. There the leaden sceptre of despotism lies heavy—rising or falling, as the authority of the Pope declines or prevails. What countries have enjoyed freedom? Holland, Prussia, Sweden, Saxony, Denmark, England, and our beloved country. France, too, had liberty when Protestantism prevailed, and the hope of it when infidelity slew Popery; but both are hostile to freedom, and France is still a slave.

Let us not be told that the Italian republics were free-that the barons of Runnymede secured for the English their "Magna Charta." It would be strange, indeed, if, in the lapse of a thousand years, not an instance should be found in which any nation had dared, or attempted, to assert the dignity of men. that makes these rare instances to be pointed to ?-What but the universal degradation of a thousand years before the Reformation! What is it that gives the solitary star such momentary interest and beauty when it twinkles through the waste of the cloudy and dreary night?—What but surrounding gloom and tempest! But besides that the Italian republics were indebted to peculiar circumstances, namely, the crusades principally, for their freedom, it was one, such as it was, in spite of the Pope; and determined wars were waged with him to defend their liberties. They were, moreover, the liberties of factions, rising and falling, butchering and being butchered in turn; but such is the advantage of freedom, that even this feverish freedom, while it lasted, advanced them to unwonted prosperity and renown. Where are they now? Despotism and Popery have covered them with the torpor of death, and to every one of them might be applied the song of the Roman peasant, "Roma non è mai che Roma era:" "Rome is no longer what Rome was." As to "Magna Charta," I will not now prove, as I could easily do, that even it never conveyed liberty to the great body of the people—it freed not those who were literally slaves. This was not done till after the Reformation; -(See Allison's History of Europe;) but

I shall let Hume tell what the Pope did for its supporters. After narrating the humiliation of - John, who sold himself and country to Rome, the attempts of both parties to get the favour of the Pope, and the temporizing of the latter, the historian says, "The barons easily saw from the tenor of these, (the Pope's letters,) that they must reckon on having the Pope as well as the king for their adversary; but they had already advanced too far to recede from their pretensions, and their passions were so deeply engaged, that it exceeded even the power of superstition itself any longer to control them. They also foresaw that the thunders of Rome, when not seconded by the efforts of English ecclesiastics, would be of small avail against them; and they perceived that the most considerable of the prelates, as well as all the inferior clergy, professed the highest approbation of their cause. Besides, that these men were filled with the national passion for laws and liberty-blessings of which they themselves expected to partake—there concurred very powerful causes to loosen their devoted attachment to the apostolic see. "It appeared from the late usurpations of the Roman pontiff, that he pretended to reap alone all the advantages accruing from that victory, which, under his banners, though at their own peril, they had everywhere obtained over the civil magistrates. The Pope assumed a despotic power over all their churches," &c. After describing his tyranny, violence, and rapacity, which disgusted them, and made them side with the barons against John and the Pope, he says, "It is otherwise inconceivable how that age, so prone to superstition, and so sunk in ignorance, or rather so devoted to a spurious erudition, could have escaped falling into absolute and total slavery under the court of Rome."—(Hume, an. dom. 1215, cap. xi.) I leave you now to judge what share the Pope had in Magna Charta. The Romish casuists point to such instances to prove the freedom of their church; and their church dooms them to anothema for asserting it. They point to such men as Fenelon as proofs of its religion, and the Church puts them in the Index Expurgatorius. [To be continued.]

Incense.—The offering of incense, and the sprinkling with holy-water, are the same in Mass-houses and Heathen temples.

ALBIGENSES AND WALDENSES.

[Continued from page 29.]

The sanguinary legate of the Pope, the Abbe de Cisteaux, who had thus far roused on the faltering Crusaders to these horrid atrocities, now yielded his place to Simon, Earl of Montfort. That fierce bigot speedily signalized his religion, and his conscience, by demanding the christian Earl of Thoulouse to surrender his castle, and all his domains, to the Catholic army for the This was promptly and absolutely refused. An Pope's interest. The battles were fought. But, alas! appeal was made to arms. the Crusaders gained the victory. Montfort captured the main body of the Christian host. This creature of the Pope insulted the leaders, by offering them the alternative of being reconciled to "the Church of Holy mother, or of suffering all extremities." The Earl of Thoulouse, his noble lady, sister and lovely daughter, with one voice promptly refused. They would not hesitate a moment between the alternative of suffering all that the barbarous foe could inflict, and the denial of their Lord and Saviour, by becoming apostates from Him to Popery! Upon receiving this firm refusal, Montfort, in the true spirit of his master at Rome, ordered the gates of the castle to be forthwith shut; and setting fire to it, consumed the Eurl, the ladies, and domestics, and all within it, to ashes!!!- [See Jones' Hist. vol. ii. p. 121.

Even this did not satiate the priests' vengeance. The rough soldiers might occasionally falter, and show a symptom of pity; the priests never! The papal vicar now undertook to preach to the rest of the captive people, and persuaded, and even commanded them, to be reconciled to the bosom of "compassionate, holy mother church, whose bowels of pity yearned over her apostate children!" Such weak addresses and despotic commands were thrown away upon the highly intelligent, and devout Albigenses. They even refused to take the proposal into consideration. They never hesitated for a moment between renouncing the Holy Bible, and with it, the pure apostolical religion, handed down from their remote ancestors, in order to become devoted to what they deemed, a religion of barbarians;—a religion of idola-

try, pollution, and blood! Were such men, and such inhuman means to convert them, to turn them away from the Lord their God? No, never. They were willing to die: but not to follow the steps of Judas!

Upon this, Montfort, and his dictator, the papal legate, seized upon a hundred and eighty men and women; and in the midst of heart-rending cries, and shricks of misery and agony, he committed them alive to the flames!—[Perrine's Hist. of the Albig., Part ii. book iii. ch. 7.—Jones' Hist. ii. p. 122.

At this time, no less than 300,000 soldiers of the Crusaders were filling the country of the Albigenses with blood and havoc. And this war of extermination continued for no less than twenty Earl Montfort laid siege to the castle of Preissan. From this strong-hold the Albigenses happily effected their escape by The beseigers next captured the castle of La Vaur. papal troops, with their characteristic barbarity, selected eighty nobles, and hanged them on trees at one time. Lord Almeric, a brave and patriotic Albigensian, was suspended on a gibbet elevated high above all the rest. The remnant of the inhabitants had the atrocious alternative presented :- "Renounce your religion and become reconciled to merciful holy mother church, or be consumed alive at the stake!" They did not hesitate: the whole body submitted to the latter alternative; and in a long and mournful line they marched with songs of praise to the stake In like manner, when the castle of Minerva was and the fire! captured, the choice was given the Christians by the Pope's sanguinary legate,—" Choose ye now to be reconciled to Holy Mother's mercy, and the Catholic faith, or be thrown into the flames,"-and he pointed to the numerous piles of wood blazing With the exception of two trembling females, towards heaven. the whole body, with sacred songs and mutual cheerings, plunged into the flames,-declaring aloud, with their eyes lifted to heaven, that " no form of death could move them to deny their God and renounce their Redeemer."-[Rankin's Hist. of France, vol. iii. p. 214, &c.

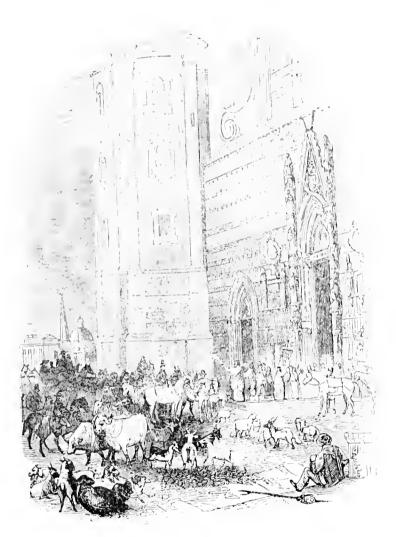
This is a very brief specimen of the savage warfare carried on by Pope Innocent III. against the Albigenses, who were gradually wasted away, but not entirely exterminated. The persecution was renewed by Pope Honorius III. Avignon was besieged, and gallantly defended by young Earl Raymond. The pope's legate, with his prelates, remained with the army, to rouse the flagging zeal of the Crusaders to more desperate measures and inhuman scenes of carnage. They soon perceived that it was not to be taken by force; and hence, they had recourse to the usual policy of the papal cabinet. They asked a parley with the Albigensian chiefs. They expressed much pity and sympathy with the poor sufferers. They made many solemn oaths to confirm their assurances, that they wished only to be admitted into the city, in order to examine into their religion, and make a report thereof to the Pope. "The cry of your infidelity, like that of Sodom,"—said these very merciful prelates,—"has ascended up into the very ears of—the Pope! And we are come up to examine into it."

These unsuspecting Christians, accustomed, themselves, to regard promises and revere oaths, had forgotten that the settled policy and practice of Rome are based on the maxim,—"No faith with herefold?" In an evil hour, therefore, did thy comply with the request of these Roman emissaries. But no sooner was the great gate opened for the admission of the prelates, than the French troops rushed in, as the legate had carefully arranged it. They soon took the city; they plundered the houses: committed the most revolting atrocities on helpless females; and completed their work by an indiscriminate massacre of men, women, maidens and children!

In like manner fell the cities of La Vaur and Albi, whence the Albigenses took their name. The carnage was horrible! Young Lord Almeric, the governor, was hanged upon a gibbet, and his sister, a noble and pious lady, was thrown alive into a deep well, and the soldiers rolled stones into it, until it was filled up. Eighty of the most eminent citizens were led out blindfolded, one by one, in succession, and beheaded! And a very great number were burned alive at the stake!—[To be continued.]

Lights.—Placing lights before those images or idols, is a practice alike of the Pagans and Papist. To keep a light burning in a temple is a great act of merit among the Hindoos.





ST. ANTHONY'S DAY.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FRO 1 A FATHER TO HIS CHILDREN.

The sprinkling or water by means of a brush, at the commencement of celebrating mass, was a part of heathen observances. The form of the sprinkling brush, which is much the same as that now used by priests, may be seen in ancient coins and basreliefs, wherever the emblems of a pagan priesthood appear. One use of this instrument is too remarkable to be overlooked. There is a yearly festival at Rome especially devoted to the blessing or purifying of horses, asses, and other animals; and on the appointed day in the month of January, the inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood send theirs, decked with ribbands, to the convent of St. Anthony, near the church of St. Mary the Great, to pass through this ceremony. At the church door the priest appears, and with his brush sprinkles each animal as it is presented to him, whether a horse, mule, ass, ox, cow, sheep, goat or dog, dipping his brush from time to time in a huge bucket of holy water that stands near, taking off his skull-cap, and muttering in Latin that these animals are freed from evil through the intercession of the blessed St. Anthony, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost!

One party, at least, derives advantage from the ceremony; for the rider or driver of the animal always gives some piece of money, larger or smaller, according to his means, and receives an engraving of St. Anthony and a little metallic cross. Well-dressed people, in very handsome equipages, attended by outriders in splendid liveries, may also be noticed driving up and sitting uncovered, till the blessing, as it is called, is given. Then, having contributed according to their pleasure, they drive off, and make way for others.

One traveller observed on this occasion a countryman, whose beast having received the holy water, set off from the church-door at a gallop, but had scarcely gone a hundred yards before the ungainly animal tumbled down with him, and over its head he rolled in the dust. He soon, however, arose, and so did the horse, without either seeming to have sustained much injury. The priest looked on, and though his blessing had failed, he

was not out of countenance; while some of the by-standers said, that but for it the horse and his rider might have broken their necks.

Some friends of mine witnessed another application of water accounted holy, during a transient visit to Liege not long since. The whole district of the city in which was the church of St. Jaques, appeared in motion; numbers were flocking thither from all quarters; even infants were taken in their cots, and three generations might be seen in company. As the strangers approached the church many were leaving it, yet the edifice was full. About fifty persons at a time knelt at the rails of an altar before which stood a priest, who hastily touched the eyes of each one with "the eye of St. Odilia," inclosed under glass in a gold This relic was attached to his finger; it was wiped after each application with a cloth, and was held to every person to The object would not easily be guessed: the ostensible one is, that diseased eyes may be cured, and sound ones preserved; an advantage confined to one day in the year-the festival The real object is, doubtless, associated with the money-box, borne by the attendant acolyte, into which each puts a coin. Others were employed at the west end of the church in bringing buckets of water from the ground-floor of the tower, and selling it in tumblers and bottles. A woman, on being asked what this meant, replied, that it was some of "the blessed water of St. Odilia, which was good for the eyes, and also for the purification of the stomach."

To employ the language of the Rev. Dr. O'Croly, once a Romanist: "What a multitude of odd ceremonies is connected with the use of holy water! It is astonishing what virtue is ascribed to this consecrated element! Nothing can be blessed or hallowed without it; neither candles, nor new fruits, nor new-laid eggs, nor ships, nor dwelling houses, nor churches, nor bells, nor sacerdotal vestments. It is used in all the sacraments, before mass and after mass, and at the churching of women. Nothing, in short, can be done without holy water. Even the butter-churn is sprinkled with it before the churning commences, that the cream may work the better. It purifies the air, heals distempers, cleanses the soul, expels Satan and his imps from

haunted houses, and introduces the Holy Ghost as an inmate in their stead. It is generally believed that the holy water blessed at Easter and Christmas possesses superior virtue; on which account, several tubs or barrels full must be blessed on these occasions, in order to supply the increased demand." What a combination is here of ignorance, superstition, and blasphemy!

POPERY AS IT IS.

The following is the vivid and truthful picture of the "mystery of iniquity," drawn by the pen of Dr. Beman, of Troy, in his late discourse in behalf of the Swiss Mission, in Canada. Let the reader say if he desires to cherish and encourage a system whose universal characteristics have been precisely these.

"The line that separates a pure Protestant Christianity from Romanism, is the most distinct and the deepest moral line ever drawn upon the surface of human society. Upon the one side of this line, as a general fact, we find the love of liberty, and to a greater or less extent, its actual enjoyment-mental cultivation -a regard for the rights of man-freedom of thought and freedom of discussion—and submission to the Bible, as the only source, and the only standard, infallible, invariable and eternal, of religious truth; on the other side, at least, so far as to be characteristic, we have popular ignorance, and an overwhelming torrent of popular vice and crime—a total disregard for freedom and the rights of man, in the upper stratum of society, and a blind and cringing submission to authority in the lower-tyranny in every hideous and every hateful form-the surrender of the right of private judgment in matters of religion-an arrogant priesthood, intermeddling with everything but their own appropriate business-obtruding themselves into courts and cabinets -touching the hidden springs, and pulling the subtle wires of legislation-themselves voluntarily exseinded from all the charities of domestic life, yet worming themselves into the secrets of families, by a commission stolen from heaven; -meting out the awards of bliss and woe, of heaven and hell, by the poise of the money scales, and shouldering aside the word of God, and foisting into its place, as the rule of faith and life, a crude mass of silly

and endless traditions! This is not a picture, but a mere sketch -honest, indeed, and true, as far as it goes, but meagre to very If this sketch were filled up, and the appropriate colorings superadded, no eye could gaze upon it without carrying home to the heart the thrilling interest of its moral power. We should see the evils which are to be removed on the one hand, and the blessings which are to be secured on the other, as the benign and magnificent results of the Protestant missions. But what I have said, is not the "beginning of the end" of what should be said, on this subject, if there was time to tell the whole story. Satan never gained a more signal triumph in our world, than when he contrived Romanism, and baptized it with a Christian name, and then palmed it off, upon its deluded votaries, as the religion of the Son of God. The intellectual and pious Cecil used to call Popery "the devil's master-piece," and it may be so called without a figure of speech. As the gospel is an advance upon Judaism, and the revelations of the New Testament exceed in radiance and glory the revelations of the Old, so Popery is a refinement upon paganism, in order to meet the exigency of the case, and forestall the conversion of men, and the progress of holiness on the earth. The deep shades of heathenism were quite sufficient to obscure, with regard to a large portion of our world, the pale starlight of the old revelation; but the still denser and darker shades of Romanism were demanded, in order to shut out the brilliant sun-light of the new. latter system, if profoundly studied and fully understood, will be found to contain in itself the concentration of all the abominations of paganism and infidelity, mysteriously and intimately Those who have looked at this subject only as combined. superficial thinkers, may consider these remarks too intense, and tinctured with severity; but those who have attentively studied the page of ecclesiastical history, and have gone down in their researches into the profound depths of "the mystery of iniquity," know, that they contain "the words of truth and soberness."

And this is the grand question before the world. Europe is all alive to it. The united kingdom of Great Britain will yet be shaken to its centre by it. All Papal Europe is on the alert,

and sending out their Jesuits and other emissaries to the ends of the earth, and expending their money with a liberality unparalleled, in order to bring the world under the power of the mitre This country, too, spreads out a field of and the triple crown, The shock must come. The decisive moral mighty conflict. battle will be fought-and the question, full of import, and prophetic of life or death, whether this country and other Protestant countries shall become like Italy, and France, and Spain, and Canada, and South America-or whether those countries and the other dominions of "the man of sin," who, by a misnomer, has been called "his holiness," shall become, in civil, political, and religious freedom-in education, virtue and piety, like this Protestant Republic-must be decided! The question may be decided soon."

ASPECT OF THE TIMES.

There is something in the present aspects of the world deeply interesting to a reflecting mind. A new era has come in the history of the world. Immense masses of human mind are rousing up from the slumber of ages. The moral elements are at work, with increasing and intense action. The press, with its tremendous power, is unfettered, and is letting loose on unsanctified minds an amount and kind of influence, which, if unchecked or unguided by the salutary restraints of morals and religion, will ere long develope results disastrous to the best interests of man.—The times are ominous.—There are grounds of alarm.

The human mind, under the pressure of great moral causes, will not stand still. Like a giant refreshed with wine, and feeling his strength, it will execute with unrestrained energy its purposes, whether they be for good or for evil, according as the power of truth or error preponderates. The Bible, that great embodiment of truth and purifier of the human mind, with books and tracts which breathe a kindred spirit, are being scattered broadcast over the land and world; and so are books and publications likewise scattered, whose influence is to corrupt and ruin the minds of men. The moral elements of truth and error seem to be in motion, and marshaling their forces for the conflict and for the mastery.

The great Waterloo battle between truth and error is yet to be fought, to the end that all on earth, and all the principalities of heaven, may know which is the strongest, and which is to prevail in the empire of Jehovah.-The conflict may be waged under the forms of Romanism and Protestantism-between formalism and false religion on the one hand, and the pure and spiritual religion It may be, in a degree, the battle of the Reforma-For the prince of the power of the air has long tion over again. chafed under his defeat and the loss of his dominion in that contest, nor will he rest until he has made one mighty effort to recover his lost possessions. Working in the children of disobedience, as he does, it would seem as if he had been of late trying experiments of his power over the human mind, in the developements of Mormonism, and Puseyism, and increasing Romanism, not to name others. He seems to be collecting and marshaling his forces for a last desperate conflict.

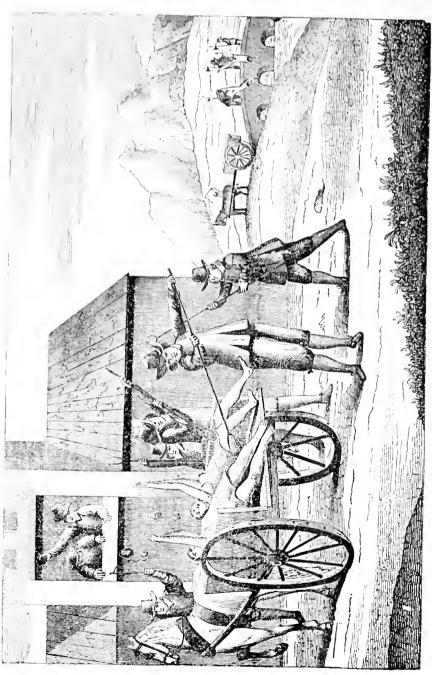
THE LATE PAPAL BULL.

It is said that the excitement produced in Italy by the late Bull of Gregory XVI. against the Bible, is very extensive. Papal Bulls are generally stuck up at all the church doors, and of course, become known. There is now so large a portion of the Italian people exceedingly discontented with the spiritual and civil system under which they live, that, when they hear from the Pope's mouth that there is a book, which teaches nations how to secure their own freedom, it is perfectly natural for them to desire it. Italy is now made acquainted with the fact, that the Pope apprehends its effects, if it should reach their hands. The Bull has also proclaimed to them the fact, so interesting to them, that a society has been formed in America for the purpose of furnishing them with that book.

Nor is the effect confined to Italy, as the Bull was likewise placarded in the churches of France and other countries under the influence of Rome.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that for the three quarters of 1843, 56,529 persons have immigrated to this country, and during 1844, 84,764.





daughter, and thrown into a cart, and while thus borne along through the streets, they were on the one hand tortured with pitchforks and on the other pelted with stones, and finally plunged headlong into the river.—See History of the Waldenses, The wife of John Hugo, of La Tout, who had been confined to her bed by sickness for three years, was seized, together with her

POLITICS AND POPERY.

The following remarks of the editor of the Banner and Pioneer, published at Louisville, Ky., on the connection of Popery with the welfare of the country, and consequently with the politics of the country; and also as to the difficulty which editors of purely religious papers find to appear neutral in politics, while speaking out their real sentiments, are at once so true and spirited, that we ask no apology for giving them to our readers.

"Such is the morbid state of the public feeling, upon the subject of party politics, that it is almost impossible for a religious editor to do his duty to his readers, or satisfy his own conscience, as an accountable servant of God, without incurring the suspicion, and even dislike, of some excitable party politician. We intend it to be a Baptist paper, devoted to religion and literature: but in the present crisis of affairs, we deem it our indispensable duty as a public sentinel, to warn the public against the encroachments of Popery upon the free institutions of our country, and to apprize them of the dangers which threaten our religious freedom.

But how are we to do this, without referring to the general politics of the country, we cannot perceive; because *Popery and politics are inseparable*. The policy, ambition and intrigue of princes and priests gave it birth; and political intrigue and power furnish the only aliment upon which it can subsist. Beyond the shadow of a throne it cannot breathe; and dissociate it with politics, and wrest from it the arm of civil power, and that moment it expires.

God, we believe, has appointed this government as the light-house of the world. It stands forth a mighty pillar, in the view of all nations, from the summit of which our religious and civil institutions shed their luminous rays to all lands, and discover to the people the despotism, misrule and robbery by which they are oppressed. The restlessness of the people under this discovery has alarmed their tyrant rulers; and they seek to extinguish the light which discovers to the people their true condition. This young Republic has grown too giant-like for the despots of Europe to attempt to overthrow by physical force, and hence

they have recourse to the subtle policy and moral influence of the papal hierarchy.

The fact that the Papacy contemplates the subversion of this government is no longer a problem for remote speculation, or of a doubtful certainty. The conflict has begun; the war is openly waged, and tens of thousands from papal Europe are mustering upon our shores, commanded and led on by men who have been schooled up under the very eye of the Romish Hierarchy, and trained in all the mysteries of a most absolute despotism, over both the souls and bodies of men.

We have no reason to fear Catholicism, as a mere religious heresy, in this country. It is Popery, the politics of the Roman Hierarchy, that threatens all that is dear to American churches. Popery, as a political organization, combining all the thrones of Papal Europe, with their treasurers, and the skill and craft of the whole army of Priests, Jesuits and Nuns within its pale, has assaulted the freedom of our institutions, and leveled its whole force against the very foundations of the elective franchise. And nothing can save the country but the virtue of the people, sustained by the arm of God.

We cannot discharge our duty to our God, our conscience, nor our country, and keep silent upon this subject. Let no one therefore suppose that we are intermeddling with politics, or that we design to favor any political party, when we either write or quote articles designed to expose the machinations of Popery."

RENUNCIATIONS OF ROMANISM.

Two Romish Bishops in Hungary have lately joined the Greek or Oriental Church, and many others are ready to do the same, and a large portion of the Hungarian population also. Changes of this sort, though not all that is prayed for by those who look for the kingdom of Christ, are yet indicative of the declining power of Romanism in certain quarters.

Three Romish priests, subjects of Austria, have recently embraced Protestantism in Britain; and a prevailing antipathy to Jesuitism is reported in the Tyrol. Clearer views of religion are demanded by multitudes, and they are longing for liberation from Romish oppression of conscience.—[Evangelist.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS.

THEIR OBJECT.

In the conduct of our Magazine, it is not our intention to make it the organ of any mere political party, as such. We take a higher, broader, and holier stand. We plant our feet on the broad basis of Protestantism and of the Bible. 1 If, in pleading the cause of free inquiry and of religious freedom, we happen to speak the sentiments of any party in politics, it will be because that party holds and propagates doctrines, which come within the field of our labors. We willingly give a place to the following discriminating and judicious definition of the object of Native American Associations. It is found in the Address of the Louisiana Native State Convention to the people.

"And this is said to be the avowed object of Native American Associations-nothing more nor less than to put an end to immigration, and perhaps, as the exuberant imagination of the writer, from whom we have quoted, suggests, to drive from the land all those, who have emigrated from the old world, and under our laws, or in evasion of them, have become citizens of the United States! Nothing is further from the truth-nothing is more plainly stamped with the ineffaceable impression of falsehood, than this accusation. The Native American Associations do not interfere with immigration—they do not desire to close our ports against a solitary European who comes in good faith. They are as ready as the most enthusiastic philanthropists to extend to the oppressed of every clime and kindred, the benefits and the blessings, which flow from wise laws, wisely They, who desire a repeal of the naturalization administered. laws, do not throw off their nature, as Americans-they do not sink a single attribute of humanity—they cherish as much respect as ever for the laws of hospitality.

They are willing to give every alien a home and the protection of our government; they require only that the political power—the power of electing the public servants of our country, and administering our laws, shall be reserved to those born on the soil—whose first breath was drawn in a land of civil liberty, and

whose capacity for self-government has been strengthened by breathing alone the pure air of freedom. They are willing to share every thing with the emigrant population, save and except the Ballot-Box."

THE GRACE OF GOD OUR HOPE

There are plenty of churches here, and some of them are beautiful. Last evening the church of La Croix was crowded to suffocation, to witness a splendid illumination of the altar, and to listen to the accompanying service, which I took to be a mass, and requiem for the dead. I should think there were at least 600 wax tapers glittering around and behind the altar, and the effect was very imposing. It was one of those spectacles, by which the hold of the Roman Catholic religion is maintained upon the senses of those, over whose hearts and minds it would otherwise speedily lose its influence. I think the number and attentiveness of the worshippers in the churches daily, are greater than they were a few years ago; and the number of priests, that I have encountered both here and at Milan, is almost incredi-Standing in the great Cathedral of Milan, and admiring its beauty and grandeur, and witnessing the crowds of worshippers continually going in and out, one is forcibly impressed with the conviction that nothing but the omnipotent power and grace of God can overturn this gorgeous system of the Man of Indeed, the hold, which such a splendid temple maintains upon the common mind, is almost as great as that which the temple of Jerusalem possessed upon the Jews; and perhaps, as in the case of the Jews themselves, nothing but the destruction of the temple will serve to release the people from the bondage of its worship. What could a reformer do, thought I to myself, if he should stand up here and proclaim the true gospel of the A single high mass, with its gorgeous ceremograce of God? nies, would be sufficient to erase the most powerful sermon from But no! another voice answers, if the heart and conscience. the grace of God accompany the sermon, even a weak preacher of Christ, and him crucified, could overturn the altar, the mass, and the ceremonials together from their throne in the minds of the people.

This, then, is our only hope for Italy—the grace of God through our Lord Jesus Christ. It is in vain, otherwise, that we labour for the redemption of this kingdom; and all that we can do is preparatory work in waiting for the time when it shall please God to pour out his Spirit. The work of the American Society in behalf of Italy, so far as it can work at all, must be very cautious, and confined; but if it is instrumental in preparing a few books, such as Italy now needs, and in putting them in the way to be disseminated through the country, this will be part of the highway that must be thrown up for the advancement of the gospel. This will be to cast out some of the stones that now lie in our path, in the ignorance and superstition of the people.—
[A Traveller in Italy.

TEST OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

It is impossible here to overlook the means, with which we are thus furnished, of forming a right estimate of the Church of Rome, and of determining the question, whether that Church be christian or anti-christian. It pretends to be Christ's kingdom upon earth, and the only church which can lay claim to this distinction. Well, Christ's kingdom is not of this world it is a spiritual kingdom; a kingdom of truth and righteousness, and love and peace—a kingdom, whose office-bearers, ends, administration, and appendages, are all of a spiritual character. How does the state of things in the Romish Church accord with this view? Look at the Roman pontiff—the assumed representative on earth of Him who strenuously refused to be made a king, who studiously avoided all interference with the civil authorities, who wore a crown of thorns, and expired on a cross. You behold on his head a triple crown, glittering with gold and sparkling with diamonds; his vestments are of the most costly and gorgeous materials; at his side hang golden keys; grasping the sword of temporal power, he lays claim to a universal, civil, as well as ecclesiastical, authority; and adding the imperial diadem to the sacerdotal mitre, he prostrates even monarchs at his feet. Enter the Vatican, the habitation of the pretended successor of Him whose kingdom is not of this world, what do you behold but the unequivocal insignia of temporal

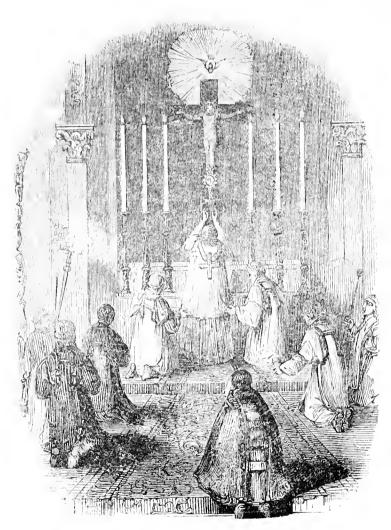
power, and all the gaudy paraphernalia of earthly pomp and grandeur. Visit a cathedral, where the highest acts of devotion are professedly engaged in to Him who is a Spirit, and who requires such as worship him to worship him in spirit and in truth. There you have lofty domes, massive pillars, pictorial decorations on which the most accomplished artists have expended their skill, splendid vestments, voluptuous music, smoking incense, and sparkling lights—every thing, in short, to strike the senses, rather than affect the heart, to glitter in the eye, rather than impress the conscience. These are scandalous departures from the character of that kingdom which is not of this world, at the same time that they are standing proofs that the Church of Rome has no right to be regarded as a Church of Christ: they are the unequivocal, ineffaceable marks of antichristianism.—Symington.

THE POPE IN TROUBLE.

All the accounts from Italy indicate a very unsettled state of affairs in the Pope's dominions. It is stated, that he forbodes some awful calamity, and has issued a form of prayer, to be used by his clergy throughout the world, deprecating such an event. There is said to be a conspiracy amongst the different powers of Europe to deprive him of his temporal power, to which he most strenuously objects. The European Times contains the following statement upon this subject.

"Letters from Leghorn state that Austria is so well aware of the dangerous position to which the evils of pontifical misgovernment have brought the Papal States, that it has opened negotiations with the Holy See, with a view to the secularization, as far as possible, of that government. The Court of Rome resists, and will continue to do so; and it is said that the Austrian Government, foreseeing that circumstance, has addressed the French Cabinet, to invite it to join with Austria, Naples and Tuscany, to oblige the Pope to make such reforms as the safety of Italy may demand. The King of Sardinia is not included in the negotiation, from which it is supposed that he is opposed to it."





ADORATION OF THE WAFER

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A FATHER TO HIS CHILDREN.

When high mass is about to be celebrated, a priest may be observed to enter, attended by an acolyte; the latter bears a vessel of water, having on its front the letters, I. H. S., surrounded with rays of glory; and the former is provided with a brush having a long handle, greatly resembling in shape those made of feathers, and used for dusting chimney ornaments. After he customary genuflexions at the altar, they turn their backs to it, and proceed together along the aisle of the church, through the whole congregation, while the priest, dipping the brush from time to time into the water, sprinkles the people with it on the right hand and the left. As the instrument is waved towards any, or the drops fall on them, each one makes the sign of the cross. As soon as this ceremony is ended, the leader of the ceremonial, attended by acolytes and incense-bearers, appears, sometimes in gorgeous array, and the highest service of the Church of Rome proceeds.

The priest, standing at the bottom of the altar steps, with an acolyte kneeling on his right hand, and another on his left, now makes the sign of the cross, saying, "In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, Amen." He then says, "I will go to the altar of God," and afterwards recites with the clerks, in alternate verses, the Psalm agreeing with the forty-third of the Protestant version. Now follows the confiteor, or confession. At its close, the priest ascends the three steps to the middle of the altar, and kisses it. Then follow prayers, the reading of an Epistle on the left hand of the altar, and that of a Gospel on the right, during which the congregation rise, and make a cross on the forehead, the lips, and the breast; and afterwards there is the recitation of the creed.

At this time the wine and water are put into the chalice, and the lavabo, or washing of the priests' hands, takes place. To this succeeds the thanksgiving, at which a bell is rung three times; and the consecration of the wafer, or host, which the priest elevates, and at the same time adores, while all who are present bow their heads, and remain in solemn silence. The acolytes now retire behind the priest, hold up his robe, called the chasibule, and ring a bell under the tail of it.

Immediately after, the elevation and adoration of the chalico takes place. The act called the consecration, is considered the most solemn part of mass, for it is maintained, that when the words, "This is my body—this is my blood," which constitute the essence of the consecration, are pronounced in Latin; the bread and wine are totally changed, and become "the very body and blood, soul and Divinity, of our Lord Jesus Christ."

A paternoster follows, and a communion, during which, the priest swallows the wafer as the people do, without biting it, and drinks the wine. Ablution, the cleansing or washing of the chalice, then takes place, with the drinking of the water thus employed; prayers are offered, and the last Gospel is read, which is the first part of the first chapter of St. John's Gospel.

The form of administering the sacrament, which must be received fasting, is invariable. The consecrated wafers are placed by the priest in the chalice, or in the paten, when he is about to distribute to the laity, each of whom kneels in front of the sanctuary. The clerks, in the name of the communicants, say the confiteor, and the priest gives them absolution. A long towel is placed in front of the sanctuary, which each communicant takes in his hand, and places under his chin; he then throws back his head a little, opens his mouth, and protrudes his tongue; on doing which, the priest takes a wafer between his thumb and finger, and carefully places it on the tongue of the communicant.

Mummery.—The Fast-days and Feast-days—the ringing of bells—their *Idolatrous* reverence for the priests, who are keepers of their disciples' consciences—the repetition of prayers in a dead language, by the priests in Latin, and in *Sanscrit* by the Hindoos—and all the attention to outward show and parade, are the same among Roman and Heathen Idolaters!

The exposure of that relationship between these two forms of superstition caused a great stir among the Jesuit priests, and induced them to prohibit or modify some of their public processions, which are obviously of Pagan origin.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

The Baltimore Clipper publishes a manifesto, which has been extensively circulated in that and other states for signatures. Without designing to approve all that it contains, we cannot, as the advocate of pure Christianity and of civil freedom, and not less, of religious toleration to all, forbear to give our readers an extract Says the manifesto: "We proclaim to all men that the tree of Liberty was planted by the hands, and watered with the blood of our fathers. No foreign pruning-knife shall mar its fair proportions. We invite the oppressed to repose beneath its branches-with us enjoy its fruit, and participate in its healing "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," we grant as the boon of all men; but the right to be our own masters we will reserve to ourselves. We define protection in its broadest sense, as embracing everything which freedom from oppression can confer—a liberty that knows no limits, save the licentiousness of crime, and the arrogance of dictation.

We proscribe no man for his opinions, whether they relate to civil, political or religious matters; but we do denounce in the strongest terms, all persons who, under the pretext of any "name—under heaven given among men," shall attempt to lay hands on our birth-right.

Our fathers achieved their independence, and transmitted it to us, a glorious inheritance—the most precious boon that ever descended from sires to sons. To preserve this inestimable treasure, and transmit it pure as we have received it to our children, is now, and while life remains shall be, the first object of our wishes, and the aim and end of our ambition.

'We, therefore, solemnly invoking the aid of the Supreme Being, pledge ourselves to each other, in the name of God and our country, never to relinquish our exertions in this Holy Cause, until our bones shall be consigned to the tomb, and our dust commingled with the ashes of our fathers.

Secession from the Catholic Church.—A letter from Bromberg in Prussia, states, that a congregation of Catholics at that place had separated from the "mother church," refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope.

DEN'S THEOLOGY.

The American Protestant calls upon Dr. Pise, a Roman ecclesiastic, who is now lecturing in this city in favor of Romanism, either to admit or deny the authority of this book. It says—

"This book, which contains questions of the most indecent, profligate and shameful nature, to be put to women and girls at the confessional, by unmarried men, has never yet been acknowledged or denied by Bishop Hughes or his priests, since portions of it were last year made public (by the editor of this Magazine.) A few years ago that "extraordinary man," as he has been called, denied, at a public lecture in Philadelphia, that he had ever seen the work, although it was then, as now, a regular text book in Romish "Theological" seminaries in Ireland and the United States. The contents are so immoral and disgustingly filthy, that a Protestant can hardly be brought to read it, or to speak of it after reading it, unless from a strong sense of duty, as we now do."

SPREAD OF POPERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

We have cause for alarm at the rapidity with which Popery has spread in this country. Fifty years ago there was but one Papal Bishop in the country; now there are twenty-one Bishops and Archbishops.—Fifty years ago there was only twenty-five priests; now there are nearly one thousand. Fifty years ago they had but few churches; now they have seven hundred churches, and five hundred missionary stations. Now they have forty-eight academies, twenty-one ecclesiastical seminaries, thirty-six houses for religious women, and twenty-six orphan asylums. The subjects of the Pope now form about one-twelfth part of our population. Already Romanism interferes with our elections, attempts to control our politicians, seeks the overthrow of our common school system, makes a bonfire of the Bible, and votes only for such men as will advocate its claims.—[True Catholic.

Superstitions—The doctrine of Penance, so much insisted on among the Romanists, is altogether a heathen doctrine—and also that of Purgatory, with the necessity of Ceremonies for the souls of the dead—all which are seen among the Hindoos.

POPERY IN BELGIUM.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A CLERGYMAN.

We have lately returned to our home, after an absence of two months, during which we visited the chief places in Belgium, Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp, Ostend, Brussels, &c. 1n Belgium we saw Popery fully developed—and most disgusting and fearful were the exhibitions we witnessed of that Pagan, antichristian substitute for sure Christianity! I had thought, read, and written much on its abominations before, but now ... 're eyes have seen them, I can truly say, the half of them have not been told me. Perhaps there is no Papal country in which Popery is more fully developed than in Belgium. We were there in May, which is the Virgin Mary's month. She is then more especially the object of idolatry. We saw her shrines set up on high before the altars-her image placed on a lofty pedestal in splendidly embroidered garments, surrounded with the most beautiful shrubs and flowers, giving the appearance of a gay horticultural show, and priests and thousands bowing before her, rendering to her that worship which belongs only to God her Saviour! We saw her image again and again carried in processions. In several places I saw in little chapels, and even on the outside of the churches, persons in prayer before the image of the Virgin; and this motto under the image—"Oh thou succourer of the afflicted, hear us!" But enough; this is that Popery of which Pusevites speak so laudingly—this is that Church, that "Holy Mother," to which they desire us to return, but of which the Spirit of God warns us, "Come out of her, my people, that ve be not partakers of her plagues."

Rev. Dr. Burg says, Mr. B—, a colporteur in France, on the borders of Italy, having been requested to send Bibles to a friend across the line, afterwards went to visit him, when he was seized and thrown into prison. From thence he was dragged from place to place like a felon, chained, thrust into a more loathsome prison, and at length set free on the borders of Switzerland, his trunk having been rifled of many of its papers and books, and most valuable contents. So much for freedom in Italy, under the dominion of the Pope.

ENGLAND TRUCKLING TO ROME.

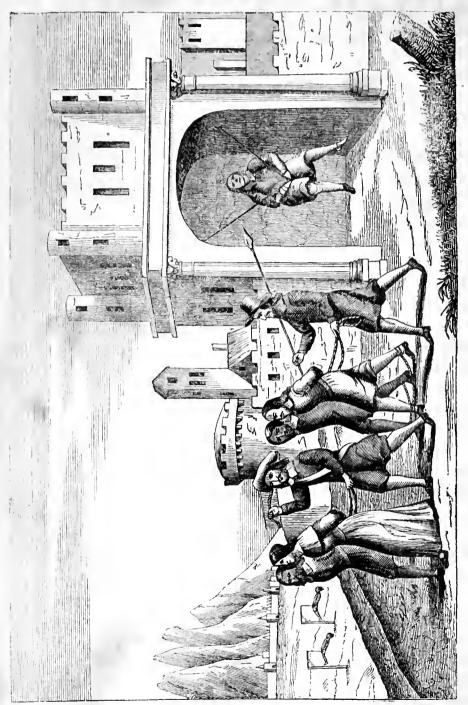
It is reported, says a writer from the Continent of Europe, that Lord Aberdeen, the British Minister, has made overtures on the part of England, to enter into diplomatic relations with the Pope at Rome. It is remarked in reference to this, that as the Pope is head of the Romish Church, and holds a spiritual power which aspires even to the temporal supremacy of all empires, a diplomatic connection with it would be an element of disturbance, if not of ruin to England. As to that I cannot say; but I look with astonishment at the disposition to court, conciliate, and yield to the power of Anti-christ. It is scarcely to be hoped that a government, which manifests such tendencies, will do any thing toward the protection of the Vaudois, though bound by the faith of treaties to protect their rights. Every Christian must look with sorrow at the selfish and degrading position which England is now taking in reference to Protestant interests, compared with the noble position occupied by Oliver Cromwell.

Nevertheless, God reigns, and the kingdom of our blessed Saviour is advancing. The cause of religious liberty, we would hope, only seems to retreat a little, that it may advance more rapidly. But God is making trial of nations, as well as individuals; and if England, as a Protestant kingdom, a kingdom greatly blessed with the gospel, and prepared of God to resist the movements of Anti-christ, should now desert her high trust, and fall from it into mere selfish and political considerations and intrigues, God will let England fall from the great place she has occupied. A very few years will make great developements and great changes among the nations of the earth.

A LOFTY CLAIM.—The Boston Pilot, one of the Roman Catholic organs, says—"Catholics should control and sway the destinies of the far West. The (Roman) Church has a right to claim the immense valley of the Mississippi," &c.

The number of Protestants at present in Bavaria, is 1,226,753. In the last four years there has been an increase of 25,531; in that period 8805 Protestants emigrated from the kingdom, 581 turned Catholics, and 179 Catholics became Protestants.





Herotics chained together, and driven off, like dumb brutes, to suffer the most excruciating terments.-See Leger, p. 125.

NATIONAL PROTESTANT.

"NO PEACE WITH ROME."

REV. C. SPARRY, EDITOR.

Popery the Enemy of Freedom, and the Bane of National Prosperity—Destructive of Liberty, Civil and Religious— Intolerant and Persecuting.

[Continued from page 69.]

Are intolerance and persecution sanctioned by the Church of Rome?

This is a long, distressing, bloody, and fiery page in her history; a fearful picture, of which the groundwork is the blackness of darkness, the colouring is the blood of men, and the lights and shades, flames and vapour of smoke, and the artists, shaven priests and muffled inquisitors.

Let us hear the rules of their art; and, that we may not seem of an antiquated school, we shall give them from modern authorities, merely premising, that they are only the faint echoes of the persecuting thunders of popes and councils for many ages.

Many of you are acquainted with the chain of unanswerable evidence on which it is proved that Dens' Theology is sanctioned by the Papal clergy, or their text-book, or book of study and conference; and I beg to remark, that the importance of the discovery of this book rests, not so much on the revolting character of its doctrines, which are merely the doctrines of the Romish Church, but simply on the fact that it shows that these are the present doctrines of Roman Catholics. In the treatise, De Virtutibus! No. 56, entitled, "De Pænis Criminis Hæresis," among other punishments it is stated, "6th. Notorious heretics are infamous of absolute right, and are deprived of Christian burial. 7th. Their temporal goods are, of absolute right, confis-

cated." "Finally, They are deservedly afflicted with other punishments, even corporal, such as exile, imprisonment," &c. heretics justly punished with death? St. Thomas answers affirmatively: because forgers of money, or other troublers of the state, are justly punished with death; therefore heretics, who are forgers of the faith, and, experience being witness, grievously disturb the state. It is confirmed from this, that God in the old law ordered the false prophets to be slain; and in Deut. xvii. 12, it is ordained, that he who shall proudly refuse to obey the command of the priest, let him die. See also chap. xviii." The miserable perversion of the Scriptures to support this pestilent spirit of persecution, hardly requires to be exposed. In Deuteronomy it is the priest, "or judge," administering the civil law. that the passage speaks of, and has no relation to heresy of any kind; "the same," Dens adds, "is proved from the condemnation of John Huss, in the Council of Constance." known that John Huss was treacherously put to death, though he came to the Council under the safe conduct of the Emperor Sigismund: the Council of the nineteenth session decreeing, "The present synod declareth, that the safe conduct granted to heretics by an emperor, king, or any other secular, shall not prevent any ecclesiastical judge from punishing such heretics. even if they come to the place of judgment relying on such safeguard, and would not otherwise have come hither;" being thus guilty not only of perjury and murder, but doing it by a law-sanctioning the principle. Moreover, the Council of Trent sanctioned this deed by revoking it for the time, "pro hac vice," to induce the Protestants to attend; but possibly had they gone, they might have received for answer, had they pleaded the safe conduct, what was said to Father Fulgentio when he went to Rome under the safe conduct of Paul V.: "The conduct was safe for his coming hither, but not for his going thence." Dens further pronounces, "It must be observed, that the non-baptized do not incur the aforesaid punishments which are ordained by the church as not being subject to the church," (that is, spiritually,) "yet apostates incur them, that is, who, after baptism, pass to Jews or Pagans." The Trent Catechism says, "Heretics and schismatics do not belong to the church any more than vagabonds or

renegadoes belong to an army from which they ran away. Yet it is not to be denied that they are in the power of the church, as persons to be called by it to judgment, punished, and doomed by anathema to damnation." So that all we who are baptized may lawfully be put to death, if we are not Papists.

Dr. Murray referred to Bossuet as giving his sentiments on this head, and as proof that they reject these persecuting doctrines. Well, on turning to a standard work of Bossuet, what says he? In his book already quoted, p. 422, I find the following proposition attempted to be proved from Scripture: "The prince ought to employ his authority to destroy all false religions in his states."—Prop. xi. This he attempted to prove by the practice of Scripture authorities, part of which, by the way, are from the Apocrypha, and adds, "Their zeal spared not persons the most august, nor their nearest relations, nor things the most venerable, which the people abused to a false religion." It is needless to answer here, that God's punishing, by his own inspired command, treason against himself, and thus against the state of which he was the head, is small reason for the Church of Rome putting all men to death that resist her will. Prop. x. is, "Rigour may be employed against the observers of false religions, but gentleness is preferable." illustrating this he says, "It is not, however, but in extreme cases, that it is necessary to have recourse to rigours, especially to the last," (that is, death;) and then, by the most detestable jesuitism, he counsels gentle methods in the first instance, from the examples of Scripture and the Christian Emperors of the fourth century, who, he says, did not use violence, but in cases of obstinacy. He says, the church thanked these Emperors for these laws. He adds, "At other times," that is, than the fourth century, "they, the civil power, have used the most rigorous chastisements, and that principally towards the sects whom an envenomed hatred against the church, an impious obstinacy, a spirit of sedition and of revolt, carried to fury, and violence, and sacrilege. Such, for instance, as poor, peaceable John Huss, Patrick Hamilton, George Wishart, old Priest Milne in Scotland, Wickliffe's, Bucer's, and Phagius' bones in England, and many such like .- [To be continued.

[Continued from page 72.]

The Crusaders next took Carcum, and put sixty men to death after their surrender. Pulchre Vallis, a large city, was next taken. Here fifty Albigenses were hanged, and four hundred burned alive! The historian Thuanas, a Roman Catholic, mentions seven other cities which were stormed and taken; and the inhabitants, he adds, were, in the most inhuman manner, massacred by the Crusaders! At last, mournful to relate, their capital, Thoulouse, was taken by the unrelenting and savage leader of the Crusaders, Simon, Earl of Montfort. A novel and unparalleled degree of vengeance was meditated for this city by the papal legate and his prelates; but the young Prince Louis, of France, defeated the inhuman project.

By a gallant effort, Thoulouse was some time after this recovered by the Albigenses. But the pope, ever vigilant when deeds of cruelty against these Christians could be accomplished, commanded his vassals to make a fresh effort, and sent aid to Simon of Montfort; and he roused up the neighbouring Catholie states to the "pious work of exterminating the heretics." The gallant Albigenses rallied; concentrated their forces, and repulsed Montfort at all points. But still, the pope's legate was near him to console, and flatter him, and keep his flagging zeal alive. "Fear not, my son; make another attack: by all means let us take the city, and put the inhabitants to the sword. As for our men who fall, take no care about them—I shall take eare to secure their entrance into paradise." At a renewed assault the Earl's horse was wounded; and maddened by the pain, the animal set off at a gallop, and carried him directly in, under the very ramparts of the city. An archer shot him; and a woman completed the work—she hurled a stone down upon him which killed him on the spot! And thus, like the ancient Israelites, the Albigenses were delivered by the hand of a gallant female! Upon this the siege was raised. But the cardinal and prelates could not bear the idea of "the heretics" escaping their exterminating vengeance. They gave no rest to the King of France, until he sent the prince, his son, to recommence the siege. On the arrival of the fresh Crusaders, the prince made a furious But he was repelled, and utterly defeated, by the heroic Albigenses. He then took up the line of march to the city

of Miromand. Here the vengeance of the priests was glutted. For the place being taken, the whole population,—amounting to five thousand persons, were, by their untiring instigation, massacred. Not a man, or a woman or maiden, or child, was spared to tell the tale of their unutterable sufferings!!!

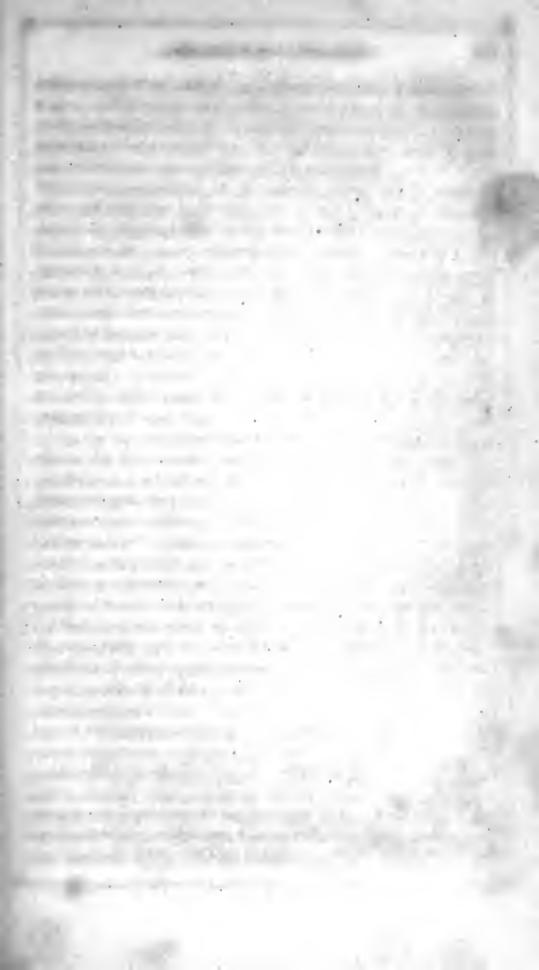
The persevering cardinal prevailed with Guido, the young Earl of Montfort, to renew the attempt again, on the city of Thou-In the first onset he was killed. Almeric, now Earl of Montfort, was next excited to the slaughter by the resolute priests, who never wavered in their plans of blood and havoc. The King of France was, at length, moved by them to repair to the camp. His presence encouraged the Crusaders to fresh zeal and violence; but in several successive assaults before the walls they were repulsed with great slaughter by the heroic Albigenses. In addition to this, pestilence and famine raged in the camp of the persecutors. The King of France, defeated in his bloody purposes again and again, died of a broken heart. But though the iron hearted Crusader sometimes relented, and sometimes sighed out an earnest wish for peace, and the sheathing of the sword, the Roman priests never did either. quarter! Exterminate the heretics!" This was their incessant Excited by these ghostly fathers, the Crusaders In three successive battles they were gallantly made the onset. repulsed as before. But the prelates and vassals of Rome, when they lack the power of the lion, have recourse to the serpent's cunning. Three "holy archbishops," with the aid of the young king, and the queen mother, raised a fresh army; and they had the art to persuade the young Earl of Thoulouse to meet them in He paused, for he had not forgotten the past. They gave him every assurance of their good faith, and pledged their honour and sacred oaths. Could be suspect Rome's holy priests? Could be suspect the papal legate? In another evil hour he went to the conference. When he entered the king's presence, he was instantly seized, and declared a prisoner! And when admitted to the council, he was compelled to appear uncovered and bare-footed! The consternation of the city was now inconceivable. They had no head to lead them in council or in the field. The earl was compelled to accept the most

degrading and infamous conditions; in fact, he was compelled to place his city in the hands of the priests, and under the pope's authority. This was soon followed by the most inhuman successions of massacres which the cardinal and his ghostly advisers could excite. Meanwhile the Inquisition was busy in the destruction of the better classes of the inhabitants. remnant escaped by stealth, and made their way into the adjacent provinces and cities; and chiefly into Arragon, Catalonia, and Piedmont. During these twenty years, the number of these Christians, thus massacred by Crusaders, and murdered by inquisitors, is set down, by Mede and Sir Isaac Newton, at one million !-- but Clarke, in his "Martyrology," more correctly estimates them at Two MILLIONS! But even this calculation, I venture to say, is too small. Between three and four millions will be found martyred in the south of France. when the books will be opened at The Great White Throne, this will most probably be found to be the number of the martyred Albigenses, within that brief period!!!

"Arise, O God, plead thine own cause! O! let not the oppressed return ashamed. Forget not the voice of thine enemies. The tumult of those that rise up against thee increaseth continually." "I saw under the altar, the souls of those that were slain for the word of God, and the testimony which they held. And they cried with a loud voice, saying, 'How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge, and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth.' And white robes were given to every one of them; and it was said unto them, that they should rest yet for a little season, until their fellow servants, also, and their brethren that should be killed, as they were, should be fulfilled."—Psalm lxxiv. 21, 22, 23.—Rev. vi. 9, 10, 11.

DEPENDENCE ON GOD.

Do thy part with industry, and leave the event with God. I have seen matters fall out so unexpectedly, that they have taught me in all affairs, neither to despair, nor to presume; not to despair for God can help me, not to presume, for God can cross me. I will never despair, because I have a God. I will never presume, because I am but a man.—Felltham.





HOMAGE TO THE VIRGIN.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A FATHER TO HIS CHILDREN.

That each image of the Virgin or the saints is personified and treated as a separate object of worship, is denied by Papists; but the popular belief to that effect is rather encouraged than discountenanced. Thus, one image or picture has more votaries In England, before the Reformation, the image of than others. the Virgin at Walsingham, Norfolk, was visited from all parts of the country, by persons who had images of Mary in their own This popular belief, which is one of the most dangerous delusions of the Romish superstition, is exemplified to the present day, by the piferari, or pipers. These are generally Calabrese peasantry, and perform, upon a kind of bagpipe, national devotional airs of a peculiar modulation, before the shrine and statues of the Virgin at Rome, during Christmas. One has an inscription over the alms-box,

Limosina per ricordo dell anime del purgatorio. Alms for remembering the souls in purgatory.

Under the picture appears :—

Virgine Maria, Madre di Dio, pregate Jesu per me. Virgin Mary, Mother of God, beseech Jesus for me.

Burney, in his "Musical Tour," gives an interesting account of the astonishing variety of modulations the street music of the Neapolitans introduces into the most common airs. These men are, it is said, paid by the government to come in considerable numbers to Rome, and to add to the so-called devotional excitement of the people, by playing one of their airs, supposed by the lower orders to have been played by the shepherds at the birth of Christ.

Dr. Moore, in his "View of Society and Manners in Italy," has an anecdote in reference to these screnades of the Virgin Mary's pictures, which shows how readily adoration through images becomes direct image worship. He says:—"Here it is a popular opinion, that the Virgin Mary is very fond of, and an excellent judge of music. I received this information on a Christmas morning, when I was looking at two poor Calabrian pipers, doing their utmost to please her and the infant in her arms. They played for a full hour to one of her images, which stands at the corner of a street. All the other statues of the Virgin which are placed in the streets, are screnaded in the same

manner every Christmas morning. On my inquiring into the meaning of the ceremony, I was told the above mentioned circumstance of her character. My informer was a pilgrim, who stood listening with great devotion to the pipers. He told me, at the same time, that the Virgin's taste was too refined to have much satisfaction in the performance of these poor Calabrians, which was chiefly intended for the infant; and he desired me to remark, that the tunes were plain, simple, and such as might naturally be supposed agreeable to the ear of a child of his time of life." Such is the popular belief; but how completely it discards all real reference to Him who is thus represented! who is not now, as more than eighteen hundred years ago, an infant; but having suffered for our sins, has "sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high."—IIeb. i. 3, 4. How completely does this representation of Christ as an infant of days, keep out of view the great work of the atonement, and promote the error of applying to his mother as a mediator having authority over him!

And yet, despite of these facts, which are only a few from a multitude, a Popish priest will sometimes contend, in the presence of Protestants, that the members of his church never pray to angels or saints, except as intercessors; and that they never ask them to confer any blessing. Yet what is actually the case? It is, that in all the public offices, from the Purification of the Virgin until Thursday in holy week-a space of about three months—they say at the close of every day's office, "Make me worthy to praise thee, O sacred Virgin; give me strength against thine enemies." The Latin word here rendered "give," is the one used in all direct supplications to the Divine Being, and is never employed in the sense of to procure or obtain. At the close of the Rosary of the Virgin, a collection of prayers said weekly, there is the following address: "Hail! holy queen mother of mercy, our life, our sweetness, and our hope; to thee do we cry, poor banished sons of Eve; to thee do we send our sighs, mourning and weeping in this valley of tears. Turn, then, most gracious advocate, thine eyes of mercy towards us; and after this our exile is ended, show us Jesus, O most clement, most pious, most sweet Virgin Mary." Similar quotations might be given in abundance.

PROTESTANTS ARE ASLEEP!

The Rev. Rufus Griswold, on being introduced to the meeting at the late anniversary of the Protestant Association, remarked, that he had not been aware, until he entered the house, that he was expected to take a part in the Anniversary proceedings of the Association, and that he suffered additional embarrassment in having just arrived in town from a fatiguing journey.

It is hardly probable, he said, that so little consideration was ever before given to any subject of like importance. It was impossible to awaken the attention of the masses to the imminent peril to which religion and liberty were exposed from the spread of Romanism. Men were quite willing that all the energies of Pagan Europe should be exerted for the conversion of our countrymen from Christianity; but if a pastor or a journalist dared a word in defence of Protestantism and Republicanism, he was more likely to be denounced as a persecutor and stirrer of sedition, than to receive the applause and support of the nominally Protestant public.

Men were perversely blind to the operations of the Jesuits. They inundated the country with their periodicals; they were every where seeking to become the instructors of our youth; and so perfect was their organization, so minute their observation, that every blow they struck told on the popular heart. Every proceeding of the American Protestants was as well known in the Vatican, through its spies, as the conversations which were held in his aural chamber to the tyrant Dyonisius: and if one of our countrymen visited Europe, his character and purposes were as accurately described to the cardinals and bishops, as were his name and person in his passports. The United States had become the great battle ground between the modified Paganism which had usurped the name of Christianity, and Christianity itself. But our peace-loving and timid Protestants were anxious that the war should be waged by one party only; that the descendants of the Puritans and the Quakers should yield without a word to the pretensions of that power from which they had fled, to establish in a new world a government under which thought and speech should be free as the winds.

ROMANISM CHANGED!

The same gentleman said, it has been contended that the Roman religion was changed, that it had become tolerant, that no more peril was to be apprehended from a Papist than a Presbyterian. While the smoke was ascending from a conflagration of Bibles on our northern frontier, and the printing presses were filling the land with copies of a bull from the reigning Pope against the reading of the Scriptures, with a shameless effrontery it was contended, that Rome was as much as Genevain favour of studying God's word; and to give a show of plausibility to the falsehood, the present Bishop of New-York, setting aside the decrees of Popes and Councils, had authorized the printing of a family edition of the Bible. Romanism changed !- the Romanists themselves admitted no change either in doctrine or practice; and no one who knew the social condition of countries where the Roman religion was the religion of the state, would pretend that that religion, in itself or in its influence, was different from the great apostacy against which Luther and Calvin raised their voices at the commencement of the Reformation. In the South American nations, in Cuba, in Malta, and in Italy even, cotemporary travellers assured us that the priesthood constituted the most licentious class. The better portion of the clergy of Brazil, headed by the Regent of the Empire, who is himself a Bishop, had petitioned Rome for the abolition of the institution of clerical celibacy, as the chief source of public immorality; but there was in the way, while the evil was not denied, the dogma of Infalli-To reform the church was to violate its integrity, to admit its wrong; and though the empire became a sewer of pollution, no change could be for a moment thought of! As boldly as four centuries ago, indulgences were still sold, and with as shameless an idolatry, as pictures, and images, and relics, were adored; and every mountebank trick was resorted to, for the support of the dominion of Wickedness and Death.

In this doctrine of infallibility, proceeded Mr. Griswold, we see the hand of that Providence, which will ultimately "cover the world with the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea." The Mohammedan believes in mountains formed to

keep the flat earth in its place; and the Brahmin that it is upheld by innumerable Elephants, who, in shaking themselves, cause the earthquakes. These superstitions will disappear before the demonstrations of science and the light of Christianity; and Romanism, with this doctrine of Infallibility dragging it down, and forbidding forever all thought of progress, will in the same way sink in ruins as humanity advances, and "the true light lighteth every man that cometh into the world."

Mr. Griswold urged the necessity of investigation and discussion. If Protestants were as liberal as Romanists, there would indeed be no danger of the ascendancy of Jesuitism. They must instruct the people. They must carry on the great warfare, not against individuals, but against a heresy; not as persecutors, but as friends; not with bitterness, but with

"the mild arms of Truth and Love,
Made mighty through the living God.".

POPERY IN ITALY.

The following particulars of the manner in which the inhabitants of the fairest portion of the globe are made the dupes of a designing priesthood, are taken from the notes of a gentleman who has resided for several years in the Italian states, who has an intimate knowledge of the language of the country, and who has lately returned to America.

On the last "Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary," the church of the "Holy Virgin," in Genoa, being that built by the King of Sardinia for his use during his annual residence in that city, was decorated with more than ordinary splendour; the interior was covered with velvet, gold lace, artificial flowers, and gilded images of the Virgin and child, dressed in the height of the prevailing female fashion, having gold watches, chains, eye-glasses, and silver hearts, crowns, and other votive offerings of every imaginable form. After the performance of an Episcopal High Mass, the band of the theatre "Carlo Felice" accompanying the singers, Dr. Bonfanti, the king's chaplain, ascended the pulpit, to pronounce the "Exposition of the Merits of the

Virgin." He stated, that Mary was called, in the Holy Scriptures, "O thou rare spouse of God,"—"O thou inimitable Mother of God;"—that she is there stated to be seated on the left hand of the Deity, eternally interposing her influence for us, sinners; and addressing the congregation, he exclaimed, "which of you having a beloved friend, whose mother or wife was immeasurably dear to him, would not seek to propitiate that wife or mother; then, if in this world you would forward your interests by such actions, how much more is it incumbent upon you to propitiate the Mother of God, the adorable Spouse of God." After ascribing to Mary the performance of the most extraordinary and by the most objectless miracles, he concluded his blasphemous address by calling on those present to witness, in the votive offerings around them, the proofs of her unbounded powers in heaven!

After the service was concluded, it was demanded of Dr. Bonfanti, who is a Jesuit, where he could find one sentence in the Scriptures stating Mary to be the Spouse of God, or the Mother of God, or indeed where any of the assertions he had made concerning her was set forth; he replied, that if not in the Scriptures, they were to be found in the Fathers, whom he held to be equal in authority to the Bible. It being disputed that such sentiments were contained even in any of the Fathers, and on being asked to point out where ? he replied, that he was not bound to satisfy the unfaithful; but on being closely pressed for an explanation, the wily priest confessed that he was not able to give an authority for what he had pretended to quote as texts of Scripture, and put forth as a defence of his fraud the necessity there was to excite the faith and fervor of the people. This, he assured his interrogator, he felt to be a full justification to his conscience for the falsehood and blasphemy he had uttered.

So ignorant are even the best informed people, in one of the largest cities in Italy, of the Holy Scriptures, that the whole of the address passed off without even a suspicion of the fraud put upon them; and such is the faith of those benighted individuals in their priesthood, that an attempt to refute the falsehood might even be attended with personal danger.





Here you see the agents of Popish cruelty, filling the ears and mouths of heretics with powder, and then setting fire to it, as described by Leger, in his History of the Waldenses, page 126.

PROTESTANTISM AND POPERY.

THEIR RELATIVE POSITIONS.

It has become so common under the pretext of marking the signs of the times, to utter a sort of semi-prophecy, in prognostications of great events at hand, that the public mind receives with little favour, any remarks upon the signs of the times. But it may be well to call attention to some facts in the present posture of God's spiritual providence, touching that greatest embodiment of opposition to Christianity, appropriately called Anti-Christ.

One fact to be noticed is, that it has of late assumed a more active and aggressive position, touching the Protestant interests. It always had in the field its agencies of propagandism, and kept up an unsleeping jealousy against the intrusion of a purer religion within its domains. But of late its aggressive agencies have come forth with renewed vigour, and distributed themselves over the world, wherever the Protestant religion has a footingnot excepting the smallest missionary station. It enlists not only the burning zeal and the omnipresent agency of the wily Jesuit; but with this, the power and diplomacy of kings, and courts go hand in hand. The government of such a nation as France, submits to be its tool in arresting the progress of Christianity among the weaker and barbarous tribes of the earth.-And upon the tide of immigration of foreigners, it is seeking to ride into power, over this great nation, and lay our liberty and our Protestantism in a common grave. And attending all these movements, there are not only great activity, cunning and perseverance, but great apparent success.

But on the other hand, the Protestant interest has undergone a like change, and become, to say the least, equally expansive and aggressive. Within the memory of many now living, the conversion of Papists was hardly dreamed of. And now what do we see? To say nothing of efforts for evangelizing the heathen, the operation of the Church through Bible and Tract distribution, and missionary effort in Catholic countries, has, within a few years, assumed a new importance. In the single nation of France, a great movement has commenced, and a wide and effectual door is opened. The colporteur system, and the

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labours of evangelists, are doing wonders; and conversions from Popery there, are tenfold of the conversions to Popery experienced in this country. The last intelligence from that country, has been of a character highly cheering.

Italy, too, the home and seat of the Beast, has felt the influence of Protestant action, of so much importance, as to call forth a bull of wrath and denunciation. And Ireland, where Popery is received in the love of it, more than in any other country, missionaries are acting with very encouraging success, having very extensively gained the hearing ear and the candid attention of the subjects of the Pope.

Thus the two conflicting interests are daily extending, and meeting each other with renewed vigour at a thousand points; and they are more and more involving the policy and action of the governments of the world. In France, for instance, Popery is urging on the government to persecute at home and abroad. In this country, the Jesuits are seeking the direction of our national affairs, and paving the way to legislate the Bible from our schools and from our country.

Now, we are no prophet, nor prophet's son; nor are we wise to discourse of the signs of the times. But it seems clear, that events cannot long proceed in this direction, without bringing on some broad and fearful collision. We say nothing now of the scripture prophecies of the conflict preceding the fall of Babylon, but we speak of a result that must be produced by such a course of events. If one interest were waxing, and the other in proportion were waning; if the house of Saul were growing weaker and weaker, and the house of David stronger and stronger, we should predict the noiseless establishment of the one, and the ruin of the other; but now, as both are strengthening themselves, and increasing in mutual hostility, a general conflict seems near at hand.

By what means that battle will be fought—whether the fires of Papal persecution will burn again as in the days of the Reformation, and with ten-fold fury—whether kings and potentates will join in the conflict, and argue the question with the sword, or whether it will be conducted exclusively by intellectual and spiritual weapons—is a question, which the event will make

more clear, than any prophecies of scripture have made it. But in any case, the exigencies of such a conflict will require on the side of truth, men of strong mind, well versed in the merits of the controversy—men of ardent piety, ready to sacrifice life and all for the maintenance of truth; and the times require of the Church more earnest attention to this subject, more thought, reflection and prayer bestowed upon it. Our ministry, and especially those now coming into the ministry, and our younger brethren in it, should make themselves masters of the controversy, and be ready to go into the field as workmen that need not be ashamed.—[The Puritan.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

This is a subject of immense interest to the American population of this country—to the descendants of the Pilgrims—to the friends of religion, virtue, law, and the constitution. The number of immigrants who seek here an asylum every year, is fearfully great; and the inducements for a foreign population to inundate our Republic, and control our destinies, must be diminished or withheld, if we would preserve the integrity of our government, and the prosperity of the American inhabitants of our Union.

A pamphlet has recently been published in New-York, which contains many important statistical facts in connection with this subject—facts which should be familiar to all our citizens. It is here shown, that the number of foreigners who have arrived in this country, have averaged 150,000 annually, for these ten years past—or one and a half millions within that period! Of the adult population of the city of Cincinnati, it is ascertained that 1 in 100 is a Frenchman or Italian—16 are from Great Britain—28 are from Germany—and about 5 in 100 are not enumerated. It thus appears that one half of the voters of that city are foreigners. A similar state of things is believed to exist in other western cities; and some of the western states are now entirely under the control of foreigners—a sufficient number of whom annually arrive to make two states!

The number of immigrants reported at the Custom House in New-York, for the year 1836, is 60,541—and for two or three

years past, it has probably considerably exceeded that amount. In the single month of June last, 12,896 alien passengers arrived in New-York, being an increase of 7,654 upon the same month last year. During the *quarter* ending with June, there were brought into New-York, 25,008—a large increase upon the same quarter last year.

The number of foreigners who now immigrate to this country is believed to have been two hundred thousand a year, for two or three years past—of whom 150,000 are Roman Catholics—and near that number are unable to read or write—and 75,000 of them cannot speak the English language. The following extract, from the pamphlet alluded to, are worthy of the serious attention of our readers.—[Mer. Jour.

"Some enter the city of New-York unreported for several reasons, particularly murderers, thieves, refugees, and criminals of every grade; and these are supposed to be not less than one tenth part of the whole, or 20,000 annually! But it should be remembered that all these criminals are admitted as citizens, and are allowed to wield the elective franchise, while native Americans are disfranchised for the same crimes! From estimates made with great accuracy, not one tenth of all the male immigrants are possessed of property, or an honorable profession capable of affording an independent support for themselves and their families, and consequently, not above one in fifty of the whole! It has been ascertained, also, that during one year, of the 47,571 alien passengers, 38,057 had no occupation! and that 46,445 had not adequate means to establish themselves in business. More than one half of these were from England, Ireland and Scotland. By far the greatest number is now from Germany and Ireland. The ratio of annual immigration will be seen to have doubled within the ten years from 1830 to 1840. If this ratio should continue, as undoubtedly it will, our country and our institutions, as every one must see, will soon be in the hands of foreigners, if in truth they may not be said to be at the present moment."

MR MAURETTE.—This converted French priest recently published a pamphlet against Popery, and was tried and sentenced by a French Court, to pay a fine of 600 francs and to suffer a year's imprisonment, simply, in the language of the court, for "an outrage and contempt towards a religion established by law!"

HOW THE POTENTATES OF EUROPE REGARD US.

The following language is ascribed to the Duke of Richmond, while Governor of the Canadas, and is reported by Mr. A. G. Gates, of Montreal, who was present when it was uttered.

The Duke, a short time prior to his death, in speaking of the government of the United States, said: "It was weak, inconsistent, and bad, and could not long exist." "It will be destroyed; it ought not, and will not be permitted to exist; for many and great are the evils that have originated from the existence of that government. The curse of the French revolution, and subsequent wars and commotions in Europe, are to be attributed to its example, and so long as it exists, no prince will be safe upon his throne, and the sovereigns of Europe are aware of it; they have been determined upon its destruction, and have come to an understanding upon this subject, and have decided on the means to accomplish it; and they will eventually succeed by subversion rather than conquest." "All the low and surplus population of the different nations of Europe, will be carried into that country; it is a receptacle for the bad and disaffected population of Europe, when they are not wanted for soldiers, or to supply the navies; and the European governments will favour such a course. This will create a surplus and a majority of low population, who are so very easily excited, and they will bring with them their principles, and in nine cases out of ten, adhere to their ancient and former governments, laws, manners, customs and religions, and will transmit them to their posterity, and in many cases propagate them among the natives. These men will become citizens, and by the constitution and laws will be invested with the right of suffrage. The different grades of society will then be created by the elevation of a few, and by degrading many, and thus a heterogeneous population will be formed, speaking different languages, and of different religions and sentiments, and to make them act, think and feel alike, in political affairs, will be like mixing oil and water; hence, discord, dissension, anarchy, and civil war will ensue, and some popular individual will assume the government and restore order, and the sovereigns of Europe, the emigrants, and many of the natives, will sustain him." "The Church of Rome has a design

upon that country, and it will, in time, be the established religion, and will aid in the destruction of that republic. I have conversed with many of the sovereigns and princes of Europe, particularly with George III. and Louis the XVIII., and they have unanimously expressed these opinions relative to the government of the United States, and their determination to subvert it."

A PAPAL REPUBLIC!

A Papal Republic! exclaims the Christian Reflector.—Let Papacy triumph here, and despotism, the handmaid, will glut itself with whatever is rich in our civil or religious institutions. From Papacy, America has nothing to hope, but everything to Her policy may be liberal now, but her principles and spirit remain unchanged. She is only playing the Jesuit. The rule by which she governs herself, we have in her own note upon Matthew xiii. 6: "The good must tolerate the evil, when it is so strong that it cannot be redressed without danger and disturbance to the whole church. Otherwise, where ill men, be they heretics, or other malefactors, may be punished, without disturbance or hazard of their good, they may and ought, by public authority, either spiritual or temporal, to be chastised or executed." The English of all this is plain. While Papacy is weak, and cannot, by civil law or the inquisition, chastise or execute heretics, she must bear with them; but when she has power to punish them, then it becomes a duty to punish all who do not swear allegiance to Rome. The pages of history do not shew a single instance of a nation enjoying civil or religious liberty where Romanism was the dominant party.

PRIESTLY POWER TRIUMPHANT.

In the contest between the Romish priests and the people respecting the ownership of the cathedral at New-Orleans, the Bishop has at length gained his point.—A procession of priests has been held, and te deum sung, in celebration of the victory.

Such has generally been the issue of differences between the clergy and laity of Rome, and every such result strengthens the power of the priests. The case which occurred some years ago in Philadelphia, and the late case in Buffalo, are examples of this kind.





THE CONFESSIONAL

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A FATHER TO HIS CHILDREN.

Another topic for consideration is that of confession. The structure called a "confessional," cannot fail to attract the notice of the visitants of the Romish continental churches. It is a sort of lofty closet, opening in front by a latticed door, having a curtain inside, in which a priest may take his seat, with a wing on either side, in which a person, kneeling on a step, may whisper through a wooden grating into his ear whatever he may intend to confess. Such closets are commonly ranged along the sides of the Popish churches, and frequently bear on them the names of the confessors to whom they are appropriated. In St. Peter's, at Rome, there are confessionals for every living language. Spaniards and Portuguese, French and English, Germans and Dutch, Hungarians and Swedes, Greeks and Armenians, all find priests ready to listen to their tale of sin.

I shall not easily forget the first time of seeing a confessional in use. As the shades of a summer's evening were deepening, the sounds of the organ induced me to enter a church in France dedicated to St. Joseph; but in a few minutes vespers were ended, and immediately after I observed one of the priests who had officiated, unlock the door, and enter his confessional. The two wings were instantly occupied; one by a female wearing a thick black veil, the other by a person of the opposite sex; but it is most usual for only one person at a time to approach the confessional.

According to the requirement of the Romish church, the person confessing says, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen; pray, father, give me your blessing;" at the same time making the sign of the cross in the usual way, by touching with the forefinger of the right hand, the forehead, the breast, and the right and left shoulders, the person confessing then proceeds: "I confess to Almighty God, to the blessed Mary, ever Virgin, to blessed Michael the archangel, to blessed John the Baptist, to the holy apostles Peter and Paul, and to all the saints, that I have sinued exceedingly in thought, word, and deed, through my fault, my grievous fault;" here he or she smites repeatedly on the breast. The personal confession, mentioning the particulars of the sins by which the conscience is burdened, then follows: "For these, and all other of my sins,

which I cannot now call to mind, I feel heartily sorry, and humbly beg pardon of Almighty God, and penance and absolution of you, my ghostly father; and therefore I beseech the blessed Mary, ever Virgin, the blessed Michael the archangel, the blessed John the Baptist, the holy apostles Peter and Paul, and all the saints, to pray to the Lord our God for me."

A considerable time elapsed before the female referred to returned from the confessional to one of the chairs of the church—the churches of the continent not being pewed, but provided with chairs, which serve either for sitting or kneeling—where she recited some prayers, probably by the direction of her "ghostly father." Shortly after, the occupant of the opposite niche of the confessional rose from his knees; and in a few seconds, the priest having issued from his closet, proceeded to the steps of the altar, where I overheard him repeat a Latin prayer, at the close of which he left the church.

The Romish church allows of no exception to the practice of confession; from the humblest of its members to the Pope himself, all are considered as laid under solemn obligation to its observance. Yet to this service there are most serious and weighty objections. The works designed to assist those who are about to confess, are far more likely to promote the pollution of the mind than its purity. Such, too, is notoriously the effect of the questions of confessors; and many well-authenticated facts show, that by these services offences were first suggested.

It is therefore needless to say, that the word of God does not sanction such a practice, were not the contrary boldly asserted. But when Romanists quote the charge of the apostle James, "Confess your faults one to another,"---Jas. v. 6, or the declaration of St. John, that "if we confess our sins, God is faithful and just to forgive us our sins,"---1 John, i. 9, it may be replied, that the former passage refers exclusively to a mutual duty, and the latter to that of the penitent sinner towards Him who is "ready to pardon." To the priest, and still less to the power of absolving or forgiving sin, which he claims by virtue of his office, there is not the slightest possible allusion. Nowhere in the scriptures do we find any description of authority to receive confession, or a solitary instance of its assertion or exercise.

THE POPE AND THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.

According to the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac for 1844, the Roman Catholic Church numbers 65 cardinals, 12 patriarchs, 147 archbishops, 584 bishops, 71 vicariates, 9 prefectures, 95 coadjutors, auxiliaries, suffragans, &c., 3627 missionaries, 160,842, 424 souls. A statement in the Times of October last, carries this last data up to 200,000,000. The number of the lower secular clergy, and that of the regular clergy, is not given.

The following are the statistics of said Church in the United States:—Dioceses 21, apostolic vicariate 1, number of bishops 17, bishops elect 8, priests 634, churches 611, other stations 461, ecclesiastical seminaries 19, clerical students 261, literary institutions for young men 16, female academies 48, elementary schools passim throughout most of the dioceses, periodicals 15, population 1,300,000. Late accounts carry the population up to 2,000,000.

In 1836 there were in the United States 12 bishops, 1 archbishop, 341 priests, 300 churches, 10 colleges, 31 convents, and 600,000 of the Roman Catholic denomination.

Hence the increase of the Romish church in this country since 1836, amounts to 12 bishops, 293 priests, 772 churches, and other stations, 1,400,000 individuals, and other things in proportion.

Should this community continue to increase for the coming thirty years, as it has for the last eight years, the Papists will be a majority of our population, and the Pope will be our supreme temporal ruler.

IS ANTI-POPERY NATIVE AMERICANISM?

Says the Lutheran Observer. "We try to keep our paper free from political preferences or peculiarities, and a number of our readers, both Whigs and Democrats, have assured us, that they have never yet been able to discover from our columns to which of the prominent political parties we incline. So let it be; so we are determined it shall be. But if there are those who value their political more highly than their religious creed, God forbid that we should be numbered among them. We are clearly,

decidedly, without reserve, openly and ex animo opposed to Popery; we go against it in part and in whole, regarding it as "the mystery of iniquity," "the man of sin," the great "anti-christ," a gigantic lie, a huge system of imposition and oppression, which aims at the subjugation of the minds and consciences of men, and which, if not arrested, will most unquestionably prostrate the liberty of the press, liberty of conscience and freedom of opinion, and finally subvert all our dearest privileges, and lay in ruins our fair Republic. Popery is pledged to this by the infallible doctrines of her creed, and the published and wellknown dicta of that arch-usurper, who sits upon the throne at Rome as if he were God. Now, if to oppose Popery is Native Americanism, then we are proud to say that we are a Native American; and whenever the time comes that there shall be a political party in our country, pledged to the support of Popery, we shall most certainly array ourselves in opposition to that party, and anti-papal politics will be found in our columns;—if, under such circumstances, our subscribers discontinue their support, be it so,—we can also discontinue our editorship. may not resist "the man of sin" in all his phases without being charged with political bias; if we may not do battle against the great adversary of "God's Anointed," and the sworn foe of human rights and human happiness, then farewell to the editorial chair; we shall lay down our pen with greater pleasure than we ever took it up."

THE TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

Never, since the commencement of the resuscitation of true religion, which is now going forward in France, has the opposition of the Roman Catholic hierarchy been so virulent as at the present time. The rapid increase of the colporteurs and evangelists, which has taken place within the last five years, and the widening dissemination of the Scriptures, and religious tracts and books, fill them with wrath, and they begin to feel alarmed at the results which are likely to follow this movement. But the more they rage, the more the good work advances. An evangelist writes from one department:

"On Wednesday, the day of my arrival, I met in the evening,

in a commune of N***, 25 persons, who were very attentive to what I said. Thursday, in a neighboring village, I spoke to 70 hearers. Friday, in another place, I found at least 100 persons to hear me. I passed Saturday and Sunday in a very populous place, in order to accommodate all the people. But on Saturday evening, my first meeting consisted of 90 persons. On Sunday, in order to accommodate all, I preached three times, and had each time more than 100 hearers. At the meeting on Monday, there were 150 hearers; at that of Tuesday, about 220. On Wednesday, my audience was still more numerous: there were certainly 250 persons around me. A great door is opened here, and the labours of several evangelists will be necessary."

Similar facts occur in various parts of France. Many Roman Catholics in one province have addressed letter after letter to Protestant ministers, begging them to come and preach to them the gospel! One Roman Catholic family lately gave 500 francs (nearly \$100) to build a Protestant place of worship. Others also gave liberally. Surely this is encouraging.—[Quarterly Paper.

IMPORTATION OF CRIMINALS.

Mr. List, an American Consul in Germany, in writing home, says,-" I have learned things which will require energetic measures on the part of the United States to be counteracted. only paupers, but criminals are transported from the interior of this country, in order to embark them for the United States. Mr. De Stein, formerly an officer in the service of the Duke of Saxe Gotha, has lately made propositions to the smaller states of Germany, for transporting their criminals to the port of Bremen, and embarking them for the United States at 75 dollars per head; which offer has been accepted by several of them. The first transport of criminals, who for the greater part have been transported for life, (among them two notorious robbers, Pfeifer and Albricht,) will soon leave Gotha, and it is intended by and by, to empty all the workhouses and jails of that country in this manner. There is little doubt but that several other states will imitate this nefarious practice. In order to stop it, I have sent an article to the Augsburg Gazette, to show that this

was contrary to the laws of nations, and that it is shameful conduct towards the country which offers the best inducement to German manfacturers."

Mr. List also states, that contributions are now regularly made in the principal towns and boroughs of Germany, to aid in the transportation of their paupers to the United States.

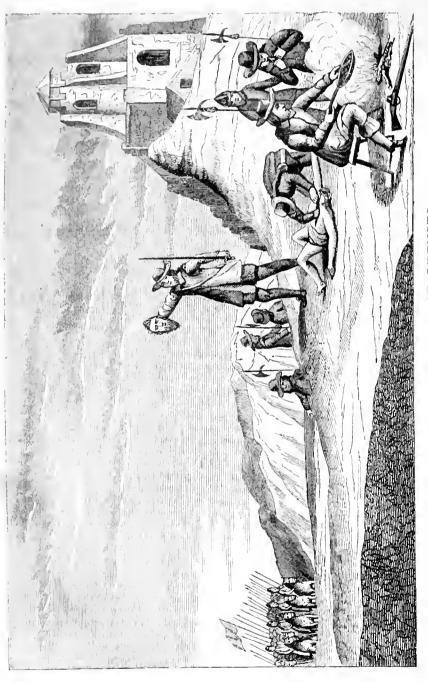
If there could be any doubt of the facts here set forth by an officer of this government, and officially communicated, it would be obviated by the additional testimony of the Mayor of Baltimore, who has written to the President on this subject, and asserts that fourteen convicts from Bremen had arrived in the former place, whose *irons* were only knocked off when the vessel in which they were passengers, arrived near Fort McHenry.

Venality of the Pope.—Two years ago, the Pope received between £10,000 and £20,000 from the King of Naples to make a Neapolitan woman a saint! And two or three years earlier, he received between £5000 and £10,000 from an East India Begum, the daughter of Col. Dyre Sambre, to say a single mass for the salvation of her soul! This is the man who is styled the "Vicar of God"—the man who denounces the Bible as a "bad book."—[Boston Recorder.

Romish Enmity to the Bible.—An English Christian travelling in the dominions of his Sardinian Majesty, is not permitted to carry with him his own Bible for the refreshment of his own soul. English travellers have been compelled, for the present, to surrender their Bibles into the hands of civil officers, when passing the borders of the kingdom, not being permitted to see them again till their return—or perhaps never. Such is Romanism, in the ascendant; will any be deceived by its honied words, while not possessed of power, but only struggling to obtain it?—[Boston Recorder.

Romish Funds.—The Association for promoting Romanism at Lyons. France, has sent to America during the past year, 1,044,595 francs, i. e. more than \$200,000, to aid in the establishment of Popery in this country.





SUFFERINGS OF THE WALDENSES.

Daniel Cardon, of Rocheplate, being found under the Temple, had his head taken off, his brains and heart torn out by Popish cannibals, who cooked and ate them. Capt. Paul, a man ninety years of age, and blind, was burnt to death at the same time.—For further explanation, see History of Waldenses in this work.

NATIONAL PROTESTANT.

"NO PEACE WITH ROME."

REV. C. SPARRY, EDITOR.

Popery the Enemy of Freedom, and the Bane of National Prosperity—Destructive of Liberty, Civil and Religious— Intolerant and Persecuting.

[Continued from page 101.]

Prop. xiii. is entitled, "The prince is executor of the law of God."

In illustration of this proposition, which, unless defined with all the care exercised by Protestant churches, is rather startling, after quoting the authority of St. Augustin to show that kings should serve God, as declared in the 2d Psalm, he makes this rather inconsequential conclusion: "Hence it comes that the laws of Christian emperors, and in particular those of our ancient kings, Clovis and Charlemagne, and thus others, are full of severe decrees against those who failed of the law of God; and they put them at the head, to serve as the foundation to political laws," &c. Thus the wily Jesuit leaves you to infer, that what they have done against those "who fail of the law of God," so must others. Who are at the head, according to him, of those who fail of the law of God? The following doggrel Latin lines of Bossuet, quoted by Dens as a rule to the priests, will tell:—

Hæretieus, raptor, Sodomita, incestus, adulter, Inceudens, perimens, cum percussore parentum Sortilegus, sie Simon, apostata denique complex:

Heretic is first on the list. And curious it is, that every one of those with whom he is ranked are persons which, by the law of Moses, would have been put to death, because God himself was the immediate head of that government.

5

But we have a more fearful page than all this to unroll from the doings of the Irish Romish clergy—some of them now alive—and a more fearful picture of perjury and Satanic blood-thirstiness was never unfolded; and that, too, impiously conveyed by the instrumentality of the blessed word of God. This page I am enabled to lay before you, through the recent labours of Mr. M'Ghee.

Many are fully acquainted with the hideous disclosures made at the late Protestant meeting in London, that notwithstanding solemn oaths and declarations, that certain persecuting principles were adjured by the Irish Roman Catholic prelates, and a Bible of 1816, in which they appeared as notes, was stigmatized in 1817 by them-still the very same Bible came out in 1818, bearing, that it was patronized and sanctioned by the Irish Romish clergy, and with the names of 12 archbishops and bishops, and 155 priests, in the list of subscribers, with only such slight alterations as enabled them to say that it was altered. terations were in the New Testament; and in the same year, 1818, came out a New Testament, without the alterations-with all the persecuting notes unaltered. So that the press could not have stopped a day; for so large works are not published in days, or even months; and that a bookseller who, moreover, had just been bankrupt, could, or would, as a mere mercantile speculation, bring out such a large expensive work, after it had been condemned by the heads of the Romish Church in Ireland, he It was not the condemned may believe who may, I never will. book brought out by stealth; for it has letters so altered, and so differently placed in the page, as to show that it was a reprint. Dr. Murray has since denied that he ever saw these Bibles. may be so; but it is strange indeed if such Bibles could escape the notice of 3000 priests, and the whole Roman Catholic dignitaries, with so many of their names appended, for a period of eighteen years, till a Protestant minister proclaimed it! a Bible, containing persecuting and immoral notes, have circulated so long in Scotland with the names of 12 city ministers, even, and 155 parish ones attached, and have escaped detection? Would a bookseller have risked £2000 on such a hazard, even if wicked enough to dare such a fraud? How comes it that a book would sell among Roman Catholics with such notes? How

do they love them so much? The notes are in perfect accordance with the principles of the Popish Church.

I shall give a specimen from each of these volumes. from the altered purged copy. On personally inspecting it, I found the following Note on Deut. xvii. 8-12: "Here we see that all authority of God was pleased to give to the church guides of the Old Testament, in deciding without appeal all controversies relating to the law, promising that they should not err therein, and punishing with death such as proudly refused to obey their decisions; and surely he has not done less for the church guides of the New Testament." This atrocious Note I also saw in a large Bible published at Manchester, in 1813. The very words are in a Note to a Bible published in Glasgow, by Denis Kennedy, Great Clyde Street, recommended by Bishop Scott and six other dignitaries, -- leaving out the words, "and punishing with death such as proudly refused to obey their decisions," but giving the reference to the passage where those called church guides, in reality acting as judges in the civil law, punished with death, and claiming the same power for the church guides under the New Testament; this Glasgow edition thus actually advances the same pestilent doctrine, though it would have been dangerous to put the very words, "punished with death," in this Dr. Murray's evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons says, the Note refers to the eighth and subsequent verses.

Again, the purged Bible, on the words, "Lest, perhaps," Matt. xiii. 29, 30,—has the following Note:—"The good must tolerate the evil when it is so strong that it cannot be redressed without danger and disturbance to the whole church, and commit the matter to God's judgment in the latter day; otherwise where ill men, be they heretics or other malefactors, may be punished or suppressed, without disturbance and hazard of the good, they may and ought by the public authorities, either spiritual or temporal, to be chastised or executed."

Again, Rev. xvii. 6.—["Drunk with the blood."] "It is plain that this woman signifieth the whole body of all the executors that have and shall shed so much blood of the just, of the prophets, apostles and other martyrs, from the beginning of the world to the end.—[To be continued.

[Continued from page 104.]

In proportion as the Romish church apostatized, and separated itself farther and farther from the true Catholic church, its unsubduable hatred burst forth with more deadly fury against these primitive apostolical churches of the Valleys. Rome did as naturally and violently hate and persecute the Waldenses, as King Ahab, the true prophet of the Most High. "I hate him; for he doth not prophesy good of me, but evil."

These primitive people originally enjoyed a long, and comparatively a peaceful tranquillity, under the princes and magistrates that preceded the dukes of Savoy, who were generally among the most priest-ruled of the papal princes of Europe. court of Rome having now gained, more than ever, an overbearing influence at Turin, the Popes issued bull after bull, for the extermination, or—the conversion of the Waldenses. effect the last, they sent preaching Dominicans, and other sects, among them. But these people treated them with scorn. were too well instructed in the word and will of Jesus Christ to listen to the impious and monstrous absurdities of the mass and purgatory, and other marvellous fictions of papism. sent roving bands of soldiers among them, who aimed their vengeance at their leading men: their pastors, their deacons, and This roused up the irrepressible indignation their magistrates. of the people, who drove them away, as they would have done any other horde of bandits and assassins. The inquisitorial priests under Borelli, and their military familiars, seized one conspicuous man after another, and sought to make a frightful example, by publicly burning them alive. On one occasion, they had seized a venerable pastor; and after a mock trial, they were proceeding with him to a certain place, to burn him alive. The priests and soldiery finding a rose en masse to rescue him. rescue unavoidable, inflicted a mortal wound on the good man, He died before his kind and sympathiand made their escape. sing people could convey him to his own house. quisite punishment availed not," as Thuanus, the Roman Catholic historian, observed,—" and the evil rather grew more and more, and the numbers of the Waldenses increased, complete armies were, at length, raised and equipped, such as we used to send out against the Turks."

In A. D. 1400, the inhabitants of the Valley of Pragela were attacked by the Crusaders. They retreated in mournful groups, from their sweet valley and homes, and passed up into the mountains, to find concealment in their caves. Mothers were seen toiling through the deep snow, with their infants in their bosom, and little children struggling to follow in their steps; fathers were laden with articles of furniture and clothes to preserve them from perishing in the frost; and a grandfather following in the rear, bearing the family Bible—the first and only article which he could preserve. In the Valley of Loyse, three thousand Waldenses were slain by the savage vassals of Rome. And in one large cave, four hundred children were found suffocated, in their cradles or in their deceased mothers' arms; the enemy having blocked up the entrance with wood, and set fire to it.

In 1488 Pope Innocent VIII. succeeded in procuring an army of 18,000 soldiers, to assail these sufferers at various points. These bandits, inflamed to madness by their priests, burned their towns and villages; drove the inhabitants from valley to valley, into the Alpine steeps, and then pursued them, and hunted them down like the deer of the forest. They spared no age nor sex. The Waldenses, learning a lesson from experience, now formed themselves into bands, and bravely resisted the murderous foemen. It was an affecting spectacle to see the aged and young men, and boys, repelling the foe with their crossbows and wooden targets; while mothers and young females rolled down stones from the mountain sides on the advancing enemy, and the aged matrons, and the weeping children, threw themselves on their bended knees, and supplicated the Lord of Hosts to protect his people during the raging of the bloody conflict. The enemy were again and again broken; but as often did they rally again. But finally they were repulsed by the gallant bands. This persecution continued to the year 1532.

Philip of Savoy was a more humane prince than his predecessors. He interposed in behalf of his injured subjects. But the priests of Rome were continually representing them to him as absolute prodigies of vice and blasphemy; nay, they were a species of monster. "Their children," said they, "were born with black throats; and they had in their heads four rows of

teeth, and were covered with shaggy hair like dogs." That prince hearing his "holy and grave priests" assert with much solemnity, such marvellous things, did not give implicit faith to them, as they had hoped. He sent confidential men as commissioners to examine into them. They returned with the most flattering character of these Christians; they extolled their virtues, and contradicted every statement made by the priests. They astonished the enlightened courtiers, by assuring them that the children were really not born with black throats, nor had hairy skins, nor even four rows of teeth! And in evidence of these facts, they produced twelve of the handsome mountaineers, and a number of beautiful mothers with their babes and little children,—who, to the amazement of all present, were found to be—the fairest of the fair!

But the untiring zeal and bigotry of the priests of a false religion, did not allow the magistrates or soldiers to be long at peace with these pious people. Valley after valley was invaded and depopulated. The inhabitants of the city of Barcelonette, and the numerous adjacent villages, were driven by the papal bandits from their homes, and from one retreat after another, until, at length, they were driven to climb a lofty mountain covered with perpetual snow. A part happily reached the Valley of Fraisiniere. But the greater part were lost, and perished in the snow, and the deep ravines into which they had been precipitated.

A flourishing colony of these primitive Christians had established themselves on the extensive waste lands of Calabria. Their industry soon converted the waste lands of that country into a charming paradise; while the inhabitants of their thriving towns and villages were adorned with every civic and moral virtue. They soon gained the marked esteem and admiration of their superiors, of whom they held their lands. This secured to them their patronage and protection. But nothing could move the hearts of the Pope's legate and the priests. Like the wolves, their thirst could be slaked only by blood. The flames of persecution were kindled. The fierce Crusaders, led on by the priests, invaded the Calabrian Waldenses, and they stopped not until they had exterminated them.—[To be continued.

PROGRESS OF POPERY, FOR 1845.

It is only about fifty-five years since the first Papal See was created by the Pope in these United States.

It is now estimated that there are in this country 2,000,000 of Papists under the government of the Pope, and that the annual increase is about 150,000.

It is very generally believed, from the aspect of Europe, they will soon, and perhaps this year, send 200,000, and that annually.

An Irish paper says, "We never recollect to have seen such preparations as are making amongst us to emigrate to America."

A correspondent in Germany says, "that hundreds of thousands of German Papists, are preparing to come to the United States."

The Popish Almanac for 1845, says, "There is now an Archbishop of Baltimore, twenty-six Bishops, twenty-one Sees, and eight hundred Priests. The number of Churches is six hundred and seventy-five; Missionary Stations, five hundred and ninety-two; Theological Seminaries, twenty-two; Female Seminaries, sixty-three; Colleges and Literary Institutions, twenty-eight; Female Convents, twenty-nine; besides one hundred and sixty-five other institutions, such as Schools for the Sisters of Charity, Day Schools and Asylums, with about 15,000 pupils.

In Canada, Popery is the established religion of one province, and is liberally assisted in the other.

In New-Foundland, the Papists form a majority of the House of Assembly, and have gained otherwise a complete ascendancy. They number forty thousand.

In Texas, equal activity is displayed. They number twenty thousand.

In fact, the Popish Almanac says, "we count Canadas, with two Bishopricks; 8 Bishops, one hundred and thirty-three Priests, and five hundred thousand Catholics; French Colonies, two hundred and forty thousand Catholics; three Spanish Colonies, with one thousand; Mexico, Guatemala, and South America, with forty-four Bishopricks, 23,000,000 of Catholics. Total, for the new world, seventy-four Bishopricks, and 26,541,000 Catholics."

In the West Indies, unexampled efforts are made among all

classes, principally from missionaries of Cuba, where Popery reigns in undisturbed supremacy and unrivalled splendour. Even in China, beyond which the Protestants have failed to penetrate, and where they are now effectually excluded, the Jesuits have been working with courage worthy of a better cause. There is no corner of the globe which their restless feet have not invaded; there is no artifice they have scorned; and, of course, no scruple has been allowed to deter men who proclaim that the end can sanctify the means.

In France, the Archbishop of Paris has ventured on that which few Frenchmen now attempt, the counteraction of their arbitrary king. He addressed the monarch, and has commenced to agitate for the renewal of the pomp and power of Romanism. In the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia, the Archbishop of Cologne has preferred the authority of the Pope to that of King, and in direct contravention of the law, has displayed the bigotry of his religion, by forbidding Roman Catholics to marry Protestants. In Tyrol, hundreds have been banished from their native lands, for daring to worship God after the example of their fathers.

In the Rhenish Provinces, the Roman Catholic population amounts to 1,678,845. In the whole Prussian dominions, inclusive of those provinces, the number is 6,000,000. In Nassau, they form nearly three-fifths of the population. In Austria, they constitute the mass of the community. Such, also, is the case in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, Poland, Sicily, Sardinia, South America, Maderia, parts of Greece, Ireland, the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, the Phillippine Islands, Martinique, Isle of France, &c. &c. The number of Papists in the world is not less than 156,000,000; the number of Bishops is about 118; the number of Priests, 400,000; the number of Monks and Friars, 600,000. Thus, in every part of the world, Popery is pursuing its triumphant course—is trampling on the consciences of mankind, rendering whole countries desolate of the Word of God.

POPERY IN ENGLAND.—At the opening of a parish meeting house in Birmingham, 13 bishops and about 200 priests were in attendance, and a collection of more than \$3,000 were taken up.

CONVENTS-DENS OF LICENTIOUSNESS.

The celebrated Abbe Raynal tells the following singular tale, describing an event which happened to a friend while travelling through Spain, and which illustrates the truth of the above remark. "I have often," says Abbe Raynal, "seen priests go to prison, but never to execution."

"Being upon a long journey, and much fatigued, he arrived at a Posada (Inn) rather early, and after ordering his olio to be prepared for supper, he went to vespers in a convent hard by, But having placed himself in the and intended also to confess. confessional box, he feel asleep-and did not awake till towards midnight, when he was alarmed by seeing two friars leading a female up the church, with a handkerchief tied over her eyes. Such a spectacle alarmed him too much on his own account, as well as on the woman's, to make his appearance; but the confessional boxes are so pierced, that it is easy to see all that passes in the church, without being seen: and he saw to his utmost astonishment, a stone raised from the pavement, and the woman so led over it as to disappear instantly, without having even time to implore [mercy, or perhaps without having any knowledge that she was going to certain death. The monks then re-laid the stone and disappeared, and the affrighted traveller was obliged to remain till the church doors were opened for morning prayers, when he got away without any one knowing where he had On his return to his inn he was beset by his host and hostess with a serious charge of having seduced away their daughter. He pleaded innocence, and assured them that he had never spoke to her or even seen her, but that if they would be quiet and prudent, he had reason to believe he could give them a sad account of her fate, and desired they would instantly attend him to the nearest magistrate, where he related what had passed under his own eyes in the chapel belonging to the Convent

The magistrate wrote to the Prior, told him he had something of the utmost importance to communicate to him and his whole order, and desired they might all be assembled as soon as possible in their chapel, when he would wait upon them at a fixed hour. They assembled accordingly, when the traveller related what he had seen, in the presence of the whole fraternity; but though he examined the persons and the countenances of all the members, he was unable to fix upon the two guilty Monks. The stone, however, was raised, the girl was found dead in a pit beneath, and as this convent was her constant place of devotion, and she never confessed but to two particular monks of that house, it is probable her confessors were the debauchers and murderers of the unfortunate girl. I have no doubt that accidents of this kind are very common, especially in the southern parts of Europe; but such is the awe and fear of the commonalty of the priests lest they offend, that there is no crime, however atrocious, which they may not commit with impunity."

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

The second anniversary of the American Protestant Association, was lately held in the Fourth-street Methodist Church, Philadelphia.

A national hymn was sung by the choir in attendance, and after an appropriate prayer had been offered at the Throne of Grace,

The report of the Recording Secretary was read. It commenced by adverting to the origin and causes which had led to the establishment of the Association, viz: because of a conviction deeply impressed on the minds of a large number of the Protestant Ministers and Laity of this city, that there was a crisis which demanded a union of Christian influence and effort to counteract the dangerous encroachments made by the Papal power upon the rights and religious interests of the community.

The Secretary regretted to say that the use of the Bible in most of our schools is more nominal than real—that the requirement of the statute is either evaded altogether, or so imperfectly fulfilled, as to render the subject worthy of the serious attention of the public.

The report was unanimously accepted.

The Rev. John Kennedy, D. D., of Wilmington, was then introduced to the meeting. He delivered a long, able and eloquent speech.

After a happy presentation of his views of the Protestant As-

sociation, its origin, the opposition to it, and its destined usefulness, &c., he adverted to the writings and assertions of Bishop Hughes, to prove the inconsistency of that dignitary, and also of the Catholic council, recently assembled at Baltimore, in relation to the reading of the Scriptures, as being contrary to the views of the Holy See, and to the practice which has heretofore obtained among Catholics in this country. And then the Rev. Dr. concluded by expressing his fervent prayers for the blessings of high Heaven upon the exertions of this Association.

The meeting was also addressed and deeply interested by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, Rev. R. Griswold, and Rev. Dr. Berg.

"THE LAND OF THE FREE."

Said Mr. Chambers, at the above meeting, after a few prefatory remarks, the Romish Church is one, by herself, according to her own acknowledgment, and yet strange to tell, she professes the largest possible liberality.

Mr. C. went on at great length to point out the despotic and illiberal policy of the Romish Church towards all other christian denominations throughout the world. He next paid his compliments to Bishop Kendrick and Bishop Hughes, on account of their interference with our school system, and then said that no other class or denomination of christians, coming from any part of the world, had attempted to exercise such high-handed authority in this country, as the Roman Catholics. He spoke also of the utter indifference with which the Protestant community generally, in this country, looked upon the aggressive acts and conduct of that church; and emphatically warned his Protestant brethren of the calamitous results which must follow, if they did not arouse themselves, and arrest the strides of the Papal See in our beloved country.

Mr. C. concluded by saying, "I hope in God we shall look at this matter in all its important bearings; and I trust that in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, the Bible will be regarded, now and henceforward, as emphatically the book of the people; and that the wide world will be baptized with its true and imperishable truths; and proclaimed upon every banner of every nation shall be this broad—free—noble—this eternally to be admired sentiment—'Free, free, free.'"

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN MADEIRA.

Conflict between Protestant Converts and the Military.—The New-York Sun contains the following account of a serious conflict in Madeira, arising out of an attempt to control and put down Protestant converts:

"Our readers are already aware of the fact, that the Portuguese Island of Madeira-where the established religion is the Roman Catholic, none other being tolerated among the common people-has been the theatre of unpleasant occurrences, owing to a desire of some of the population to become Protestants. A letter from that island, of date 26th November, received by us, narrates the particulars of a conflict between the Protestant converts and the military, which had recently occurred, and of which we had a very brief account by the late English steamer. In the meantime, we would state that the Protestants were assailed early in November, while engaged in religious service; the police broke into the house, knocked down the man who was officiating the service, and carried off four or five prisoners. people having pursued them, released the prisoners, and captured the police, except one, who escaped. The populace tied the hands and feet of the police, and left them on the road. army of 350 men was then ordered out to put down the converts, and a fatal conflict ensued. Eight soldiers were killed and a number of Protestants. Alarge number of the latter were taken prisoners, who are to be sent to Portugal to be tried as rebels."

The Romish Priesthood.—By the concurrent testimony of all travellers in South America, Cuba, Malta, and Italy even, the priesthood constitutes the most licentions class in the community. Clerical celibacy, says the Regent of Brazil, himself a Bishop, is the chief source of public immorality in Brazil—and no doubt the same is true everywhere. Infidelity itself is less a foe to public morals than Romanism.—[Boston Recorder.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.—The Board of Education, by a vote of 20 to 14, has decided the law as it stands at present, does not preclude from the use of the States' school monies those schools which prohibit the use of the Bible. An effort will probably be made to alter the law.





Magdalena, daughter of Peter Fontaine, a beautiful young girl, only ten years of age, having been seized by Popish monsters, was treated in the most unnatural and bruish manner, and afterwards, with a number of other young females, buried alive.—For further explanation, see History of Waldenses in this work.

POLITICAL ACTION AGAINST POPERY.

By Professor Morse.

The propensity to resist, by unlawful means, the encroachment of an enemy, because that enemy uses such means against us, belongs to human nature. We are very apt to think, in the irritation of being attacked, that we may lawfully hurl back the darts of a foe whatever may be their character; that we may "fight the devil with fire," instead of the milder, yet more effective weapon of "the Lord rebuke thee." The same spirit of Christianity which forbids us to return railing for railing, and persecution for persecution, forbids the use of unlawful or even of doubtful means of defence, merely because an enemy uses them to attack us. If Popery (as is unblushingly the case) organizes itself at our elections—if it interferes politically, and sells itself to this or that political demagogue or party, it should be remembered that this is notoriously the true character of Popery. It is its nature. It cannot act otherwise. Intrigue is its appropriate business. But all this is foreign to Christianity. Christianity must not enter the political arena with Popery, nor be mailed in Popish armor. The weapons and stratagems of Popery suit not with the simplicity and frankness of Christianity. Like David with the armor of Saul, it would sink beneath the ill-fitting covering, before the Philistine. Yes! Popery will be an overmatch for any Christian who fights behind any other shield than that of Faith, or uses any other sword than the sword of the Spirit of Truth.

But whilst deprecating a union of religious sects, to act politically against Popery, I must not be misunderstood as recommending no political opposition to Popery by the American community. I have endeavoured to rouse Protestants to a renewed and more vigorous use of their religious weapons in their moral war with Popery; but I am not unmindful of another duty, the political duty, which the double character of Popery makes it necessary to urge upon American citizens with equal force—the imperious duty of defending the distinctive principles of our civil government. It must be sufficiently manifest to every republican citizen, that the civil polity of Popery is in direct oppo-

sition to all which he deems sacred in government. He must perceive that Popery cannot, from its very nature, tolerate any of these civil rights which are the peculiar boast of Americans. Should Popery increase but for a little time longer in this country, with the alarming rapidity with which, as authentic statistics testify, it is advancing at the present time, (and it must not be forgotten that despotism in Europe, in its desperate struggles for existence, is lending its powerful aid to the enterprise,) we may even in this generation learn, by sad experience, what common sagacity and ordinary research might now teach in time to arrest the evil, that Popery cannot tolerate our form of government in any of its essential principles.

Popery does not acknowledge the right of the people to govern; but claims for itself the supreme right to govern all people, and all rulers, by divine right.

It does not tolerate the liberty of the press; it takes advantage indeed of our liberty of the press to use its own press against our liberty, but it proclaims in the thunder of the Vatican, and with a voice which it pronounces infallible and unchangeable, that it is a liberty "never sufficiently to be executed and detested."

It does not tolerate liberty of conscience nor liberty of opinion. The one is denounced by the Sovereign Pontiff as "a most pestilential error," and the other, "a pest of all others most to be dreaded in a state."

It is not responsible to the people in its financial matters. It taxes at will, and is accountable to none but itself.

Now, these are political tenets held by Papists in close union with their religious belief, yet these are not religious, but civil tenets; they belong to despotic government. Conscience cannot be pleaded against our dealing politically with them. They are separable from religious belief; and if Papists will separate them, and repudiate these noxious principles, and teach and act accordingly, the political duty of exposing and opposing Papists, on the ground of the enmity of their political tenets to our republican government, will cease. But can they do it? If they can, it behooves them to do it without delay. If they cannot, or will not, let them not complain of religious persecution, or of religious intolerance, if this republican people, when it shall

awake to a sense of the danger that threatens its blood-bought institutions, shall rally to their defence with some show of indignation. Let them not whine about religious oppression, if the democracy turns its searching eye upon this secret treason to the state, and shall in future scrutinize, with something of suspicion, the professions of those foreign friends, who are so ready to rush to a fraternal embrace. Let them not raise the cry of religious proscription, if American Republicans shall stamp an indelible brand upon the liveried slaves of a foreign despot, the servile adorers of their good "Emperor," the Austiran conspirators, who, now sheltered behind the shield of our religious liberty, dream of security, while sapping the foundations of our civil, government. Let no foreign Holy Alliance presume, or congratulate itself, upon the hitherto unsuspicious and generous toleration of its secret agents in this country. America may for a time sleep soundly, as innocence is wont to sleep, unsuspicious of hostile attack; but if any foreign power, jealous of the increasing strength of the embryo giant, sends his serpents to lurk within his cradle, let such presumption be assured that the waking energies of the infant are not to be despised; that once having grasped his foes, he will neither be tempted from his hold by admiration of their painted and gilded covering, nor by fear of the fatal embrace of their treacherous folds.-[For. Conspir.

FACTS FOR PROTESTANTS.

In the Eclectic Review, from a French correspondent, we find the following startling facts; their publicity should put Protestant parents on their guard against sending their children to Papal institutions.

"It would be a long catalogue, were we to attempt to enumerate the several invasions of the private rights of Protestants, of which the clergy of the dominant church have been of late guilty. In a Protestant temple, tombs have been profaned by a Catholic priest; on different occasions common burial grounds have been closed, so far as the priests could succeed, against the mortal remains of our fellow believers; attempts have been made by priests, or their partizans, to shut up schools intended

for our children; efforts have been undertaken in order to exclude our religious books from mixed schools of Catholic and Protestant children; in parishes, where Protestants form twothirds of the population, local authorities, lending themselves to the wishes of the Catholic clergy, have refused to needy parishioners the aid which they had a right to claim. All these assertions, it is in our power to establish, by numerous and incontestable facts; and if we wished to add others to these griefs, we should not fail in instances to justify our complaints. We know a father, whom his position in a place distant from any Protestant minister and worship, his narrow circumstances, the wants of a numerous family, promises which, however, were not realized, finally, ceaseless importunities, at length prevailed with to send two of his children into a Catholic school; we have seen a poor woman eighty-four years of age, ask in vain, when on her death-bed, for her pastor, against whom the door had been rigorously closed; we have seen in poor-houses, sick persons and children beset by importunities of every kind, and deprived of the services of ministers of their religion; we were witness to a clandestine abjuration extorted from one of our sick sisters: restoration to health by the intervention of the Virgin Mary having been promised her, on condition that she turned Catholic. More recently, at Sommieres, a young girl of thirteen years of age was carried off from her father, at the moment when she The unhappy was about to commence her religious education. parent in vain appealed to the guardians of the land. er part of the south of France, a girl about the same age, disappeared from her parental abode, and the researches of the magistrates have not yet (March 2d, 1834) succeeded in discovering At Sommieres, an aunt devoted to the priests carried off the child by night. At Bessonnie, a school mistress, in concert with a priest, persuaded the child to quit her father and mother, and sent her one knows not whither, but doubtless into some Catholic establishment.

"These abductions are any thing but rare. About the end of March last, in the neighbourhood of Castres, another girl of about fifteen years of age, was on the point of quitting her home, a place having been provided for her in a convent, when her parents were put into possession of the secret, and the plot was frustrated.

"A similar act of proselytism was lately perpetrated near Geneva. Mademoiselle P. Genevoise, a Protestant and an orphan, disappeared from Carouge, with her grandmother, without her uncle and guardian knowing what had become of his relatives. After some time spent in researches, it was ascertained that they were at Collonge-sous-Saleve, where they received the visits of a Genevese priest, who lived in the neighbourhood.

"Every day adds facts, which serve to show that the spirit of Rome is still as persecuting as when it originated and sustained the inquisition. In the kingdom of Sardinia, where the Pope is supreme, two disgraceful events have recently occurred. One is a law suit intended to exclude from their patrimonial rights certain Israelites, on the ground that the devisor having been converted to Catholicism, the bonds which existed between him and his heirs were dissolved by baptism. The other fact is, the abduction of the young daughter of M. Heldevier, formerly ambassador of the king of Holland, at the court of Sardinia. The girl fled from her home under the protection and with the aid of the archbishop of Turin, and was received into the convent of Sainte-Croix. Some mystification has been attempted in regard to the part taken by the archbishop.

"Tricks of a truly Italian character are not seldom employed on these occasions. An eminent French Protestant family has just had one of its members turned aside from the faith of her fathers. Fabricated letters were employed as from a female friend, who, it was declared, had espoused Catholicism. The pious fraud was, however, discovered. The lady who was stated to have abjured her faith, had never once thought of quitting the Protestant church.

"The last instance of abduction that we shall relate, is also very recent. It has taken place in Lyons. A Protestant family had left a daughter, aged thirteen years, in that city. The person to whose care she was entrusted, placed her in a convent, without her father's knowledge. He has in vain demanded that she should be restored. The authorities of the place assured him

that every care was taken of the child, and that he need not disquiet himself on her account.

"That the circumstances which have now been laid before the reader, are substantially true, there can be no question. What a lamentable picture, then, do they present! And is it not high time that the indignant voice of Protestants in this country should be raised to brand these shameful proceedings of false and inflamed zeal, and to aid their fellow-believers by the expression of their warm and generous sympathy."

PAPAL LIBERALITY.

Rev. Dr. Brooke, of Cincinnati, who is a convert from Popery, in a late address, stated a fact which ought to be known by all those liberal minded Protestants, who think that it is a great want of charity not to assist the Papists in building churches, schools and colleges in their vicinity. The Dr. stated, "that were every Protestant house of worship to be burned down in a single night, no Papist would dare to give a dollar to erect them again, without making special confession of it as a sin." statement, coming as it does from a man of high standing, once a Papist himself, is worthy of implicit confidence. It is certainly consistent in the Papists to take this stand. To act otherwise, would be a direct violation of their acknowledged principles. If Popery is truth, Protestantism is error, and no man should do anything to disseminate error amongst his fellow men. the Protestant religion be the religion of the Bible, then Popery is a system of soul-destroying error, and he who gives a single dollar to spread it, is guilty in the sight of God of the destruction We do not blame the Papists for acting consistently with their principles; but we think that Protestants should learn a lesson from them, and act equally consistent with theirs. charity of the Bible does not require us to affiliate with error. It is first pure and then peaceable. - [Protestant Herald.

Another Victim.—Miss Waggaman, a niece of Ex-President Tyler, has left Washington, and entered the new Convent of the Visitation, in Baltimore.

THE SEAMLESS ROBE.

Our anticipations respecting the fate of John Ronge have been more than realized. The Church of Rome has been true to herself, as the following item of intelligence, received by the steamer Cambria, will show. John Ronge has struck a hard blow at the Papacy, and no effort will be spared by the offended power to load his name with infamy and reproach. His case will constitute a single exception, if the basest slanders are not circulated respecting him. All this, however, will do the man no harm, but will rather tend to expose Popery, and make it still more odious in the eyes of all Germany. Success to John Ronge! God help him to be firm.—[Protestant Banner.

"Upwards of 1,100,000 pilgrims have visited the Cathedral of Treves, to behold the celebrated coat of our Saviour which has caused so much sensation. The Catholic priest, Ronge, of Breslau, has been excommunicated, and divested of his clerical orders, for the letter he wrote to the Bishop Arnoldi of Treves, on the subject of the object of this pilgrimage. In revenge, many towns have taken up his defence, and have offered him various indemnifications, all of which he has refused. He appears to be a most exemplary character."

AN IMPORTANT CRISIS.

Rev. Dr. Berg says, the downfall of Popery in Europe, from present appearances, cannot be far distant. Italy is ripe for revolution. From one extremity of the Papal States to the other, one feeling pervades the heart of every class in society, excepting only the priesthood, and that is a settled, deep, and unchangable abhorrence of the tyranny and oppression of the pontifical government. If the Italians were suffered to follow the bent of their own inclinations without the fear of Austrian interference, a month would not elapse before the Pope would tremble for the safety of his throne. As it is, he is far from feeling secure.

In many parts of Germany, a movement has commenced among the Romanists, which promise the most important results. The London Patriot of January 2, states on the authority of German papers, that an effort is now in progress to establish a

German Catholic Church, independent of Roman darkness and Although we have no confidence in any reformasuperstition. tion of Popery, still it is pleasing to learn that a determination is expressed on the part of influential priests, to abolish auricular confession, the celebration of the mass in Latin, and the celibacy of the priesthood, and at the same time to throw off the oppressive exactions of the higher orders of the Popish clergy, by which the inferior grades have been, and still are, so shamefully burdened. The right to think and to engage in independent investigations of truth, is also distinctly set forth. All this indicates the beginning of good things. A priest by the name of Czerski, who superintends a small community of German Catholics in Schneidemuhl, in Prussia, instead of adhering to the prescribed usages of the Romish Church, by which the cup is withheld from the laity in the celebration of the Lord's supper, administers both the bread and wine to his parishioners, and reads mass, not in Latin, but in German, omitting all that relates to the saints and their intercessions. In Bromberg and Konigsberg, Czerski has found ardent and influential supporters among both clergy and laity, and the movement is gaining ground on all Of course, the Papal authorities will denounce all such proceedings, and will lose no time in branding the leaders and abettors of this invocation as schismatics. The probable result will be, that increasing light and honest investigation will bring vast numbers of Romanists from the darkness and superstition of Popery, into the enjoyment of Christian liberty.

THE IRISH CLERGY.—The London Standard says, it has been calculated that the Romish clergy in Ireland receive annually for confessions, \$1,350,000; for christenings, \$150,000; for unctions and burials, \$270,000; for marriages, \$1,350,000; for prayers for purgatory, \$450,000; for collections at chapels, \$2,410,000; for curate collections, \$101,000; for Government grant to Maynooth College, \$45,000. Total, \$6,135,550.

A move has been recently made by the Roman Catholics in New-Orleans, to exclude the Bible from the public schools of that city.

POPERY IN MALTA.

The Rev. Mr. Temple, lately returned from Smyrna, where (and at Malta) he has spent twenty-two years, describes the practices of Papists in the latter place, and especially the ringing of the bells, as a serious nuisance.

"They were ringing every hour, 'from the beginning of the year even to the end of the year.'" He arrived at Malta in March, 1822, and resided there ten years, having thus abundant opportunities of seeing the daily operations and legitimate effects of Popery. His description of its enormities is truly appalling. At the corner of every street was an image with an inscription, promising to all who repeated so many Ave Marias or Pater-Nosters before it, an indulgence for a certain number of days. On the doors of the churches are advertised plenary indulgences for the living and the dead.

Every Monday morning a man goes through all the streets with a box and a bell, crying out, "Who will give for the souls of the dead?" and the poor people all come out and put something into the box. This collection is to pray for souls in purgatory. And that the people may be reminded of the necessity of this, images are placed on the walls of the churches in all directions, representing souls in purgatory, surrounded with flames, their hands folded, and their eyes lifted to heaven in supplication for aid.

PRISONS OF THE INQUISITION.

A French officer who served in the corps that broke open the prisons of the Inquisition in the city of Toledo, during the reign of Napoleon, describes as follows the scenes that were presented:

"Graves seemed to open, and pale figures, like ghosts, issued from the dungeons, which emitted a sepulchral odor. Bushy beards hanging down over the breasts, nails grown to the length of bird's claws, disfigured the skeletons, who, with laboring bosoms, inhaled for the first time during a long series of years, the reviving breath of beneficent nature. Many of them were reduced to cripples, the back arched, the head inclined forward on

one side, and arms and hands hanging down rigid and helpless. On closer examination it was found that these poor wretches had been confined in dens so low, that they could not rise up in them, and hence their bodies had, during a long imprisonment, naturally contracted this distorted form. In spite of all the care of regimental surgeons, several of them expired the same day. The light of the sun made a particularly painful impression on the optic nerves." From this portrait of these unfortunate creatures the state of the prison may be so accurately inferred, that it is unnecessary to give a more peculiar description of it."

It will be recollected that this scene was presented, not in the dark ages, but at the commencement of the nineteenth century.

27 OBJECTIONS TO ROMANISM.

1. It claims infallibility. 2. It has always been a persecuting power. 3. It has generally made men worse. 4. It degenerates civil society. 5. It is opposed to private judgment. 6. Employs compulsion to religion. 7. 'Tis opposed to the liberty of the press. 8. Denies the Bible to the common people. ministers only half of the Lord's supper. 10. The system rests on the ignorance of the people. 11. 'Tis supported by craft and tyranny. 12. It uses images in worship. 13. It teaches to pray 14. It has altered God's word. 15. 'Tis the to the saints. mother of harlots. 16. 'Tis destructive to civil liberty. 17. 'Tis a system of falsehood. 18. It usurps the place of God. 19. It makes religion consist in attachment to the church, not in love to God. 20. 'Tis destructive to all true religion. 21. It means to subjugate this country to a foreign power. 22. 'Tis Satan's master-piece, ruin to the soul. 23. It has overrun all modern nations except ours. 24. It has never proved a blessing to a people. 25. Its Bishops and Priests are not citizens of this country. 26. It aims to destroy all who do not embrace it. 27. It has shed the blood of nearly 70,000,000 Protestants, and we dare not trust it.-[N. Y. Observer.

St. Patrick's Day.—John Hughes, Bishop of New-York, has postponed the observance of St. Patrick's Day to the Seventh of April. This is a new idea, for which we are at a loss to account.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

We must be permitted to express our unaffected gratification with the course which has been taken by the Board of Education, in regard to the use of the Bible in the Free Schools of our city. What we have contended for is, that the Bible is an appropriate school book, and it ought, therefore, to be used in our schools. We have not asked, nor do we believe that it would be right, in the existing state of things, that teachers should be permitted to give their views upon any passage or passages of Scripture which may be read, or upon any that may not be read, as this would be to give a sectarian character to the schools. when the Bible, in the approved Protestant or Douay version, is read without note or comment, no one's rights are infringed upon in the least. We have said that the exclusion of the Bible from our Free Schools, was in violation of the rights of Protestants—we say so still. It is a position fortified by impregnable From it we cannot, we will not be driven. God and our country demand that we should maintain it; and we should prove recreant to the best interests of religion and the nation, not to heed the high and solemn behest.

It was the boast of our fathers—the sires of the never-to-beforgotten Revolution—that the corner-stone of the Temple of
American Liberty was the Bible. And is it the sons of these
same fathers, who are afraid their sons will look into the precious deposit which it contains? But all metaphor aside, what
harm can possibly come from reading the word of life to the
young immortals, whose minds are expanding under the genial
influences of intellectual cultivation? Orrather, we should say,
what good will not arise from making them familiar with the simplest, and yet the sublimest truths which can engage their attention?—[Mich. Christian Herald.

VALUE OF A JESUIT'S OATH.

During the persecution of the Protestants at Thorn, in Poland, which was instigated by the Jesuits in 1824, the President Rosner was seized, and six witnesses appeared, who avowed that they would swear to any thing for which they were paid, alledging, that they did not swear falsely "at their own risk, but at the risk of their employers, who must answer for the perjury."

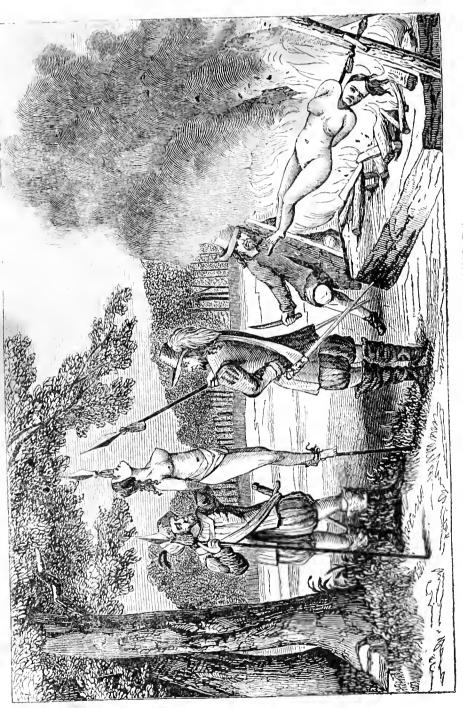
Upon that lying evidence the two Burgomasters were condemned, and Rosner was martyred.

One of these false witnesses, who was notoriously suborned by the Jesuits, after the murder of Rosner, was asked how he, who was not in Thorn when the pretended circumstances were said to have occurred, could have given such testimony, which caused so much bloodshed of the Christians? The Papist thus replied:—"The heretics are considered by us, Roman Catholics, as a people always condemned to the flames. When, therefore, we can procure any of them to be burned, we are doing a meritorious action. Every one of our witnesses were fully instructed beforehand by the Jesuits; and the curse pronounced against heretics every year by the Pope, sets my conscience at rest on that point."

This is the very same principle which is carried into effect as far as practicable by the Romanists of New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. "Who cares a straw for the heretic's oath?"—said one of the Papists lately. "You cannot make a Roman Catholic tell the truth any how, if he is not in the mind; and that he will never be, without a mental reservation with the heretics."

CATHOLIC SPIRIT .-- "The Freeman's Journal," a Catholic newspaper of New-York, very kindly "warned Dr. Cheever," not to proclaim himself an ally of "the Christian Alliance," in or about Rome, when in Europe, lest he chance to form an acquaintance that he will not relish, with the police of the eternal city, or "with the pointed ends of Austrian bayonets." while the Catholics in this country claim the liberty of impugning our institutions at their pleasure, and resent, as injustice and persecution, every effort to enlighten the public mind in regard to their principles and practices, they dare to threaten the American abroad, who ventures to inform us of what he sees and knows, that by so doing he endangers both his liberty and life! This is certainly very kind; and all due credit should be given to the fraternal spirit that utters the forewarning. Let Dr. Cheever be cautious, if he fear man more than God? And let our fellow-citizens learn what they are to expect when Romanism gains its anticipated ascendency in our own country-the total extinction of our civil and religious liberties! - [Boston Recorder.





SUPPERINGS OF THE WALDERSES

The daughter of Moses Long, of Bobi, aged ten, having been caught by the Piedmont soldiers, at a place called Ville-





PROCESSION WITH PALMS.

NATIONAL PROTESTANT.

"NO PEACE WITH ROME."

REV. C. SPARRY, EDITOR.

ROME IN AMERICA.

[By a Correspondent of the Olive Branch.]

THE rapid strides of Popery in the United States during the last few years, and the open advocacy of some of the most revolting practices of the Papal system, together with the political influence which Romanism already exercises,-all tending to introduce and rivet upon our country that unholy and debasing system, which for a thousand years held all Europe in its withering embrace, and fertilized the soil with rivers of human blood,seems to require more attention than it has hitherto received, and more especially from the pulpit and the religious press. Political associations, it is true, have recently sounded an alarm, but from a variety of causes, which it is needless to mention, political combinations, although they may eventually succeed in imposing a limit to the colonization of the United States with European Catholies, can do nothing towards regenerating the mass of corruption already planted in our midst, nor but little towards revivifying that healthy morality, which, in conjunction with pure religion, forms the basis of Republican Governments, and without which, our venerated civil and religious privileges must soon give place to ecclesiastical and temporal despotism.

Undoubtedly the irreligious tendency of Romanism, is of greater moment than the mere moral and political influence it exerts, since it dethrones the God of heaven, and transfers his attributes to an idol in the Vatican; yet that branch of the subject properly belongs to the ministers of the Word; and although it is manifest that they, through slothfulness, fear or imbecility, ery 'peace,—peace,' when there is no peace and can

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be none,—the columns of a public journal, through which only a layman's voice can be heard, are too limited for the discussion of a subject involving such various and important considerations. It is therefore proposed to avoid as far as practicable the religious bearings, and chiefly to expose the moral and political turpitude of Popery, in the essays which may follow this communication, if they should be deemed worthy of a place in the Olive Branch,

Nevertheless, religion and politics, ambition and servility, morality and abnegation of natural duties, are so interwoven together in the Roman system, that it is impossible to treat of the political, moral, or immoral tendency of the system, without at the same time rending the mysterious veil which conceals the abomination of the harlot, and exposing the hypocrisy and pollution of her children. The Roman Pontiff claims to be the supreme temporal sovereign of the world, by reason of his spiritual authority. We deny his right, and to drag him from the throne he has usurped, we must necessarily impeach his spiritual pretensions. His satellites, the priests and jesuits, claim for themselves an exemption from worldly and carnal propensities, which the frailty of man renders impossible of attainment, to the end that may lead captive the minds of their generally ignorant flocks, and hold them fast in their allegiance to the Pope, in his double capacity of temporal and spiritual sovereign. would dispel the illusion of pretended sanctity, for the purpose of enabling the rifled dupes to reclaim the natural, civil and religious rights, with which their Creator endowed them. for this purpose we hold up the mirror-lay bare the recesses of the convent-penetrate the confessional and the dungeons of the inquisition for proofs of the most horrid cruelty, abominable hypocrisy, and unmitigated licentiousness. The whole hierarchy, from him who sits on a throne and wears the triple crown, down to the meanest of the mendicant friars, pretend to a chastity more immaculate than the undefiled conjugal relation,-to the end that they may riot in debauchery. We, believing conjugal fidelity to be the parent of all other moral virtues, as it is itself the offspring of religion, would pierce the creeping knaves as with the spear of Ithuriel, who scruple no more to violate the marriage or virgin

bed, than to eat when hungry, to the end that they may appear what they are.—For this purpose we must resort to such proofs as the nature of the case requires and supplies. It is a fundamental maxim of Poperv, to deceive and swear falsely, whenever the interests of the Church require it; and hence the oath of allegiance to any government not Catholic, has no binding effect on the conscience, any longer than the Pope refrains from absolving from the obligation of the same. The artful ministers of Popery deny not only the existence of the doctrine at the present, but that it ever was a doctrine of their Church; at the same time they avow that the Catholic Church is, and ever has been, infallible; and, to use the language of one of their own fraternity, 'of course incapable of being reformed.' We, seeing the general corruption, and the danger to our institutions, which must result from the prevalence of the doctrine, claim to prove the charge of bad faith and violated oaths, by the works of their doctors and canonized saints, and from the decrees, letters of indulgences, briefs, and other missives, emanating from the Pope and councils, illustrated by practice in all cases where they were able to execute their own decree.

All this, and more, the mere moralist or politician may do, solely with reference to the moral or political influence of Popery, and without aiming a blow at the religion. The religion winces and writhes, if it be moved at all, because the cloak of hypocrisy, torn from the moral or political side of the triune carcass of Popery, lays bare and naked the religious focus in all its vileness and deformity, as well as the two first named constituents of Catholic unity. It is the fault of the system, not of the assailants, that a dissection of its moral or political nature throws the religious element into paroxysms of agony. And if, under the smart of the partial, and not very systematic dissection we propose, the cry of religious persecution and bigotry shall be raised, be assured it will be sounded only for the purpose of making a noise and smoke, under cover of which the guilty may hide themselves from the just indignation which outraged and deceived humanity, when aware of the imposture, would inflict upon them.

[Continued from page 136.]

They sued for mercy again and again. They implored the enemy to take all their possessions; and only allowed them to depart with their wives and children. But the word mercy is not found in the vocabulary of Inquisitors and Roman priests, inasmuch as that grace has not ever warmed their iron hearts. That single boon was denied them. They were entirely destroyed. Stephen Negrin, one of their pastors, was starved to death in prison. Lewis Pascal, another pastor, was carried to Rome, where he was burned alive in the presence of Pope Pins IV., who had superintended and stimulated to this massacre by his legate! There was a youth named Samson, he was among the last of his Calabrian race. He fought against the papal bandits most gallantly: but being wounded, he was captured. He was led to the summit of a tower. "Confess to that priest," said the bandit, "I have already confessed to my God," said the youth. "Throw him down from the tower," cried the pope's Inquisitor. It was done. Next day, the viceroy passing the spot, saw the poor youth still moving his mangled limbs. Like his ghostly master, having no remains of humanity left, he kicked the dying youth on the head, as he exclaimed with an air of sycophancy before the priests,—" Is the dog yet alive? Give him to the hogs to eat!!!"

Fox has recorded a letter from a humane lay Catholic, which gives an account of what he witnessed in 1560. Seventy of these people were thrown into one small and filthy dungeon. They were doomed to be beheaded. "I saw the executioner go coolly about the horrid work,"—says the writer. "He led out one of them blindfolded, and with a large knife cut off the sufferer's head, and rolled aside the body. Carrying his bloody knife in his teeth, he walked in, and brought out another, and beheaded him. The next was a female. Thus, he went on as coolly in his bloody work, as a butcher slaying his calves, or sheep, in his slaughter house. The man, meantime, was covered all over with human blood!!!"—Fox's Book of Martyrs, ch. v. abridged: Bost. edit.

In 1601 an edict was suddenly issued, enjoining the Waldenses in the Vallies of Saluces to receive the mass and conform to the Roman church, or leave their lands and possessions in sixty

days. This edict had proceeded from the Pope Clement VIII. whom the Duke of Savoy could not disobey, "under the penalty of high treason against God, whose vicar the Pope was." petitions would be listened to: no prayers of relaxation would be granted. The inquisitorial monks had already arrived. The Waldenses never hesitated a moment between the alternatives offered to them. To renounce their religion was to renounce their salvation. Five hundred families, making between three and four thousand people, began to move away with many heartrending sorrows; while each one was casting many a lingering look back over the sweet and lovely spots of their native vallies. But they passed on with unfaltering step. They could not renounce their Redeemer. They knew that the priests and armed troops of Rome felt no compassion. They knew from sad experience, that if they still lingered beyond the sixty days they would be indiscriminately massacred. Some crossed the Alps, and found an asylum in Dauphiny: many toiled over the deep snows and sought Geneva. The Swiss always opened their doors to them. Thither a sad and wretched remnant arrived. While others ventured to retire into adjacent vallies among their brethren, to brave with them another invasion.

After this storm the Waldenses enjoyed peace for half a century. But in January, 1655, a tragedy without a parallel in their former sufferings, was enacted in nearly all the entire vallies of Piedmont. An edict, worthy of the head and heart of the most inhuman member of the papal conclave, enjoined that within three days every soul of the Waldenses should remove out of these vallies, and depart into exile; unless "they should receive the mass, and place themselves under the priests' holy and merciful care." If they did not remove in three days they forfeited their lives, and all their goods. And moreover, wherever they did go, the mass was to be said among them; and any refusal to receive the priests would be punished with instant death!

Several thousand families were thus compelled to exile themselves, in the depth of an Alpine winter. Parents hastened away, carrying their little children, and mothers their babes: the young men bearing provisions, and clothing to shelter them in their passage over the deep snows: affectionate daughters bearing their aged parents, and the blind and the lame: some bearing their mother, now near the hour of her sorrows, or just raised from a sick couch. All hastened away, cheered up by the voice of their venerated pastors, hasting from group to group to guard them as their dear children against despair, and to exhort them to put their trust in God. They had scarcely left their villages and hamlets, when bands of soldiers began to plunder, and burn every dwelling-place. And perceiving the course taken by the exiles, the priests had taken care to place an army of 6,000 Crusaders in ambuscade. These fell upon the worn out and exhausted inhabitants of two of the vallies, and commenced an inhuman massacre. Those troops were soon augmented in numbers by crowds of robbers, outlaws, and vagabonds who came to kill and plunder. Six regiments of French troops had also been opportunely provided, beside a troop of Irish Catholics. These were excited to a degree of frenzy, by the presence and addresses of the monks and inhuman Inquisitors. The Christian exiles were now hemmed in on nearly all sides. The scenes which ensued cannot be conceived. Here whole families fell dead on each other, under the steel of the enemy, Here daughters and sons perished in defending their parents. The mountains re-echoed the war shout of these murderers: while bursts of lamentations, and shricks of violated and wounded females, pierced the heavens. One party captured 150 mothers with their children. The savages amused themselves by shooting some, beheading others, and dashing the infants, one by one, against the rocks. And the fate of those who surrendered was worse than those who fell. After starving them to enfeeble their minds, they offered them life, and sweet home again, if they would go to mass, and receive the holy and kind priests. On their refusal, they were instantly executed. Some were hanged to branches of trees: some were nailed up, with the head downward: some were dashed over rocks: some saw their graves dug before their eyes, in which they were buried alive! And many were burned alive at the stake.





THE POPE ON PALM SUNDAY.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A FATHER TO HIS CHILDREN.

In the services of the last week of Lent, as celebrated at Rome, the Pope is peculiarly conspicuous. The principal function takes place on Palm Sunday, in the papal chapel, commonly called the Sistine, and consists of the mass. It differs from the service of any other Sunday, in the blessing and distributing palm or olive branches, as a commemoration of Christ's entrance into Terusalem. A procession is then formed about the Sala Regia, in which these branches are borne, a cardinal priest, according to Picart, chaunting the mass.

The procession begins with the lowest in clerical rank, who move off two by two, rising gradually till bishops, archbishops, and cardinals appear, and at the close of all—for in the Romish church the most distinguished always bring up the rear—the Pope meets the view, borne in his chair of state, on men's shoulders, with a crimson canopy over his head.

"The procession," says an eve-witness, "issued forth into the Sala Borgia, (the hall behind the Sistine chapel,) and marched round it, forming nearly a circle, for by the time the Pope had got out, the leaders of the procession had nearly got back again; but they found the gates of the chapel closed against them, and an admittance being demanded, a voice was heard from within, in deep recitation, seemingly inquiring into their business, or claims for entrance there. This was answered by the choristers from the procession, in the hall, and after a chaunted parley of a few minutes, the gates were again opened, and the Pope, cardinals, and priests returned to their seats. Then the passion was chaunted, and then a most tiresome long service commenced, in which the usual genuflexions, and tinkling of little bells, and dressings, and undressings, and walking up and coming down the steps of the altar, and bustling about, went on, and which terminated at last in the cardinals embracing and kissing each other, which is, I am told, 'the kiss of peace.' The palms are artificial, plaited of straw, or the leaves of dried reeds, so as to resemble the real branches of the palm-tree, when their leaves are plaited, which are used in this manner for this ceremony in 'Roman Catholic colonies in tropical climates."

DANGERS OF POPERY.

BY REV. DR. SPRING.

Do any ask, where is the danger of all this? I can only say, the question suprises me. Are not the liberties of the country put in jeopardy by a community which affirms that the Pope possesses the divine right of civil government; that faith is not to be kept with Protestants; that a Protestant cannot be a witness; and that the oath of allegiance to any other power than the Romish hierarchy is not binding? These are principles which Rome avows by the decrees of her Popes and Councils, and which she has, I know not whether to say the weakness or the effrontery, to pronounce infallible. And because she pronounces them infallible, they are paramount with every Romanist, in whatever land he is found. Believe it or not, as we may, Papists will be found true to the doctrine of infallibility. Any other doctrine is fatal to their system. What were once the principles of that apostate community are now its principles; nor do we need to be informed that they have ever proved unfriendly to personal rights and the equal administration of law and justice. We are greatly deceived, if it is possible for a man to be a thorough Papist, and, in any great conflict of civil liberty with the Roman church, prove himself the friend of freedom. Individual Catholics there have been in the midst of us, whose hearty allegiance to the Papal hierarchy is more than doubtful; who have showed themselves freemen; and there are such in the midst of us still. But as a class of men, Papists are at the bidding of their priests, and their priests at the bidding of Rome.

I once heard the question agitated by a company of very intelligent men, whether the system of caste in India, or the policy of Rome, was the masterpiece of the great adversary. And, very properly as it seemed to me, the question was decided in favor of Rome. The designs of Rome are not limited to a single empire, but include the race under every parallel of latitude, and every form of government. Her stake is deep. Her game is high; and she is playing for nations. She spreads her great drag-net over the marshes and miry places of the earth,

and gathers all manner of creeping things; and then she throws it over crowns and thrones. She aims chiefly at controlling human governments. She has her spies at every court and every university in Europe, and almost every town of the Hanseatic Confederacy; nor is there a treaty, nor any measure of universal interest, but she watches it with a jealous eye.

One access to power in this land she has, and only one, and it is that avenue which, like the breach in the walls of Jerusalem discovered by Titus, invites the destroyer, and shows him a divided people. The policy of Rome is the very machinery which the demon of party in the midst of us desires, in order to bring about those gradual changes in principle and legislation which will strike a fatal blow at our liberties. And though its influence is gradual, it is strong. It is like the first movings of the avalanche, and woe be to all beneath it. It is first like the smoke, and then like the lava of its own Vesuvius, burning over the rich and beautiful soil, and leaving not a green spot for the blasted trunk of freedom to stand upon. In a little while, without a more concerted union of Protestant influence, the evil we prognosticate will have done its work. There will be no antidote to the mischief. The thought and eloquence of the senate chamber cannot arrest it; the press cannot arrest it; the pulpit will be silenced; and the Bible, as it recently has been, will be consigned to the flames. If we wake not, Rome carries the day. The republic is lost.

WHY DO NOT OUR COUNTRYMEN UNDERSTAND POPERY?

We are intelligent, and cannot believe whole nations can be such fools as to submit to what Popery is reported to be.

We are virtuous, and are not easily persuaded that men can be so debased and immoral, as Popery makes its victims.

We have a clergy who practice Scripture morals, and therefore can hardly think that any other clergy can practice the opposite.

We have the Scriptures of God in our own language, and are taught to respect and obey them, and do not know how ignorant, superstitious, and blind are those nations who are not acquainted with them.

We are not accustomed to submit to the dictation of any man in matters of faith or duty; it is hard to believe that others can do it.

There are many things which travellers see in Popish countries which are contrary to our experience and observation. We not only are not so degraded in mind and habits ourselves, but we are quite the opposite, and so are our neighbours and our countrymen generally. Therefore we cannot easily be brought to understand the nature of Popery.

But is there no way in which our countrymen may be brought to understand it?

Yes, several. They may impartially read the history of the Romish Church, as it is called, (though it is no church;) they may examine the books of the Romanists themselves, those acknowledged and authorised by councils, popes, prelates, universities, bishops, priests, monks, nuns, and Jesuits; those used in colleges and theological seminaries as class books to teach the young; and there will be found the worst doctrines and practices taught, ever charged against them by their greatest enemies. Yes, there they will find things so shameful, that Protestant decency will not allow an American to repeat them.

Our countrymen may talk with some of the thousand of the ignorant papists who are sent to the United States every month, or even look at them, and thus learn something of the nature of Popery from its effects on the human mind and character, the heart and habits. God in his mercy save our children from falling into that state of utter degradation in which we find the wretched people of Romish countries. Let this be the daily prayer of every American, and along with our petitions let our actions constantly go! We must watch and work as well as pray!

There is another way in which American citizens may learn to see through the wool on these Roman wolves—to pull off the disguise of the crafty Jesuit, and to put a brand on his snaky skin. Let them lay their persecuting hand upon you, or your son or daughter—let them pervert the mind of the one, or imprison the other in a nunnery, or defame or ruin her character, and then eyes will begin to opn.—[Watchman of the South.

THE WEEPING VIRGIN.

The Rev. Mr. Sawtell, in his narrative of the state of papal Europe, lately gave an account of his visit to the celebrated weeping virgin in a Romish Church at Naples. He described the image as standing in a niche of the church, protected by a glass case and an iron railing. On the person of the image, a profusion of ornaments were hanging—the offerings of the wealthy; and on the wall adjacent, were hung the offerings of the poor. The image is so contrived as to weep natural tears when the virgin is supposed to be pleased with the offerings and devotions of the people; and it weeps tears, colored red, and tears of grief and agony, when occasion demands. The deluded people enter the church, and gaze with intense anxiety upon the face of the virgin, and retire happy if she weeps "natural tears," but in consternation if her tears are bloody. Thus, in the hands of the unconscionable priests, the image becomes a powerful engine of influence and oppression. It is stated that when Napoleon was in that region, the priests roused the people to resistance by the bloody tears; and Napoleon sent orders to them to change the complexion of the tears. They obeyed orders, and put the machinery in her head into the gear necessary to produce the natural tears again!

BURIAL PLACE IN MEXICO FOR PROTESTANTS.

Protestant foreigners were not allowed a burial place in Mexico, until within ten or fifteen years, and then only through the urgent remonstrances of the British minister was the point conceded. One of the Mexican Senators, when the subject was debated, made remarks something like the following: "There is one of four things we must allow these heretics who happen to die in our land: we must eat; pickle and send out of the country; throw them in the fields; or bury them under ground. To eat them would be most repugnant, for not one of my colleagues would taste the flesh of a heretic; to send them out of the country would be expensive; to throw them in the fields would be pestilence-breeding. I now, therefore, as the easiest, cheapest, safest, and best course for us to adopt, is to allow them a burial place." And the motion was carried.

THE ORIGIN OF ROMISH MONKS.

Paul, of Egypt, to avoid the persecution, fled into the deserts of Thebais, where he acquired love for solitude, and lived the remainder of his life, from twenty-three to the great age of one hundred and thirteen years. From this example sprung, in a few years, swarms of monks, hermits and others, who became in the course of time, useless, burdensome, offensive, and disgraceful to the Church, as we shall all see when we shall come to their particular history. The pious frauds also commenced at this time; many persons in Egypt and Africa, to obtain more ready pardon, resorted to the intercession of the martyrs, and obtained letters of recommendation that the bearers were worthy to be received back into the Church, after their fall and denial of Christ. But Cyprian opposed these letters, and would not receive the relapsed back into the Church until they submitted to true repentance; hence arose a controversy between some of the best of men. So that the persecution of Decius, A. D. 250, is remarkable: 1. For its extent and severity. 2. For the great number of apostacies. 3. For giving rise to monkery by Paul. 4. For the controversy about whether the fallen should be taken back to the Church. 5. And for the rise of pious frauds, which are still practised by the Roman Catholic, or Papal Church, at this time.—[Prot. Unionist.

Boys in Spain .- I once asked a boy whether he or his parents were acquainted with the Scripture and ever read it; he did not, however, seem to understand me. I must here observe that the boy was fifteen years of age, that he was in many respects very intelligent, and had some knowledge of the Latin language; nevertheless, he knew not the Scripture, even by name, and I have no doubt, from what I subsequently observed, that at least two-thirds of his countrymen are on that important point no wiser than himself. At the doors of village inns, at the hearths of the rustics, in the fields where they labor, at the stone fountain by the way-side, where they water their cattle, I have questioned the lower classes of the children of Portugal about the Scripture, the Bible, the Old and New Testament, and in no one instance have they known what I was alluding to, or could return me a rational answer, though on all other matters their replies were sensible enough.—George Borrow.

PAPAL ANTIQUITY.

Nothing is more common with the Papists than to boast of the antiquity of their church." In nine cases out of ten in which they have been successful in seducing individuals from Protestant to Popish principles, they have succeeded by means of this fallacy. It is the argument to which they always resort in commencing an attack: and it is that by which uninformed Protestants are most easily staggered. Other arguments, indeed, are brought forward; but this ever occupies the fore-ground; it is the great gun by which the breach is attempted to be made.

It is asserted by the Romanists, that the Reformers were originally in communion with their Church. We readily admit that the Reformers were once in communion with the Romish Church; but we assert that the cause of their separation was the departure of the Church of Rome from the simplicity of the Gospel, and her rejection of its fundamental truths. There was a period when Popish darkness covered the land: the Reformers emerged from that darkness, and pointed out the way of life to others. Though, therefore, it is true that they were in communion with Rome, yet they separated from her as the great apostle of the Gentiles separated himself from the sect of the Pharisees, to whose principles he was once so strongly attached.

The only thing that is new in Protestantism is the name. It arose from the protestation of certain princes and cities in Germany, who protested against the errors of Rome, and appealed from the Pope to the Emperor and a general council. In this protestation was contained a declaration of their faith, from which circumstance the parties were termed Protestants. Names, however, are nothing in this controversy, while doctrines are everything. Our creed, so far from being new, is as old as the Bible, in which it is contained, and from which alone it was derived.

It may, however, be desirable to define in plain terms what is meant by the term Protestant. It signifies one who protests against the errors of Popery, and defends the truth of the Gospel. But though never used till the sixteenth century, yet the principles which it involves are those of antiquity, for they can be traced up to Christ and his Apostles.

The Papists, like all unfair reasoners, take advantage of the circumstance that the name Protestant was not used till the Reformation—pretending that our doctrines are of the same date. It is craftily asked of the poor and the illiterate, "Where were your doctrines before the Reformation?" This question puzzles many, who have not taken the pains to inform themselves on the subject, while not a few become an easy prey to Popish craft and subtility. Witnesses to the truth of our doctrines have ever existed; but it was at the Reformation that a banner was publicly set up, under which all, who preferred Christ to the Pope, light to darkness, and truth to error, marshalled themselves. All our doctrines are derived from the Bible. name Protestant, it is said, was not known in primitive times: neither was the term Papist or Roman Catholic. The Protestant religion, however, is only another name for primitive Christianity, but Popery is the corruption of the Gospel. After the return from the Babylonian captivity, the enemies of the Jews, like modern Papists, might have asked, "Where was your Church before Ezra?" The Jews would have replied, "Our religion was in the Books of Moses, but our Church was in bondage, from which it was delivered by Ezra." So, before Luther, our religion was in the Bible, but our Church was in bondage in mystical Babylon. It is true, we left the Church of Rome, but we did not leave the Scriptures.

On the other hand, all the doctrines of Popery are of very recent origin. They are not to be found in the Bible, where they ought to be found, but in the decrees of popes and councils. As soon as the Gospel was preached in the world, errors were propagated. The good seed was sown and sprang up, but with it appeared the tares also. Superstition and ignorance began to prevail within a few centuries after our Lord's death. The bishops of Rome, by various means, succeeded in lording it over God's heritage, and in bringing all Christendom under their sway as universal pastors. This most absurd, as well as most iniquitous claim of supremacy, was admitted for ages, in consequence of the gross ignorance that prevailed, and the tyranny which was exercised by the Roman pontiffs.

After the establishment of this exorbitant claim of universal

power, other errors were introduced into the church at intervals, until the Papacy arrived at its present state. The false doctrines of Rome were not established at one and the same time, but at various periods, till at length they were all embodied in the creed of Pope Pius IV. in 1564. By the term Papist we mean one, therefore, who receives the new dogmas of this recently established For ages the Church of Rome had been departing from the true faith, but it was not till the Council of Trent, when the creed was set forth, that her Apostacy became complete. must astonish plain Protestants that the world submitted to the impositions of Rome in setting forth so many unscriptural novelties. Everything, however, was craftily contrived; and force and fraud were employed during many ages to introduce errors which the people could not resist. Thus, in process of time, the old way of salvation by Christ alone was completely covered with Popish rubbish, which was not removed until the Reformation. At that glorious period the Reformers opened the old path; they discovered no new way, but pointed out the old one to the world. Though covered over, it was still the good old way; and the Reformation was only a restoration of the church to her primitive purity. Truth lay hid for ages from the gaze of the mass of mankind, though in every age there were some few who followed her guidance. The Reformers merely stripped off that covering in which the truth had been concealed by Papal influence.

Still the Papists have the effrontery to call theirs the old religion, and to brand Protestantism as a novelty. In a certain provincial town in England, there is an interesting Saxon church. Some years since the beautiful arches in this church presented, in consequence of the successive coats of whitewash, which from time immemorial had been applied by authority of various churchwardens, a perfectly even surface, instead of that rich tracery by which the Saxon arch is distinguished. A lady, devoted to the study of antiquities, and the sister of an eminent antiquarian, obtained permission to restore the arches to their original state. So powerful was the feeling by which she was influenced, that she actually, with her own hand, chiselled out the lime and mortar which had been accumulating through

several generations; and the church is now to be seen in all its ancient glory. Now, will any one say that the church in its present state is not the ancient Saxon structure? or that removing the encrusted whitewash has destroyed the building? We should think no one would talk so absurdly; yet the Papists assert this very thing in their arguments with Protestants. Popery is the crust which was cast over the truth; the Reformers chiselled it off, and truth appeared in all her native lustre. Still the Papists call theirs the old church, which is quite as absurd as it would have been to call the whitewash, which was chiselled out of the arches of the church, the ancient Saxon building, which, since its restoration, is so much admired.

The Reformers were not destroyers, they were restorers. Not one stone was added to the edifice. The untempered mortar, by which the building had been for many ages almost concealed, was merely removed, and the ancient structure exhibited in all its original beauty.

[Continued from page 133.]

"The Protestants foolishly expound it of Rome, for that there they put heretics to death, and allow of their punishment in other countries; but their blood is not called the blood of saints, no more than the blood of thieves, mankillers, and other malefactors, for the shedding of which, by order of justice, no commonwealth shall answer."

Now let us hear a specimen or two from the unpurged New Testament. Luke ix. 35, ["He rebuked them."] "Not justice, nor all rigorous punishment of sinners, is here forbidden, nor Elias's fact reprehended, nor the Church, nor Christian princes, blamed for putting heretics to death; but none of these should be done for desire of our particular revenge, or without discretion or regard of their amendment, and example to others. Therefore, St. Peter used his power upon Ananias and Sapphira, when he struck them both down to death for defrauding the church."

Rev. ii. 20. "He warneth bishops to be zealous and stout against false prophets and heretics of what sort soever, by alluding covertly to the example of holy Elias, that in zeal killed four

hundred and fifty false prophets of Jezebel, and spared not Achab nor Jezebel themselves, but told them to their faces that they troubled Israel, that is, the faithful people of God." Would it be surprising if some fanatical Papist should, as Jacque Clement and Ravaillac, murder kings and queens, too, after this?

Roman Catholics, if you do abhor these doctrines, abhor not us for bringing them forward, but abhor and come out of that horrible den of inquity and blood where they are hatched. I mean, in plain language, your Church. If you do not come out of her after the proofs we have adduced, think not that we are so far to renounce our reason as to believe you altogether guiltless of maintaining principles so pernicious. God forbid that we should, by word or deed, persecute you; but would you wonder when your priests teach you such things, nay, make the blessed book of God the vehicle of conveying them to your hearts, if we should take every mean which God has given us to protect ourselves from their murderous effects? The notes to these Bibles, I declare from personal examination, teach with the most horrid virulence, in almost every paragraph, not only the persecuting hate of heretics inculcated by Dens, but they teach also the foul morality of that obscene book in words which I dare not quote to you. The following oaths are the native fruit of such horrid principles :-

In the Memoirs of the late Admiral Theophilus Jones, in the "United Service Journal," for Jan. 1836, p. 95, there is the following: "The Defiance was one of the most disaffected ships, (in the mutiny of the fleet of 1797;) and by the evidence adduced at the courts martial on some of the crew, it fully appeared the Catholics on board her had bound themselves by an oath to murder every Protestant in the ship, and to carry her into an enemy's port. The form of the oath by which the mutineers had pledged themselves together on that occasion was in the following terms:—'I swear to be true to the free and united Irishmen, who are fighting your cause against tyrants and oppressors, and to defend their rights to the last drop of my blood, and to keep all secret within my breast; and I do agree, the next time the ship looks out ahead at sea, to carry her into Brest, and to kill and destroy all the officers, and every one who opposes, except the

master, and to hoist a green ensign, with a harp in it, and afterwards to kill or destroy all Protestants.' The result of the discovery of this St. Bartholomew was, that eleven of the principals in it were condemned and hung, and the others transported for life."

Ribbon and Whitefeet Oath.—"Never to spare, but persevere, and wade knee-deep in Orange blood; not to serve the king unless compelled; and when the day comes, to fight and wade knee-deep in the oppressors' blood; and that neither the groans of men, nor the moans of women, shall daunt him, for the ingratitude shown to his brethren of the Catholic Church."

Is it wonderful that Ireland should be a scene of murder, burning, and crimes, not to be named among Christians? Do we slumber, then, on a volcano? I trust we shall awake, and that Protestants will preach, and pray, and print against this horrid system, from Maine to Georgia.

I need not go farther to prove from the remaining particulars, that Popery is the bane of national prosperity. National prosperity can only exist where truth, justice, mercy, peace, knowledge, and liberty, prevail—where men's persons and properties are secure—where the human mind is not fettered by superstitious terror, and where man looks not with hatred and suspicion on his fellow-man—where no gloomy priest can fetter his soul and conscience, and command his wealth, and relieve him from moral responsibility at will—in short, go between him and God, and all the relations of life; and all this is done by Popery.

AURICULAR CONFESSION.

BY C. J. BROWN, D. D.

I have nothing to do with the flagitious character and tendency of this doctrine, any more than of the rule of celibacy, though, certainly, taken together, they do present one of the most dark and revolting pictures which it is possible for imagination to conceive. Now there are two principal ways in which this doctrine of the laying open of the most secret sins to a priest, operates powerfully to the perpetuating and extending of the empire of the Church of Rome. The one is that, by becoming





MASS FOR THE DEAD

acquainted with the private opinions, feelings and circumstances of vast numbers of individuals and of families, the priesthood are enabled to use their power and direct their resources, with a prudence, an efficiency, and an exactness of adaptation to existing circumstances, to which I believe that even the most energetic of political governments does not afford a parallel. is the maxim of Lord Bacon, that Knowledge is Power, more thoroughly applicable, than in the government of mankind. If you look to civil governments, for example, you find that it is not so much on the amount of their physical force that their efficiency depends, as on the intimacy and accuracy of their acquaintance with the opinions and circumstances of the people, qualifying them for directing whatever strength they possess with prudence, and applying it with effect. And thus it is that the power of all civil government, especially in free countries, is necessarily confined within very narrow limits; for the abhorrence with which in such countries every thing like a system of prying into the feelings and private affairs of the people is regarded, prevents the knowledge of the Ruler from passing beyond a certain point, and obliging him, as it does, to trust to external and often deceitful indications, frequently leads him in the commission of mistakes, that shakes his power to its very But here is a government altogether peculiar and unique, which, by the simple artifice of assuming a spiritual name, and professing to have nothing in view but the everlasting welfare of mankind, contrives, without exciting any general suspicion or abhorrence, to enter, not into the houses only, or the affairs, but into the very thoughts and hearts of men; arrogates, as it were, God Himself, an indefeasible right to have them laid open to its inspection; and in this manner secures for itself such an amazing knowledge of the characters, designs and circumstances, not only of its own immediate subject, but through them of others, that an amount of physical strength a hundredfold greater, but wielded with inferior knowledge and skill, will be found practically, and at the long run, far less influential over "Political and civil crimes," says the author of human affairs. Popery Opposed to Knowledge, "are frequently the subjects of confession. Now, if the priest may withhold such confessions

from the state, its ministers, courts, &c., then most clearly may the knowledge, and consequently the power, of the Church, be in so far greater than that of the state, even in state affairs—an anomaly of the most disgraceful kind." We Protestants, indeed, are with the utmost difficulty brought to believe that this engine of power can to any great extent be practically available; in other words, that intelligent Roman Catholics, those who alone have anything of public importance to communicate, will submit themselves to so degrading a bondage as that of Confession. It is important, however, to bear in mind, that as the female mind in the Romish Church is a field where the priest rules with the most despotic sway, so it is and must ever be the peculiar office of mothers to implant those principles and form those habits, on which the character of the future man depends, and the tone of which, in the vast majority of instances, no force of circumstances in after life is able to change. Mr. Crowley, who was formerly a student in the College of Maynooth, and is therefore perfectly well acquainted with the effects of confession among the Romanists in Ireland, says, at p. 4 of his "Thoughts on the Emancipation of Roman Catholics," "Long before children are sent to confession, they are taught by their parents and others to respect and dread the priest. Confession, and especially confirmation, afford him the best opportunities that can be, and which he very rarely neglects, to make the deepest impressions on their tender minds. And his occasional admonitions and threatenings, together with the discourses and examples of priestridden or credulous people, are in general sufficient to prevent those impressions from being afterwards either effaced or weakened."

This subject brings me to the principal means by which confession tends to the indefinite extending of the Popish dominion. You can have no difficulty in perceiving, that whatever shall have the effect of so riveting the influence of the priest over the people, as to place at his command their talents, labours, property, and individual influence, must needs form an engine of tremendous power for the accomplishing of whatever object he may have set his heart upon. Now, there are in Popery many things which go to place the laity in the hands, and at the mercy

of the priesthood; or rather, to speak more properly, the whole system is constructed with this view. But of all the means for the purpose, confession is the most satanically complete. A single sentence is here sufficient. Can he who is master of the secrets of his neighbour's heart, fail of being master of his actions and whole conduct? Where is the man that will dare deny anything, whether it be time, or money, or labour, or influence, to that confessor, who is privy to sins which he would rather die than the world should know; who has his character, and family, and all that is most dear to him, in his hands; to whom, in a word, by the very act of acknowledging him in the office of confessor, he has, in the most solemn and deliberate manner, yielded up his judgment and will, his soul and body, his reputation in this world, and his hopes and prospects for the next?

CATHOLIC INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

Dr. McCarter, a missionary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, gives the following notice of the influence of the Roman Catholics in the Colestial Empire. It seems that the Papists are much more active than Protestants in availing themselves of the advantages offered by the spirit of religious toleration, which has recently begun to be exhibited by the government of that country. We quote from the Foreign Missionary Chronicle.—N. E. Puritan.

"Among the cabin passengers in the Eagle were an Italian, and a Chinese, who had been seven years at Rome, both of whom were Roman Catholic priests, on their way to the province of Hoopih. several interesting conversations with the Chinese, who was a man of much more mind than his companion, and found him very willing to give information with regard to their operations in China. The number of nominal Christians, who have been made such by the Roman Catholic missionaries, is very great; but the ceremonies of the Buddhists. their rosaries, their monks and nuns, with shaven heads and dresses resembling the clerical gown, their mendicant friars, their matins and vespers, their oft-repeated prayers, their chantings, their use of small bells in their ceremonies, the very names of their divinities, such as "the Mother of Mercy." "the Queen of Heaven"-all bear so striking a resemblance to the Roman Catholic Church, that it would be no marvel if the zeal of the Jesuits should have induced one half of the population of the empire to profess themselves members of the church of Rome."

POPERY IN AMERICA.

The London Protestant Journal furnishes this condensed notice. "Popery has lately made way very much in America. Every thing must be done to secure its predominance; any thing and every thing for the church, is the maxim by which the unchanged and unchangeable system is actuated. Every engine is at work, and those successful agents who, in every state and government for centuries back, have been so serviceable to Rome, are in active operation in North as well as South America, in England, and Ireland. As an evidence of this, the Protestant of New-York says, "we are seriously troubled in this republic with the influx of the Jesuits." Are they busied there, and is all arranging to organize the operations with which this country was recently threatened to be attacked from that quarter of the globe?"

OBJECT OF THE NATIONAL PROTESTANT.—We are often asked, "what is the precise design of your publication?" We answer—to develop the pestilential attributes and fearful consequences of Romanism, wherever it either sways, or is tolerated—and to sound the alarm to Protestants, so that they may be on their guard against the wiles of Jesuitism, and the snares of the Devil, under the name of Popery.

It is no part of our object to instruct Papists except indirectly—because, very few of them comparatively can read: and Roman Priests will not permit even those who possess the capacity to exercise their birthright, and enjoy their privileges, to peruse the Protestant. Therefore, our chief intention is to benefit Protestants by opening their eyes to the dangers and curse of being chained under the dominion and yoke of that monster tyrant, the Pope of Rome; that "Beast, to whom the Dragon has given his" great power and infernal authority.

IRELAND.—"There are at least twenty thousand disciples of Loyola, Jesuits, in Ireland; in one parish in Cork there are above one hundred!

The situation of Ireland is most appalling. The counties of Clare

The situation of Ireland is most appalling. The counties of Clare and Galway are in a state of open rebellion, and the habits and ferocity of the Irish peasantry, under the influence of a Popish priesthood, are not calculated to produce any change. The incubus that sits heavy on the heart, and paralyzes the exertions of that ill-fated country, is neither more nor less than Popery! Till that cause is removed, we may as well expect to see the slaves of Spain, Portugal, and Italy vindicate their right, as to behold the Irish peasantry orderly, industrious, and contented. The baleful and destructive influence of the

bigoted and ignorant priesthood must be destroyed, and the arm of superstition and bigotry must be withered by the circulation of the Book of Life. To expect any permanent good, or even to express any hope of it, is more than we dare do, until the axe of Reform is laid to the root of the evil—until Popery is exterminated."

Purgatory.—A gentleman recently from Delaware has communicated to us another specimen of the manner in which American Papists are robbed by French Jesuit priests.

"A Papist at M.—recently lost by death two of his children, who were twins. They were interred in a Protestant grave-yard. The Roman Priest, who resided at some miles distant, having ascertained the fact, immediately threatened him with his wrath, and tormented his wretched disciple, by assuring him, that his two children were roasting in the fire of purgatory. Finally, however, the priest agreed to give him a dispensation for burying the corpses in heretical ground, and to deliver the children from purgatory, provided, that the man would give up a Bible which he had shortly before obtained, and also give the priest ten dollars, five dollars for each child, as penance to the church."

This is a genuine and common specimen of the manner in which the personal rights of our citizens are despoiled—and their money pilfered by the lawless agents of the Popedom.

Transubstantiation.—Erasmus got into a polemical controversy on the real presence of Christ. He pushed his adversary so close that he retreated to his creed, exclaiming, "Crede quod habes et habes," Believe that you have, and you have. They parted, however, in friendly feeling, and Erasmus borrowed his antagonist's palfrey for his journey home. It not being returned, the owner sent for it. Erasmus made the following reply:

Ut mihi dixisti de corpore Christi, crede quod habes, et habes; sic nunc tibi dico de tuo palfrido, crede quod habes, et habes.—As you have told me respecting the body of Christ, believe and you have it; so now I say to you respecting your horse, believe, and you have him.

SYMPATHY FOR PAPISTS.—The Episcopal Watchman contains a bitter complaint, about the exposures which are now made of the abominations of Popery. The writer admits, that Papists may err, but remarks, "we never should quarrel with them about a ceremony or two, more or less, or any thing in itself indifferent." He does not tell us, whether these

trifling ceremonies are, praying to Angels, setting the Virgin Mary before the Saviour, as Intercessor between God and man, or holding that "there is no salvation out of the Roman Church." This manifests strong sympathy for the worshippers of the Beast. But perhaps this writer thinks, that their creed has been straitened and purified by the rack and faggots of the Inquisition.

The same paper is not so tolerant towards those who favor revivals of religion. He considers revivals as "dangerous," opening the "flood gates of passion," &c.

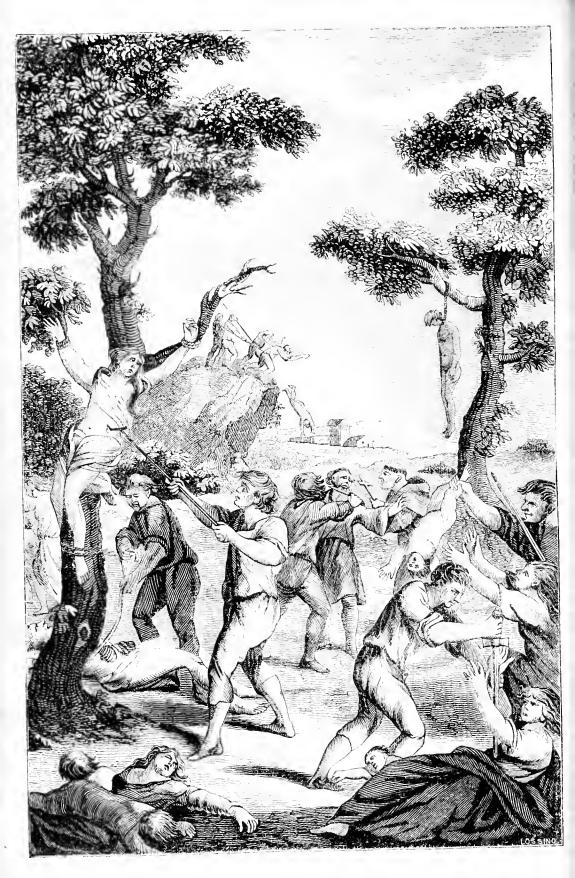
Paristical Benevolence.—A Jesuit in Ireland lately issued forth his strict denunciations against all the Romans who purchased any articles in a Protestant store. A woman and a man, however, infringed the prohibition. The former bought a pound of soap, and the latter a small quantity of tobacco. Being watched, they were seized after leaving the store, and each was obliged to eat the whole of the article which had been purchased. It is only necessary to add, that the soap killed the woman, and the tobacco caused the death of the man almost immediately. Query—Will American ladies patiently digest a pound of soap, and our freeborn citizens submissively swallow a long roll of Virginia twist, whenever a Popish massman chooses to enact such consolatory penances for Protestantism?

The Inquisition.—The Inquisition of Rome has just furnished the world with a new example of the savage atrocity of that Institution. A Priest who was accused of Carbonaroism, was taken up by the Inquisition and condemned to perish by hunger. Hewas liberated, after having suffered the most horrible agonies, and actually begun to devour his own flesh.

NEW-YORK JESUIT MONASTERY.—We are informed that it is designed to erect this new Popish "cage of unclean and hateful birds," near Cold Spring; for the avowed purpose, if possible, of ensnaring the military youth of West Point into the chains and abominations of Popery.

Transubstantiation.—Elizabeth Folkes being examined whether she believed that Christ's body was in the sacrament of the Altar, substantially and really, answered, "yea, I believe that it is a real lie, and a substantial lie, indeed."





First Persecutions of the Waldenses, in the Valleys of Piedmont.

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NATIONAL PROTESTANT.

"NO PEACE WITH ROME."

REV. C. SPARRY, EDITOR.

First Persecutions of the Waldenses, IN THE VALLEYS OF PIEDMONT.

Many of the Waldenses, to avoid the persecutions to which they were continually subjected in France, went and settled in the valleys of Piedmont, where they increased exceedingly, and flourished very much for a considerable time.

Though they were harmless in their behaviour, inoffensive in their conversation, and paid tithes to the Romish clergy, yet the latter could not be contented, but wished to give them some disturbance: they, accordingly, complained to the archbishop of Turin, that the Waldenses of the valleys of Piedmont were heretics, for these reasons:

- 1. That they did not believe in the doctrines of the church of Rome.
- 2. That they made no offerings for prayers for the dead.
 - 3. That they did not go to mass.
- 4. That they did not confess, and receive absolution.
- 5. That they did not believe in purgatory, or pay money to get the souls of their friends out of it.

Upon these charges the archbishop ordered a persecution to be commenced, and thousands fell martyrs to the superstitious rage of the priests and monks.

At Turin, one of the reformed had his bowels torn out, and put into a basin before his face, where they remained, in his view, till he expired. At Revel, Catelin Girard being at the stakes, desired the executioner to give him up a stone, which he refused, thinking that he meant to throw it at somebody; but Girard assuring him that he had no such design, the executioner complied; when Girard looking earnestly at the stone, said, When it is in the power of a man to cat and digest this solid stone, the religion for which I am about to suffer shall have an end, and not before. He then threw the stone on the ground, and submitted cheerfully to the flames. A great many more of the reformed were oppressed, or put to death, by various means, till the patience of the Waldenses being tired out, they flew to arms in their own defence, and formed themselves into regular bodies.

Exasperated at this, the archbishop of Turin procured a number of troops, and sent against them; but in most of the skirmishes and engagements the Waldenses were successful, which partly arose from their being better acquainted with the passes of the valleys of Piedmont than their adversaries, and partly from the desperation with which they fought; for they well knew, if they were taken, they should not be considered as prisoners of war, but should be tortured to death as heretics.

At length Philip, the seventh duke of Savoy, and supreme lord of Piedmont, determined to interpose his authority, and stop these bloody wars, which so greatly disturbed his dominions. He was not willing to disoblige the pope, or

their whole time in eating, drinking, rioting, gaming, and dancing. Surfeited and drunk, these sacerdotal sensualists fought, shouted, rioted, and blasphemed, and passed directly from the embrace of the harlot to the altar of God."

Alvares, a Spanish author, asserts, "that the sons of the Spanish clergy were as numerous as those of the laity." "They will pass," says he, "without confession, from their concubines to God's altar." It is almost beyond credit, the extent to which this author represents the evil to have spread. The seductive arts of the priests became so notorious and so alarming, as to require the interference of the Pope. On one occasion, a Papal enactment required all who had been solicited or insulted by the priests, to inform against the guilty. Maids and matrons, of the nobility and peasantry, of every rank and situation, crowded to the Inquisition. In Seville alone, it took all the Inquisitors and thirty notaries, thirty days, to take the depositions of these injured women.

The German clergy are represented to have been as bad as the Spanish. The evidence of their horrible licentiousness appears in the decrees of councils, princes, and emperors. One German council asserted that the priesthood were widely guilty of unchastity, voluptuousness, and obscenity. Some are charged with living in open concubinage; others of committing incest; and, according to its expressive language, "wallowing in sensuality, plunging, with slackened rein, into the lake of misery, and mire of filthiness." Albert, Duke of Bavaria, depicted the infamy of the German priesthood in glowing colors. "The recital," says he, "of clerical criminality would wound the ear of chastity." bauchery has covered the ecclesiastics with infamy."

Switzerland was the scene of similar profligacy. It rose to such a height prior to the Reformation, that the Swiss laity compelled every priest to take a concubine of his own, in order to preserve the safety of others. Clemangis also, narrates, that the laity would tolerate the clergy only on condition of their keeping concubines.

The French clergy were by no means behind those of other countries in this disgraceful career. According to the account of Mezerey, an eminent historian, all the French

ecclesiastics were in a sad state of irregularity. The majority had concubines; while some of the deacons had four or five female companions.

The Italian and Roman clergy surpassed all others in infanty. A select council of Cardinals and Bishops, assembled by Pope Paul III., have drawn a picture of the morals of the Roman clergy, which is absolutely fright-Amours were carried on in open day, and with most unblushing effrontery. Popes, too, were as badly implicated as the clergy. Some of these hierarchs licensed houses of ill fame, and gathered large taxes from this John, Boniface, Sextus, Alexander, Julius, Leo, and other Popes, were notoriously guilty of adultery and incest. council convicted John XII. of adultery and incest with two of his sisters. John XXIII. was also guilty of a like crime. So profligate were the clergy, that the meeting of a council in a city, was enough to demoralize it. General Council in Lyons, a Cardinal, Hoge, in a speech to the citizens, immediately after the dissolution of the sacred synod, alleged, that by the perpetration of licentiousness, the city had been converted into one vast, fermenting, overflowing sink of pollution. the General Council of Constance, it was quite as bad. It is said that the number of females of bad character in attendance, was not less than fifteen hundred.

These are but specimens of the deliberate assertions of the most authentic historians of the church. And what a horrible, disgusting picture do they present of the fruits of the celibacy of the clergy! Human depravity never had a worse development, if these accounts are to be believed—and believed they must be, if any credit is ever to be put in any history. And what this practice has done once, it will do again. The grosser and more open manifestations of crime, of course, are prevented by the civilization of the age; but to deny that the same cause will produce the same effect, would be to deny that human passions still exist, and that the depravity of the heart is more intense in one age than in Celibacy has ever been the source of impurity and licentiousness. It is so now. There are evidences in our own possession, which will show that the Romish priesthood, since the Reformation-nay, in our own country,

re deeply implicated in the crime—so deeply to proclaim in tones that should reach very parent's heart, that so long as it forms a saure of Catholic policy, the priesthood are ever to be trusted. At another time we hall present some of the evidences of this riminality; but meanwhile, we cannot forear to ask the Protestant reader, if a system aving such fruit, shall spread and grow in he midst of us, with his co-operation or onsent.

COLONEL LEHMANOWSKY:

ND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE INQUISITION OF MADRID.

The horrible tribunals of the papal inquisition, s is well known, were suppressed by Naposon by a decree dated Chamartin, December th, 1803, in those parts of Spain which were hen under the government of the French.

In a lecture delivered some time since, in he chapel of Brown University, Col. Lehnanowsky gave a most graphic description of he capture and destruction of one of these stablishments, by soldiers under his own com-

naud.

In the early part of the year 1309, Napoleon commanded all the buildings occupied by the nquisition to be destroyed. Col. L. requested Napoleon to give a command in an expedition gainst one of those dens of vice and cruelty. If I remember right, it was the inquisition of Madrid.) "My request," said the Colonel, was complied with, and I had the command of the 111th regiment of the line. Upon approaching the building we saw several soldiers We summoned them to surrenon the walls. ler in the name of the Emperor of the French; hey turned and bent over as if conversing with some who were inside, but after carefully scanning our number, which was but small, they inswered our summons by firing amongst us. Beveral were wounded, and one man killed. We then procured some heavy timbers, and by the united strength of all the men made a breach, and entered within the walls. As soon as we were inside, we had a specimen of the punning Jesuitry of these rascals. The whole company of priests and inquisitors came towards us in a very humble attitude, with their hands crossed over their breasts, and the first we heard, these artful fellows were reproving the soldiers on the wall for having made any resistance, and for not having politely admitted these 'very fine gentlemen.'--although it was, of course, by the direction of these very men, that resistance had been offered. The only answer we gave, was by placing a guard over these now obliging fellows, with directions to keep a sharp look out after them that none might escape.

Upon examining the interior of the building.

we found it beautiful in the extreme; every thing appeared quiet, and in excellent order, much better order indeed than is common for

the devil to keep.

The floor of the principal hall was paved with slabs of fine marble, and at the end of this hall was an altar with several wax candles burning. The priests appeared so humble and submissive, and every thing appeared so quiet and orderly, that my suspicions," said Colonel L. "were almost lulled to sleep, (which was the effect they intended to produce,) and I began to suspect that a great many falsehoods had been told about the cruelties practised in these establishments. We could discover nothing of the secret rooms and underground cells, of which we had often heard, and I was upon the point of retiring with my men, and leaving the building for the present in the hands of its old occupants, when a brother officer urged to a most diligent examination of the whole building. We proceeded to examine carefully the principal hall, to discover, if possible, some trap-door or other entrance to the regions below. Some of the soldiers tried to thrust the points of their bayonets, others of their swords, between the slabs of marble, but all without success. I was upon the point of giving up, when it was suggested that water should be poured over the floor to see if it would find an outlet through the crevices. After watching the water carefully, we observed one place where it evidently escaped between the slabs .- 'Ah,' said some, what's here? we shall make some discoveries now'-while the captive inquisitors stood by shaking with fear.

Presently a soldier struck a heavy blow with the butt-end of his musket upon one side of a slab, when all at once a spring seemed to give way, and the slab at once turned upon a pivot by which it was fastened at the two sides, disclosing an opening and a staircase leading down to some dark cavity beneath.

I at once walked up to the altar and seized some of the lighted candles, when one of the baldpated priests stepped up to me and said very sanctimoniously; 'O, my son, these are holy candles; you must not touch them.' said the Colonel, "my only reply was-very well, I want them for a holy purpose; I want to see holy things. Below we found an apartment of considerable size, furnished with settees, &c., which we at once knew by the infernal contrivances to be the hall of torture. We went round and soon discovered an alley, and on each side of this alley a number of dark and gloomy cells. In these cells were a large number of the victims of popish cruelty, young and old, loaded with chains, and some of them, women as well as men, literally as naked as their mothers bare them. The soldiers threw their coats and cloaks over these poor miserable wretches, and loosing them from their chains, proceeded to help them to the hall of judgment above ground.

When the soldiers had provided for the safety and comfort of these weeping wretches, they turned their attention to the inquisitors, and insisted upon putting them all to death. In their excited state of feeling," said the Colonel, "it would have been vain for me to oppose their will. The soldiers would not leave a single one of these minions of papal cruelty alive.

Among other instruments of torture, we found an image of the Virgin Mary, so contrived with spikes, knives, &c., that when a person went to kiss it, the arms closed, and the victim was pierced with a thousand wounds, and cut to pieces. The soldiers insisted upon the chief inquisitor kissing this image; he refused; they pricked him with their bayonets, and compelled him to do so, when the arms closed, and he was cut and hacked to death in a most shocking manner. After taking out the most valuable books and other articles, we placed a number of barrels of gunpowder in the building, and setting fire to the train, soon had the satisfaction of seeing this horrid abode of popish cruelty a heap of smoking ruins.

After we had seen the end of the Inquisition, we invited all in the neighbourhood whose relations had been torn from them by the officers of this bloody tribunal, to come and convey to their homes such of them as they could find alive;—And," said the Colonel, "never shall I forget that sight! The soldiers whom I commanded were men of blood; the sight of human misery and slaughter had become so common to them, that they could eat their meal with none the less relish because they were using the dead body of a comrade for a seat; but when they saw this company of living skeletons standing before them, and their anxious relatives pressing round to discover their long-lost loved ones-when they saw, new a weeping father or mother embracing, as though they had recovered him from the dead, a beloved son—then a husband clasping in his arms the half-murdered mother of his children—and then a weeping wife and mether turning in despair from the search after a beloved husband and father, convinced that he had found a grave in these horrid dungeons-when these iron-hearted warriors witnessed this sight," said Col. L. "they wept and sobbed like children."

I have only to add to this account, which is related as near as possible, in the words of this aged veteran, let the reader remember that these events occurred only thirty-four years ago; that the man is living who witnessed them; that he is now a regularly ordained Lutheran elergyman, and worthy of implicit credit—and then let every American remember that popery, which is making such rapid strides in this country, is the same now as it ever was—that it is in its very nature unchangeable—and that persecution for conscience' sake, whenever and wherever it has power, is one of its essential and unchangeable attributes.

The following luminous article will richly repay the perusal. It was distributed in period of the Revolution. Britain about the period of the Revolution. Bishop Burnet is the reputed author. It tended by powerfully to excite the popular indignation against the Pope and his disguised Jesuit, pure James II. that royal Popish persecutor and idiot, who "exchanged his kingdom for a mass."

CHARACTER OF POPERY.

Popery is a Roman sham; for it cheats those that tamper with it of their understandings and their senses, their consciences and their souls; -and ecclesiastical juggle, the cunning knave's mask, and the silly bigot's her creed; Jacob's ladder reversed, or the debauchee's ensign, which he doubts not but, if well has oiled, will at last carry him to heaven; for it is a project that offers at saving men and their face sins together, and, in many cases, to make on their sins meritorious of salvation; a blendure of ambition and covetousness, dressed up in a long mantle of hypocrisy, called Peter's cloak; a false bait, managed by a crafty sort of fishermen, that pretend to angle souls for heaven, but design only to catch gudgeons, and grasp earth and its advantages; jingling the keys of Paradise, on purpose to amuse the crowd, and to get opportunities to pick their pockets. is a strange farrage of errors and impostures, a gallimawfrey, composed of contradictory ingredients; the highest superstitions, and yet the rankest prefaneness; subtilties of the finest spinning, and mostgross absurdities. It makes its God, and then eats him. It teaches all its votaries to pray, without either understanding the words, or yet devout attention of mind; to fast with a luxurious dinner of fish, wine, and sweetmeats, that Heliogabalus, and other choicest heathen gluttons would lick their lips It cries up marriage for a sacrament, and yet, at the same time, bars its sacred clergy from it, because it will defile them. It boasts itself to be the sole keeper and interpreter of the Scriptures, and yet avows, that they are corrupted and unintelligible; and so at once proclaims her own perfidious negligence, in not preserving the sacred oracles, and her monstrous uncharitableness, in not giving us an authentic explication. It pretends an infallible knack of deciding all controversies, yet cruelly suffers her brats to spend their time in endless quarrels; witness the brawls between her Franciscans and her Dominicans, her Jesuits and her Jansenists, her most Christian and most Catholic doctors.

We may therefore call it a rope of sand, held together merely by interest and force: a Babel-building, erected by diligent Fraud, and aspiring Pride, upon the plains of drewsy Ignorance and easy Credulity, and cemented not only with the tears but the blood of thousands of innocents: a devouring monster, begot in the dark by an incestuous mixture of Impudence the son, with Ignorance the mother; suckled by Phocas with the milk of re-

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llion and blood-royal, and rocked to sleep by ppe Boniface in the cradle of an universal shopric, where doating monks sung lallabies it with a multitude of lying legends and igned miracles. The French usurper, King pin, and his son, gave it a new coat, and ppe Hildebrand taught it to go high-lone, and imple on the necks of emperors and kings. was always very fond of babies to play with, d cried and scratched most filthily, till it had t pictures and images set up in churches, hich, from laymen's books, quickly became eir gods. The schoolmen provided it rattles distinction, and abundance of alder pop-gun, divert itself, and amuse the world with. ne conventicle of Trent found it sick of the ekets, but, applying altogether the Italian nysic, set it again upon its legs, though with a sad swelled bigger than before: yet, ever nce, it hath been languishing in a consumption, palliate which, 50,000 fathers of the society e always busy, with cordials and paint, to ep up its spirits and complexion. delights in is aurum potabile, and the blood martyrs: the Inquisition is its right leg, id sophistry its left; and, with these two ipporters, it bestrides the world .- [To be connued.

POPERY IN AMERICA.

The spread of popery is one of the most arming evils that threaten the liberties of our puntry. It is time that Protestants should wake, and fully understand the danger to rhich they are exposed. That popery is see same as it was some centuries ago, its most calous advocates do not pretend to deny; sey teach us that their church never has erred, or never can: that the Pope is infallible, and is will must be the mighty impetus to move addirect his subjects, in all things relating to eith and practice.

In the United States, this boasted land of berty, we have two million subjects of a forign prince, who can array on his side, power, vealth, learning, and numbers, that no other otentate on earth can command. He can call b his aid all the terrors of a cruel superstition; e can persuade his followers that it is his rerogative to secure to them, on condition of heir faithfulness and devotion to his service, Il the joys of Heaven, or punish them for disbedience with all the miseries of hell. And who can think of this vast power, which has ieen increasing among us for more than twenty rears, without seeing the importance of exposing their system to the world, and making every possible exertion, to save our country

from the dogmas of Romanism.-Will any one say there is no cause for apprehension; that there is no danger; that we are sounding a false alarm? We answer, his un-Holiness, the Pope, will not view it in this light. His plans are deeply laid; his emissaries are secretly and effectually laboring with the most untiring zeal to accomplish their purposes, and make proselytes to their religion. And shall we, the descendants of the pilgrims, who fled from tyranny and oppression; who planted the Protestant religion in the wilds of America; who watered it with their tears, and invoked the blessing of God with their most ardent prayers, shall we stand still and quietly submit to this worst of all bondage? Forbid it, gracious Heaven! No, we have seen and heard enough of the horrors of Popery, and the Inquisition with its infernal power, and the blood of slaughtered victims, to do this. We will enter the lists as did our fathers. We will oppose it until it is driven back to the regions of darkness, from whence it proceeded. But how shall we oppose it? Not by fire and sword, not with persecution and slander; but with the meek and decided spirit of our holy religion; by enlightening the public mind; by showing its errors, and exposing its secret policy. Oh, for a voice, that shall roll in strains of heavenly eloquence from shore to shore through this vast continent, and through the world, that shall stir up such a spirit, as actuated Luther, Melancthon, and other eminent reformers, who dared to stand forth and show openly to the world, that Popery is founded upon the basest principles of the human heart, and "that her ways take hold on Hell, and lead to the chambers of death."

OUR NEW VOLUME.

With the present number, we begin the second half-yearly volume of the National Protestant, in a somewhat enlarged and improved form. Sufficient patronage has been extended to us to justify the change, and also, to enable us to perfect our plans for increasing the variety and interest of our pages. The time of the editor will henceforth be devoted to the literary interests of the magazine, and other arrangements have been made to furnish a greater amount of original matter, adapted to the great end in view. Ample and

costly arrangements have also been made for the future embellishment of the work. A series of engravings, equal in finish and spirit to those of the present number, and of a great variety and interest of subject, are now in the hands of engravers, which cannot fail to add to the attraction and worth of the magazine.

The object to which this work is devoted is one of surpassing importance; and it is the editor's design, that whatever can be done by labor and expense to secure it, to the entire satisfaction of Protestant readers, shall be done. Romanism has assumed a position, and acquired an eminence in the American community, giving it a prominence and influence to which we can no longer be indifferent. In the results already gained it has surpassed the hope of its warmest admirers, and more than realized the fears of its opponents. What Popery designs, is no longer a question among honest and intelligent men; and there are but few to be found who are ready to deny or doubt that its extension is one of the most formidable of the perils by which our civil and religious liberties are beset. The contest between Popery and Protestantism is fast coming to be considered the engrossing subject of the times. Its interest is deepening every hour; and it is evident that the day cannot be far distant, when the question shall be decided, whether Christ or Anti-Christ shall control the destinics of our country.

While there is no occasion to doubt as to the ultimate issue of a contest, which has already been decided by the sure word of prophecy, there is enough in the perils of that contest, and in the temporary spread of that system, which has always and everywhere proved the curse and ruin of the people or nation over which it has prevailed, to rouse every lover of freedom or of God to a firm resistance. The time has come when the character and designs of the Papacy should be more thoroughly known by the people. The mass of our countrymen are no doubt thoroughly Protestant; and there is need only that the matter be fairly placed before them, to present a barrier that no zeal of Jesuit or priest, and no lavish expenditure of money, could overcome. But the danger is, and has been, that coming in unawares, and creeping towards its supremacy with stealthy steps, it

will crush our liberties and do its work of death, before resistance is made. It is to this point that our efforts should be first directed. The great want is light and information-so clearly held forth and so universally diffused, that all may see, and know, and feel the danger. Our design is to accomplish this end, so far as in us lies. We are thankful that the means of doing it has been entrusted to us, and we design that our opportunity shall be faithfully improved. We ask, for this end, the co-operation of every Protestant reader, that our magazine may be extended: so that by enlarging the sphere of our influence, and augmenting the resources of doing good, we may the more effectually labor for the great end, in which everything we hold dear is centredthe salvation of our land from the perils and the curse of Popery.

POPISH IMPOSTURE.

The Friars Mendicant published a book called The Everlasting Gospel, filled with blasphemous fables, wherein it was declared-"The New Testament is no more to be compared to this book, than darkness to light. The Gospel of Christ was only to be preached for fifty years, but this Gospel of Saint Francis shall for ever rule the church." Another hellish book was also promulged by them enti-tled, "The Book of the Conformities of Saint Francis with Christ"—in which we read— "Francis was greater than John the Baptist-John was only Christ's Harbinger, but Francis is his Standard Bearer--John was elevated to the order of Seraphim; but Francis mounted to that very seat whence Lucifer fell; Francis was better than all the Apostles, being made a type of Jesus by his passion, receiving the same wounds, suffering the same griefs, had the Passion of Christ renewed in him, for the salvation of mankind—through his merits, Francis was made the Son of God, and sanctified by the Holy Ghost—a letter fell from Heaven upon Francis's head, in which was written: 'This man is wholly conformable to Christ, and the example of all perfection, whom the Militant church hath merited to be an Advocate with God.' All are saved who die in the order and under the rule of Saint Francis; and the putting on of the *Habit* prescribed by him giveth full remission of sin, and freeth frem punishment. Christ prayed, Francis obtained." This is the frightful blasphemy of Popery.

USE OF MONKS.—Francis I., a French king, and a persecuting Papist, used to remark, that Monks were better at teaching linnets to whistle, playing at dice, tippling and gormandizing, than in doing good to morality or religion.





Four Dutch Protestant Ministers Burnt at the Stake.

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our Dutch Protestant Ministers Burnt at the Stake.

At the Hague, four Dutch clergymen sufferd death for turning Protestants, after having een confined for a very considerable space of ime. Their names were,

Rev. Arent Vas, Rev. Sybrand Janson, Rev. Adrian Jan, Rev. Walter Simonson.

They were first publicly declared heretics, nd then degraded. The ceremony of degralation was performed in this manner: being lad in sacerdotal habits, they were brought refore a bishop, and two abbots. The abbots ut off some of their hair, scraped the crowns of their head with a knife, and likewise scraped he tips of the fingers, with which they had nade the elevation at the altar. The bishop hen pulled off their habits, saying, I strip you f the robe of righteousness. To which one of the clergymen replied, Not so, but rather he robe of unrighteousness; and then looking ternly at the bishop, he went on thus: You new the truth formerly yourself, but have naliciously rejected it; but you must give an recount of your actions at the day of judgnent. The bishop trembled, and the spectaors were struck with amazement, as the peron who attered the words was a learned, pions, honest, and venerable man, being seventy years of age. When the victims were lelivered over to the magistrate, the bishop lesired him to be as favorable as possible to them, which ridiculous affectation of kindness occasioned the clergyman who spoke the beorementioned words, to exclaim in Latin: Quam Pharisaice! implying, "How Pharisaical!" or, "How hypocritical is such behaviour!" At the place of execution, Adrian Jan's father cried out: Dear son, suffer courageously; a crown of eternal life is prepared for you. The officers prevented him from proceeding, but the martyr's sister, who was in another place among the crowd of spectators, exclaimed with a loud voice: Brother. be courageous; your sufferings will not last long; the door of eternal life is open to you! They were first strangled, and then burnt, amidst the lamentations of some thousands of spectators, who would have rescued them but for the Spanish guards; and could not but severely regret, that men of the most unspotted characters, and inoffensive lives, should be

put to violent deaths, only for differing in opinion from their persecutors.

But what the martyrs here sustain,
Is only transitory pain;
Tortures just felt, and quickly o'er,
That when once past, torment no more:
While heav'nly bliss rewards bestows,
And joys eternal heal their woes.
But what's the persecutor's fate!
The stings of conscience, heav'nly hate;
A dreaded death for blood that's shed,
With horrors planted round the bed;
A fate in endless fire to dwell,
A lasting residence in hell.

A New Reformation in Germany.

A RECENT movement has taken place in the heart of the Catholic church in Germany, which inspires a hope that a second Reformation is at land. The eyes of all Germany are fixed upon it; some in hope, and some in fear; and from the boldness and courage which has hitherto been manifested, as well as from the tirm ground on which it has been placed, there is a reason for all the interest it has excited.

The movement began at Treves. ecclesiastics pretended to have obtained in some wonderful manner, the identical seamless robe which was worn by our Saviour. It was a vile imposture, but very like that which has been played off a thousand times upon the poor deluded Papists. The coat, which was nothing but an old rag, was exhibited at Christmas to wondering multitudes, and many miracles were declared to have been performed by it: such as curing diseases. knavery of such an attempt to re-enact the follies of the dark ages, roused one of the priests, Johannes Ronge, to indignation. He remonstrated with his brethren to desist; but linding it of no avail, he published a thundering protest against the guilty trick, exposing its absurdity in such clear and earnest tones, as to awaken great attention. His letter is a masterly effort-reminding the reader of the spirit and fire of Luther, in the days of his contest with Tetzel and the Pope. Of course, (such is Romanism always,) this act of manly independence brought upon him the bitterest persecution of those who had shown themselves capable of the hypocrisy and treason of palming off a pretended relic. But, as usual, persecution only nerved him to a stronger opposition, and gained him friends. At the beginning of the present year, he addressed another letter to the Romanists of Germany, the tone and vigor of which may be judged of by a few extracts:

"You of the Romish hierarchy! I have stood among you, and seen what a game you play with human nature; what your purposes are. The word Thurh is heard from your lips, but she dwells not in your hearts; compassion and love you have upon the tongue, but not in the bosom.

"The Pharisees, as depicted in the Gospel, are mere children, compared with you, Jesuits and spiritual tyrants! For the high-priests and Levites of Jewry consumed only one nation, but you have the misery of many nations of Europe to answer for. Through whose fault was German blood poured out under the Fourth Henry, and in the desolating thirty years' war? Through whom sank Poland in bloody ruins? Through whom was the flesh torn from the bones of France and Spain but yesterday? Through the ambition, the avarice, the immorality, and the intrigues of the Romish hierarchy, whose creatures dare to style themselves fathers and teachers of the people. One who had not studied and seen through these beings, might well believe, from their sweet words, that among them would be found angels of light, those who bring peace and salvation. But where is the blessing that they spread abroad? what peace is it that follows on their steps? what is their morality? what mean they by their flattering words? what sort of religion shall bless the nations from their hands ?"

In this strain of lofty invective and earnest statement he goes on with the letter, closing with a powerful appeal to the Germans to become free-to throw off the yoke that has so long degraded and deluded them. The interest which this letter awakes in Germany, amounts almost to enthusiasm. Ronge became the theme of learned discussion, of newspaper comment, and of universal conversation. Messages were sent to him from various quarters, expressive of deep sympathy with his course, and stimulating him in God's name to go on. Things went on so far and so fast as to attract notice at Rome--Rouge was accordingly excommunicated by the Pope; and he treated the affair somewhat after Luther's style.

There is now a large party with Ronge and *Czerski*, another Catholic clergyman, as leaders, who declare themselves *free* from all allegiance to the Pope. They cherish their faith

as Catholics, but they will be German Catholics, and not Roman Catholics.

Rouge and his confederates have since formed themselves into an independent church, and published their creed to the world, which is Protestant in all essential particulars. The great doctrines of Popery are discarded—such as celibacy, the authority of the Pope, invocation of Saints, the seven sacraments, purgatory, transubstantiation, and the authority of tradition.

The reformation has already spread over a large part of Catholic Germany, and embraces several personages of distinction. The Elector of Saxony, bitterly a Catholic, has refused to interfere with it; while in Prussia, and Northern and Central Germany, it finds many supporters. At the University of Jena, the students have shown their sympathy with it. When we consider that this new struggle for: liberty emanates from the land of Martin Luther—a land which has given birth to many a noble spirit, whose efforts have shed light, freedom and happiness over the human family and where education is more thoroughly universal than in any other, there is great enconragement that the good work thus undertaken will be persevered in until it completely triumphs. We shall watch it with great interest, and feel assured that any Protestant will do the same.

A Recent use of the Inquisition.

The Romish church in Europe always violently opposes, and prevents, when she can, all marriages between Protestants and Catholies. She is not yet prepared to take so bold a ground here; how soon she may, none can foretell. But the spirit with which she interferes with this natural right of domestic life, is shown by a fact which occurred quite recently. A young sub-lieutenant of a Swiss regiment in the service of the Pope, the son of a distinguished political character, loved, and desired to marry, a Protestant lady at Forli. Knowing the difficulty of such an act in the Papal States, he obtained a furlough, and went to Florence, where he was united to the object of his choice. and shortly returned to his service. He was immediately arraigned, and after examination, hurried away to the Inquisition, in whose gloomy dungeous he was doomed to remain for three months, without leave to write to his

ife, who all the time was kept ignorant of his te. She at last heard of his confinement, rent herself to Rome, and through the influce of friends, secured the intercession of a ardinal, who at length procured the release of the unfortunate victim, on condition of his aving for ever the Papal States. All for the time of marrying a Protestant—or rather, for put subjecting even the thoughts and affections I his heart to priestly dominion. This is omanism of the present day.

Tricks of Catholic Servants.

Protestant families, who employ Catholic ervants, have great need to be on their guard gainst the secret and deadly influence which ney may be exerting upon the minds of the aildren entrusted to their care. Few are ware of the liberties which these servants, ho are ordinarily the work tools of crafty riests, take with children. Mr. Hogan, who ras for years a Catholic priest, in a little work itely published, entitled Synopsis of Popery, sserts that the Catholic nurses are in the habit f taking children privately to the houses f their priests and bishops, and there getting nem baptized, according to the Roman Cathoc ritual. He says, that while he was a priest r Philadelphia, he baptized hundreds of Proestant children, without the knowledge or onsent of their parents, brought to him seretly by Catholic servants.

The editor of the Baptist Record confirms he extraordinary statement by a fact of his wn knowing. He knew a Catholic priest who was accustomed to take every convenient pportunity, when at his neighbors' houses, or vherever he could catch them, to dip the tips f his fingers in water, sprinkle a drop or two n the heads of the children, make a sign of he cross, and in a whisper pronounce the sared name. This, according to Papal authorty, is valid baptism. In many instances this nay do no harm; but in others, it may lay the oundation for some future appeal to the superstitious feelings of the child, which might easily seduce him from his Protestantism, however carefully instilled by parental teaching. And, if Catholic servants will do this, without the leave, or even against the known will of parents, who can tell what other influences they may bring to bear to poison the young mind with Popery?

Popish Bishops in Protestant Families.

As extraordinary occurrence has been developed by the late calamity of the Swallow, which discloses a state of things little dreamed of by the Protestant community, but exactly accordant with the spirit and history of Popery. It appears that a Miss Platt, of Detroit, who was barely rescued from the wreck of the Swallow, (and the saving of whom, it is said, cost Mrs. Parker, of Utica, her life,) had cloped from her father's house and care, without his knowledge and against his will, to place herself in a numery a Baltimore. She is the daughter of a wealthy man, formerly Attorney-General of Michigan, and was much admired for her beauty and talent. Since the fright produced by the accident, she has confessed that she was persuaded to the act by solicitations of the Catholic Bishop of Detroit, who furnished her, it is said, with \$1,500 for her journey and wardrobe. Letters have also been found upon her person, from the bishop and other Catholic priests, which show a long and artful course of seduction practised upon a young and ardent mind, the result of which is, the violation of her duties as a daughter, and an abandonment of herself to the delusions and corruptions of a Catholic nunnery. most serious and startling question forces itself upon the mind, in view of this fact, whether such arts are frequently practised by Romish priests? Certain it is, that not a few Protesant girls have been persuaded to enter a nunnery: whence comes the sinister influence that leads them astray? And what parent, in view of this, can reconcile it with his conscience or his duty, to entrust a child to the influence of men of this character? We trust the warning will not be lost.

Catholics owe no Allegiance to the United States.

Every Romish bishop, before he is permitted to exercise his episcopal functions in the United States, is obliged to take an oath, in which he solemnly swears "to defend the domain of St. Peter against every aggressor; to preserve, augment, and extend, the rights, honors, privileges, and powers of the Lord Pope, and his successors; to observe and enforce his decrees, ordinances, reservations, provisions, and all dispositions whatever, emanating from the Court of Rome; to persecute and combat to the last extremity, heretics, schismatics, and

all who will not pay to the sovereign Pontiff all the obedience which the sovereign shall require." Consequently, no Catholic bishop can become a citizen of this country, nor even put himself under the control of the government. There is not one of these bishops, nor of the numerous army of priests, it is believed, are naturalized citizens. Are these men to be trusted? Should they be allowed to interfere with the laws, or institutions of the country, while preserving in the most solemn form, an allegiance to a foreign power, and that power a deadly enemy to our liberty and religion?

Pootprints of Popery.

It should never be complained of, that men, principles and systems should be judged by that fair Scriptural rule, "By their fruits ye shall know them." A good tree, on the long run, in spite of bad seasons and untimely frosts, will bring forth good fruit; and no pruning or culture will prevent a bad tree from bringing forth bad fruit. But what shall be thought of Popery, judged by this rule? What country has it not degraded, just in proportion to the power it had over it? What people has it ever educated, elevated or benefited? The map of Europe affords a mighty largument against Popery, drawn in lines that can neither be obliterated nor denied. Let the reader run his eye over the traces it has left.

Saxony, at the period of the Reformation, and until she fell under the power of Popery, occupied a lofty position among the states of Germany, and possessed the most important elements of national wealth and power; she has now sunk into insignificance, and has no weight in the balance of political power. On the other hand,

Protestant Russia has arisen from an obscure Dutchy into a mighty kingdom, is the leading power of the German confederacy, and the very centre of the learning and civilization of the world, and though her soil is sandy and sterile, and nature has done for her but little. Again:

'Ireland once refused to bow her neck to the yoke of his holiness. Pope Adrian stirred up Henry II. to subdue her, that he might wring from her "Peter's pence;" and was the first instigator of that 'union,' of which the Catholics now so loudly complain; Popery is the blight

of her prosperity—the withering curse of her children. But

Scotland—across the channel, is full of a churches, and schools, and colleges—the land of learning, liberty, exalted sentiment, and hallowed wealth—the glory of the British islands. Again:

In Protestant America every man sits beneath his own vine and fig-tree, having none of
to make him afraid; peace and happiness, knowledge and love, liberty and prosperity everywhere abound. But

In Catholic America—in Mexico, and throughout all the republics and kingdoms south of her, there is despotism and anarchy, desolation and misery in fair proportion with the universal ignorance and sottishness of the people.

The fairest portions of the world, Italy, Spain, Poland and South America, have, in the providence of God, been allotted to Popery for its inheritance; these are the broad fields of wealth it calls its own, and none dispute its claims; -and yet all these rich and fertile countries have been impoverished, and made wretched by the sway of the "mother of abominations." No other countries of the world, however enlightened by the gospel, have sunk so low in the scale of intelligence, wealth and moral worth. Popery is their curse. millstone hung upon the neck of all that is virtuous, lovely, and of good report in Christendom. Soon may the "mighty angel" take it up and cast it into the sea, "where it shall be found no more at all."

The Jesuits in Power.

The Jesuits have arisen high and rapidly to power under the reign of the present pope Gregory XVI. He has been so friendly to grant them extraordinary privileges, one of the chief of which is the entire control of the college of the Propaganda, heretofore a kind of Union Missionary Seminary, directed by all the orders combined. This charge which was made in 1837, has excited remonstances. The other institutions now under the Jesuits have already been mentioned, as well as the fact that they have a control over all the institutions for education in Rome. But their power is not limited there. So far have they insinuated themselves, that now it is quite in vain for any man to pretend to any public charge, office or employment, without the recommendation of the

Jesuits.

The Jesuits in Switzerland.

The readers of the public papers are aware at the Jesuits are at their old work of inigue and mischief in Switzerland; and as the sult, have well-nigh effected a civil war. The hole country is now in a most critical state; ad it is not impossible that the very next influence will be bloodshed and commotion—il clearly traceable to the influence of these rafty, perfidious, turbulent men. A brief cetch of Swiss affairs may be useful, if for othing more than to refresh the reader's replication, and prepare him for future intelgence.

Switzerland is a federal republic, composed f separate sovereign states, twenty-two in umber, very much like our own, with the xception that the Union is less formal, and ie general government more restricted than ere. Some of these states are Catholic, othrs Protestant; but the union allows to each tate the free enjoyment of its own religion, ud forbids the interference of one with anther. At the time the confederation was ormed, the Jesuits had been expelled the puntry, as well as from nearly all Europe. ut of late years they have been creeping ack into power; and in 1818, they made a ery modest and small beginning in the small anton of Friburgh, where they labored withut attracting much notice, until the canton is ow thoroughly Jesuitized. From this little eginning, so modestly begun as to escape otice, they spread their operations at first in nore obscure cautons, erecting their churches, stablishing schools, and gaining dominion ver the people. Their movements attracted ot much attention of the Protestants, until acerne, which is one of the three principal antons, and which has the sovereignty for wo years, once in six years, openly invited the esuits to come into their province. This wakened universal indignation and alarm, which ultimately led to the calling of an extra ession of the Grand Diet, at Zurich, last Febuary. The question which has occupied hem has been whether the Jesuits shall be xpelled from Switzerland. The debate has een able and earnest; and has elicited some tatements respecting the character and influence of the Jesuits, with which Americans enght to be acquainted. If our limits allowed t, we would present some of the speeches entire. The deputy from Berne stated that the Jesuits taught the people to commit the most culpable actions, without remorse of conscience; that they make use of their ecclesiastical character to disorganize and divide families; that they everywhere endeavored to seize upon power; and their principal object is to extirpate Protestantism.

The deputy from Tsino, which is a Catholic canton, said that the Jesuits "were the declared enemies of civil liberty, of the liberty of the press, and of the education of the people. They are the most powerful auxiliaries of despotism." This is the testimony of a Catholic, residing where the fruits of Jesuit intrigue are visible. Would that America could learn from the experience of others!

The debate was continued for several weeks, during which time, communications were received from three great Powers: England, France, and Austria, forbidding the proposed expulsion. The first vote was as follows: Ten Cantons, and one half Canton, who have a population of 1,002,500, furnish to the Federal army 40,000 men, and to the Treasury 572,000 francs, voted for the expulsion of the Jesuits.

Eight Cantons, and one half Canton, who furnish 13,507 men to the army, and 150,000 francs to the treasury, voted against the expulsion. Two Cantons, St. Gall and Geneva, and the half Canton of the city of Basle, though opposed to the Jesuits, voted only for their expulsion from the Canton of Lucerne.

Thus there is a great majority against them, though, according to the terms of union, which requires a vote of two thirds, they cannot be expelled. Meanwhile the popular feeling of opposition has risen to an almost uncontrollable height. Volunteer companies are forming in several parts, called the free corps, and the Jesuits are marshalling their forces on the other side. A determined hostility against the Jesuits exists in Switzerland, which, uniting itself with political feelings, threatens to interrupt the peace of Europe by a civil war. Whatever the result, this is to be set down as another page of the intriguing, cruel, wicked history of the Jesuits.

The schools of Romanists in the United States, are designed principally for the education of the children of Protestants; supposing thus, more effectually to propagate their religious sentiments.

Present State of the Waldenses.

How much these poor followers of Christ have suffered in past ages, from the relentless persecutions of Rome, every reader of history knows. Their condition, though somewhat relieved by the progress of civilization, is yet more oppressive and intolerable than that of any other people on earth. They now only number about twenty-two thousand, though at the Reformation they amounted to two hundred and fifty thousand. Persecution and bloodshed has well nigh wasted them away. These are some of the heavy burdens they are obliged to bear for the sin of differing from the Pope in his own dominions.

No Protestant is suffered to interrupt, or to oppose any efforts made by a Catholic missionary to proselyte himself, or family, or children; nor to prevent the conversion of any person to Catholicism by persuasion or argument, or in any way whatever, under the penalty of one thousand crowns, or any other punishment, even death, it pleases the king to impose.

Marriages between Protestants and Catholics are strictly forbidden—the progeny of such marriages declared to be illegitimate, and may be taken away from their parents, and sent to the foundling hospital.

The children of the Waldenses, of ten or twelve years, may be lawfully taken away from them, if they express any desire to become Catholies.

No Catholic children or adults are suffered to be present at any Protestant religious services, or lessons of instruction! and severe penalties are imposed on Protestant ministers and teachers, if they allow them to be present.

Such are the laws enacted and enforced in this middle of the nincteenth century, in the heart of Papal Europe, by the same Catholic powers that are so kindly proffering their aid to educate Protestant children in this country, without the help of the Bible; and leaving no stone unturned, nor lie untold, to divert our rising generation from the right ways of the Lord. Such is the liberty, and such are

F American citizens, when they shall have it drank in to intoxication the dulcet sounds of Holy Mother's lullabies, and permitted her to chain their limbs and gag their mouths, and ply the lash at her pleasure.

If the privileges to be enjoyed by free-born

Catholics Hate the Bible.

The Catholic Telegraph, a leading paper, lately contained a long editorial on the changes of Protestantism, in which he shows plainly enough, what he would do with the word of God if he had the power. He attempts to ridicule its general circulation.

"The world has been promised for the last 30 years the most extraordinary blessings by the Bible Societies; there is not a nation, from east to west, from north to south, which has not been represented in their annual reports, as "white for the harvest." The Bible of King James has travelled and seen all the world. It has crept along the canal, back wards and forwards; it has coursed up and down the great rivers; it has been muttered in the class-room, and pounded in the workshop-Luther has shaken its leaves like a tempest, Calvin has had his turn, Zuinglius and Melancthon, Cranmer and John Wesley, Swedenborg, Miller, and a mighty host of disciples, have all tossed it about the world; the Bible! eries one; the whole Bible! eries another; and nothing but the Bible! shouts a third; and the whole earth is roused by their wonderful exultation. The excitement has been kept up with considerable effect for some time, but people, a little more knowing than others, begin to suspect that they have been slightlydelicately humbugged! The Bible has been everywhere circulated, and strange to saycrime has been steadily increasing."

If hatred can scarcely be concealed in a Protestant community, where an universal feeling in favor of the Bible exists, what would Popery do with it if it had its own way? Give Jesuits the control of common schools, of legislative halls, of judicial benches, and how long would the dear privilege of reading God's word remain to us? Let universal history answer the question.

Holy Scripture.—The following account of the Bible was written by a Georgetown Jesuit. "In vain you look into the scriptures for a full, clear and succinct statement of faith and practice. Articles of doctrine are scattered without order—their meaning is hidden under obscurity of language—the advance of the inquirer is arrested by apparent contradictions—and seldom do any two readers agree in the same decision. Of all the possible forms, under which a perfect rule and complete rule of faith could have been published, the New Testament is the most incongruous and confused; and what no sensible man would ever have adopted. We ought not to attribute to the wisdom of God that which is unworthy of the wisdom of man." Impiety and infidelity and irreligion cannot transcend this Popish

scoffing at the Holy Book!

"We've Conquered America!"

The following spirited and beautiful stanzas ere written by a lady. They were suggested hearing an account of a party of Roman atholic foreigners, who adopted, on a public casion, the above sentence as their motto. nerica conquered! the land of the brave, There the star-spangled banners of liberty wave! There the dust of the valiant lies low in the sod, ith the altar above him he raised to his God! nerica conquered! and conquered by whom? hat steel-armored legion hath spoken her doom! ath England sent over her armies of pride, nd her sword in the blood of young Liberty dyed? ave the hearts of our sons from their bravery turned,

wear the vile fetters their ancestors spurned? oth the star-spangled banner lie rent on the shield, nd the eagle of freedom drop slain on the field? ot these, O not these are the conquests;—the plain ears not on its bosom one crimsoning stain; et strife there hath been, and the challenging

nd great men have fallen,—but not by the sword. o! far o'er America's beautiful soil scattered the legion who gather the spoil; ne seorned and degraded of Europe's high powers neir land have deserted to desecrate ours! nev come o'er the foam of the wild sweeping sea, darken the land, the bright land of the free, nd with soul-galling shackles of bigotry bind ne noble, the godlike, the glorious mind! sons of America! list to the cry, ne loud, fearful warning that rings to the sky; Till ye bend to the yoke of a bondage so vile? nall idols your altars most sacred defile? nall foul, blackened falsehood unanswered be

borne. nd Americans branded with insult and scorn? ruth, where is thy shame, and religion, thy power, nd freedom, thy bravery fled in this hour? rouse ye, arouse ye, O men of the North! et the South send her champions fearlessly forth, nd the East and the West, let them gird on the sword,

nd away to the strife in the might of the Lord. trike! strike for the country, the freedom ye erave, eligion, and home, and the puritan's grave; fight as they fought on the land and the sea, nd die as they died, but in leaving it free!

ROME .- An official publication, authorized y the Papal Court, declares that twenty-six ictures of the Virgin Mary opened and shut neir eyes in 1796 and 1797; and a statue of ne Virgin at Torrice, changed color and perpired.

Catholic Concert of Prayer.

The designs and hopes of Rome are clearly shadowed forth by a circumstance not generally known, that the Papists in several parts of Europe, have been encouraged by the highest authorities of the church, to hold special meetings of prayer for the conversion of the Protestant world, especially England. mate of Belgium has granted a hundred days' indulgence, for every day on which this prayer should be recited. The form of prayer promulgated for this purpose contains the following invocation:

Holy Virgin, Mother of God, pray for England.

St. Peter and St. Paul, glorious Apostles, pray for her.

St. Gregory, Pope, and St. Augustine, Apostles of England, pray for her.

St. Thomas of Canterbury, Holy Martyrs, and Holy Confessors of England, pray for her.

Holy Virgins and Widows of England, pray for her.

Italy as it is.

The Boston Recorder says, in Dr. Baird's late work on Italy, there is much to interest every Protestant reader. The picture is dark enough, but it is not without its light shades. That darkness and corruption should abide securely under the throne of popery, will surprise no one. is worthy of notice that the government of the pape is the only one in christendom which is entirely in the hands of ecclesiastics; and yet, after noticing this fact, Dr. B. adds,-if there be a government on earth which is imbecile, incapable and oppressive, it is that of the pope.-Nothing flourishes in his dominions save beggary. The very face of nature, both south and north of the Eternal City, bears the visible impress of the curse of the Almighty. everywhere throughout the papal dominions, commerce and trade stagnate, the people groan under intolerable burdens, and ignorance and poverty prevail among the lower classes."-These are the fruits of a Romish priestoood which, in mockery of Heaven, and of the best hopes of earth, makes a pretence of missionary zeal. Heathenism itself might well pray to be delivered from such missionaries.

The Council of Constance, after Wickliffe's death, passed decrees reviling his memory, condemning the word of God, as taught by him. They then burnt his writings, and even ordered his bones to be dug up and burnt.

Popery Unchanged in Ireland.

How frequently do we hear that Popery is entirely changed from what it has been—that the spirit of intolerance is clean departed from the Holy and Apostolic Church—that she has, and is still keeping pace with the refinement of the day; and that the members of her spotless communion lling back, with disdain, the unworthy aspersion of their persecuting any person differing from them in religious matters? But facts are stubborn arguments; and, in the present instance, let facts speak for themselves.

Upwards of one hundred Irish Papists have been seen under arms in the neighborhood of Manister, recently, where no police force is stationed, going through the sword and field exercise. The police at Fedamore heard a volley fired a few nights since; and are night after night, for some time past, hearing signal shots fired at intervals.—Limerick Standard.

A convert to Protestantism, while travelling along the road leading to Scariff, in the county of Clare, a few days since, was accosted by a party of fellows who were working in a field. After threatening him several times, they at length suffered him to pass, saying, "if ever you dare to come this way again, you bloody Sassenagh rascal, we'll blow your brains out."—Ib.

OUTRAGE ON A CLERGYMAN IN THE PUBLIC STREETS OF DUBLIN.—A savage-looking ruflian violently attacked the Rev. Mr. Marks, a Protestant clergyman, late of the Molyneux Asylum, in the public street; and without provocation knocked the Rev. gentleman down. What next?—Warder.

On the evening of Wednesday last, the 13th inst., as John Honner, a respectable Protestant, from Clonakilty, in the employment of Thomas Hungerford, Esq., of the Island, was on his return from the Macroom sessions, where he had been on his master's business, he was savagely assaulted midway between Castletown and Enniskeane, by some persons at present unknown, and most inhumanly beaten—no less than sixteen wounds having been inflicted on his head and face, besides several others, on his body and limbs; his skull was severely fractured.—Cork Standard.

Persecution of the Protestant Cler-GY.—The following catalogue of Protestant Ministers, alphabetically arranged, includes those we have already published, and others which have come within our limited observation:

Alcock, e—Armstrong, f—Armstrong, p—Athill, a—Baggott, a p—Bailie, a p—Banner, d a—Browne, p d—Butler, e—Butler, R. a—Carey, h—Caulfield—Clarke—Coote, f—Cox—Cranford, p—Davoren—Dawson, m!—Dickson, p—Drought, a—Eyre, s—Fitzgerald, a—French—Galway, p—Goring, m!—Goold, d a!

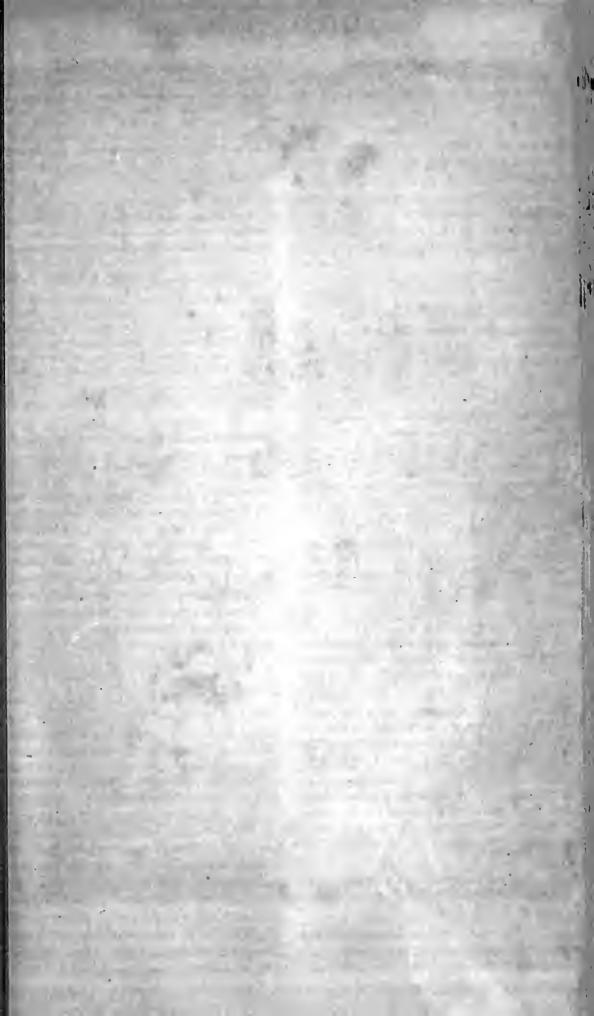
s d Stoned to death (at Golden.) m Murdered. s Stoned. f Fired at. d a Dangerously assaulted. a Assaulted. a p Abused and persecuted. p Plundered. p d Interrupted and assaulted in the performance of duty. h House attacked, demolished. or burned down. e Driven from his home or his country.—Tipperary Constitution.

Nunnery at Montreal.

The New-York Sun says: A Nunnery or Seminary for the "Ladies of the Sacred Heart" is about to be constructed at Montreal, to aid in spreading Roman Catholic doctrines among the Protestant children of British settlers.-The French Canadian papers are delighted with the idea .- These ladies now reckon no less than 60 establishments of their order in different parts of the world, viz :-1 in France -4 in and near Paris; 3 in and near Lyons; 12 in Italy; 2 in Switzerland; 1 in Poland; 2 in England—1 near London and one near Bath; 1 in Belgium; 1 in Africa; 9 in the United States; 1 in Canada. They are found to be powerful auxiliaries in spreading the Catholic religion; and the French papers in Canada note with great satisfaction that " many intelligent Protestants in the United States send their daughters to the Seminaries." Some of the young ladies become so delighted with the quiet lives of the pious Sisters, that on completing their education they consecrate themselves to the service of the Church for life.

To our Subscribers.

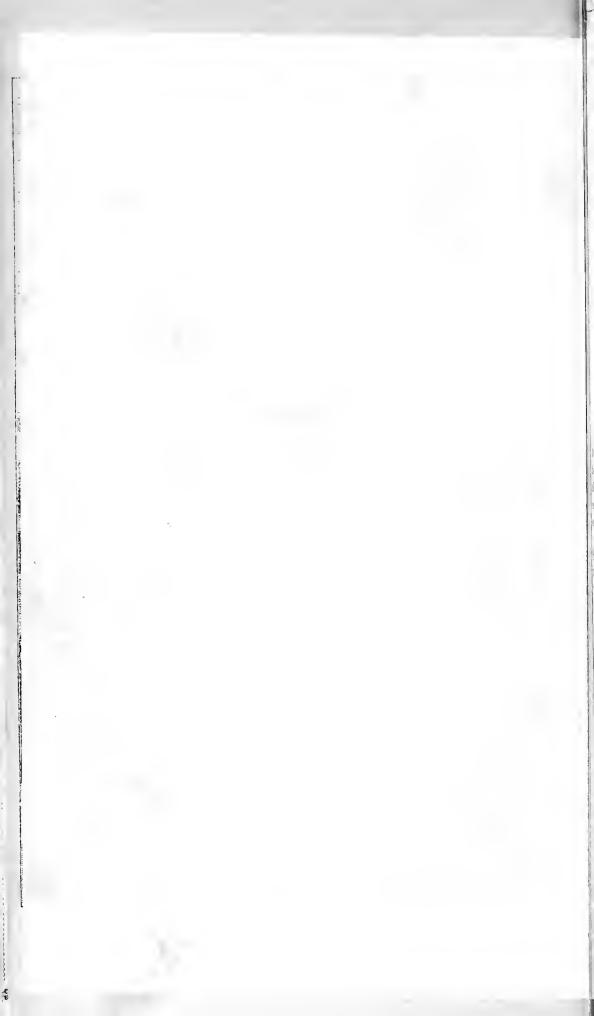
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Persecutions in Lithuania.

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NATIONAL PROTESTANT.

"NO PEACE WITH ROME."

EDITORS,

REV. C. SPARRY,

REV. H. RIGHTER.

Persecutions in Lithuania.

The persecutions in Lithuania began in 1643, and were carried on with great severity by the Cossacks and Tartars. The cruelty of the Cossacks was such, that even the Tartars, at last, grew ashamed of it, and rescued some of the intended victims from their hands.

The barbarities were these:
Skinning alive, Boring th
Cutting off hands, Pouring
Taking out the bowels, into t
Cutting the flesh open, Hanging,
Putting out the eyes, Stabbing,
Beheading, Sending
Scalping, bani
Cutting off feet,

Boring the shin bones,
Pouring melted lead
into the flesh,
Hanging,
Stabbing, and
Sending to perpetual
banishment.

The ruffians, taking advantage of the devastation which had been made in the country, and of its incapability of defence, entered it with a considerable army, and, like a flood, bore down all before them. Every thing they met with was an object of destruction; they razed cities, demolished eastles, ruined fortresses, sacked towns, burnt villages, and murdered people. The ministers of the gospel were peculiarly marked out as the objects of their displeasure, though every worthy Christian was liable to the effects of their cruelty.

ADRIAN CHALINSKY, a clergyman venerable for his age, conspicuous for his piety, and eminent for his learning, was suddenly seized upon in his own house, partially tried, and speedily condemned. Having his hands and legs tied

behind him, he was roasted alive by a slow fire, only a few chips, and a little straw, being lighted at a time, in order to make his death more lingering.—See Engraving.

A father and son, named Smolsky, both ministers near Wilna, had their heads sawed off. A clergyman in the town of Hawloczen, named Slawinskin, was cutpiece-meal by slow degrees. Some perished by being exposed, during the frosty season, to the inclemency of the weather: many were slayed alive, several hacked to pieces, and great numbers sent into slavery.

As Lithuania recovered itself after one persecution, succeeding enemies again destroyed it. The Swedes, the Prussians, and the Courlanders, carried fire and sword through it, and continual calamities, for some years, attended that unhappy district. It was then attacked by the prince of Transylvania, who had in his army, exclusive of his own Transylvanians, Hungarians, Moldavians, Servians, Walchians, &c. These, as far as they penetrated, wasted the country, destroyed the churches, rifled the nobility, burnt the houses, enslaved the healthy, and murdered the sick.

A clergyman, who wrote an account of the misfortunes of Lithuania, in the seventeenth century, says, "In consideration of these extremities, we cannot but adore the judgment of God poured upon us for our sins, and deplore our sad condition. Let us hope for a deliverance from his mercy, and wish for restitution in his benevolence. Though we are

brought low; though we are wasted, troubled, terrified, yet his compassion is greater than our ealamities, and his goodness superior to our afflictions. Our neighbours hate us at present, as much as our more distant enemies did before: they persecute the remnant of us still remaining, deprive us of our few churches left, banish our preachers, abuse our school-masters, treat us with contempt, and oppress us in the most opprobrious manner. In all our afflictions the truth of the gospel shone among us, and gave us comfort; and we only wished for the grace of Jesus Christ, (not only to ourselves, but to soften the hearts of our enemies) and the sympathy of our fellow Christians."

The reflections of this pious minister, who imputes the sufferings of the Lithuanian Protestants to their crimes, in not practising the truths they understood, and conforming to the gospel which they believed; and his hopes for relief from the merits of Jesus Christ, brings to our recollection one of the finest pieces of poetry in the French language, the Repentant Libertine, Monsieur Barreaux, a new translation of which we here present to our readers. Almighty God' tho' you, as mankind's friend, Excuse their follies, and their joys extend, Yet my great faults thy vengance must demand, And call for thunder ev'n from mercy's hand: Yes, such my crimes, such my offences are, They leave not justice any room to spare; Heav'ns interest demands I should not live; Thy elemency itself the stroke must give. Strike then the blow, o'erwhelm me with my woes,

Let not my tears thy equity oppose:
Then thunders roar, and forked lightnings blaze,
In perishing th' avenging hand I'll praise;
For whereso'er thy dreadful thunders fall,
The blood of Christ redeems me from them all.

A Specimen of the Popes.

The blackest page in the annals of human depravity, undoubtedly, records the lives and history of the Popes of Rome. Some of them seem to have been permitted, in the wise providence of God, to work out a demonstration of what the human heart is capable, when abandoned by grace, and to develope the real character and influence of that system of which they were at once the creatures and creators. The lives of Roman emperors, or of oriental despots, though disclosing atrocious wickedness,

sin, such madness and exuberance of depravity as characterize these pretended vicegerents of God, and depositories of the Holy Ghost. The history of the Popes is a spectacle on which no pure mind can look without horror; and were it not pregnant with lessons of awfu J importance, the deeper in oblivion it could be buried, the better. But the truth is that they history of the Popes is an embodiment of them spirit and influence of Popery. Popery mada them the mousters they were; and they, it turn, made Popery the system of cruelty, deep ception, blasphemy and sin, it is. We should want one grand practical exemplification col Popery, if neglected; and it is a page, which, also revolting as it is, those should study who desired

to know what the system is; and what may by

discover no such extravagance of impiety and

fairly expected of its influence. In the limits of such an article as this, while can only hint at the lesson which the lives of the Popes afford; but it shall be a fair once and furnish a just idea of what constitutes that staple of that dark scroll, on which the historia of the Popedom is recorded. To the earl Popes there is to be accorded, in the main, is good character, and undoubted piety; but this Roman hierarchs of the middle and succeeding ages, exhibit a melancholy change. Gregorial the Great, seems to have led the way in the career of villany. He has been characterize but as worse than his predecessors, and better that any his successors—the last good, and the first balle Pope. The flood-gates of moral pollution areas pear to have been then unloosed, to spreaks wider with successive reigns. The picture cha the Popedom at this era, as drawn by it B warmest friends, is almost frightful. Platinging calls these Pontiffs monsters. "Fifty Popes, of says Genebrand, "in 150 years, from John VIII. till Leo IX., entirely degenerated from the sanctity of their ancestors, and were rathered apostatical, than apostolical." Thirty Pontiflem reigned in the tenth century; and the succession ser, in each instance, seemed demoralized being yond his predecessor. Baronius, in his Annalia of the Tenth Century, can hardly express the base degeneracy of the Popes, and the fright ful deformity of Popedom. "Many shocking monsters," says the Annalist, "intruded int the Pontifical chair, who were guilty of rol bery, assassination, simony, tyranny, sacrilego and perjury." During this period, the elector

the Popes were neither the clergy nor the cople, but two notorious courtezans, Theora and Marozia, mother and daughter, who, coording to their pleasure, passion, or caprice, ected Popes, collated bishops, and disposed dioceses.

John XII. ascended the Papal throne in 955, ged eighteen. His youth was characterized y barbarity and pollution. Platina says he irpassed all his predecessors in debanchery. 1 a Roman synod, he was found guilty of asphemy, perjury, simony, sacrilege, adulry, incest, and murder. He swore allegiance the Emperor Otho, and afterwards revolted his enemy. He conferred ordination on a eacon in a stable, and made a bishop of a boy n years old. He killed John, a sub-deacon, y emasculation, Benedict, by putting out his yes; and, in the wantonness of cruelty, amntated the nose of one cardinal, and the hand f another. He drank health to the devil; woked Jupiter and Venus; lived in shameless lultery with Roman matrons, and committed cest with Stephania, his father's concubine. Then summoned by the Synod to answer for is crimes, he refused, and excommunicated ne conneil in the name of Almighty God. he clergy and laity, however, declared his nilt, and it was so undeniable, that he was fterwards deposed by the Roman council. ut he regained the Holy See; and being mght in adultery, he was killed by the inred husband. Bellarmine says, "John was early the wickedest of the Popes." Surely, would be difficult to find a more monstrous

haracter out of that category. But John was not the worst. Boniface VII., tho usurped the Papal chair in 974, murdered oth his predecessor and successor. Historians ive him the pre-eminence in wickedness. faronius, a Catholic historian, calls him a thief, nd a murderer, who is to be reckoned not mong the Roman Pontifls, but among the otorious robbers of the age. Gerbert and ignier, other Catholic writers, characterize im as a monster, who surpassed all mankind wickedness. The following are some of is deeds: He prompted Crescentius to stranle Benedict VI., his predecessor. Before he ad long occupied his throne, the Roman citiens, provoked by his atrocity, expelled him com the city. But before he went, he robbed he treasury of the Vaticau, and conveyed its sacred ornaments and vessels to Constantinople. Having amassed a vast sum of money by the sale of these, he returned to Rome, and re-established himself on the throne by means of violence. John, who had succeeded him, he starved to death in prison.

Gregory VII., who obtained the Papacy in 1073, was another specimen of the fruits of Popery. The most candid historians allege that he obtained the supremacy by gross simo-Benne, a cardinal, accused him of simony, sorcery, treason, and murder. The Italians of Lombardy, drew a frightful picture, representing him as having gained his throne by simony, and stained it by assassination and adultery. The Council of Worms, composed of forty-six German Prelates, met in 1076, found him guilty of usurpation, simony, treason, heresy, dissimulation, adultery, and per-The Council of Brescia, which met in 1078, and was composed of thirty bishops, and many princes from Italy, France, and Germany, speak of him in the same way. They called him a fornicator, an impostor, an assassin, a pestilential patron of all madness, who had sown scandal among friends, and separation among the married. The council made out a catalogue of charges against him, which combined almost every species of abomination, usurpation, simony, ferocity, ambition, heresy, assassination, and perjury, among the number.

John XXIII. seems, if possible, to have exceeded all that went before him in enormity. This Pontiff moved in an extensive field of action, and discovered, during his whole career, the blackest depravity. He was tried by the General Council of Constance; and these are some of the allegations proved against him: On the score of his faith, he was convicted of heresy, deism, heathenism, and profanity. rejected all the doctrines of Christianity, denying the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, and the responsibility of As to his morality, the list of allegations contained twenty-seven particulars, twenty of which were suppressed, however, for the honor of the Holy See. The council found him guilty of simony, piracy, robbery, massacre, murder, adultery, incest, and sodo-He gained the cardinal and pontifical dignity by bribery and violence; extorted vast sums by the traffic of indulgences; practised piracy with a high hand, during the war between Ladishus and Lewis, for the kingdom of Naples. He poisoned Alexander, his predecessor, and Daniel, his physician. His whole life evinced obduracy, lying, treachery, perjury, and a diabolical spirit. His youth was spent in defilement and impurity. hundred nuns were the unwilling victims of his licentiousness; he was guilty of incest with three maiden sisters, and with his brother's wife; he gratified his unnatural passion on a mother and her son, while the father escaped with difficulty. He perpetrated the sin of sodomy on many youths, one of whom, contracting a mortal malady, died, a martyr of pollution and iniquity. The council deposed him from the papacy, but he was raised to the cardinalship again. These are but the headlands of the history of this monster of depravity.

Sextus IV. elected 1471, walked in the footsteps of his predecessors. This pontiff has been accused of murder and debauchery. He conspired for the assassination of two of the family of the Medici, and patronized debauchery by establishing houses of infamy in Rome, from which he raised an annual tax of 20,000 ducats.

We will finish our present sketch by a glimpse of the worst of all the Popes, Alexander VI. If human nature has put on a viler or more disgusting and hateful form than this monster exhibited, we have never heard of it. Pope has compared him to Catilina, much to the disparagement of that conspirator. cording to all contemporary history, Alexander was actuated, to an unmeasured excess, with ambitious cruelty, covetousness, and sensuality, and void of all honor, sincerity, decency or compunction. Hypocrisy was a trait which he early exhibited. He put on an air of extraordinary sanctity, while practicing the basest crimes. He formed an illicit connexion with a widow who resided in Rome, and with her two daughters. He afterwards formed a connection with his own daughter, the witty and beautiful but abandoned Lucretia Borgia, who was mistress alternately to both her father and brother.

Simony and assassination were as prominent in Alexander's character, as incest and debauchery. He purchased the Papacy, and afterwards sold its offices and preferments. He murdered the majority of the cardinals who raised him to the Popedom, and seized their estates. He had a family of spurious sons and daughters, whose aggrandizement he laid hands on, sacred and profane. His death was poly the consequence of an attempt to poison the rich cardinals for the sake of their possessions. Alexander and Borgia, father and son, actuated with this design, invited the sacred college to a sumptuous banquet, near the fountain, in the delightful garden of Belvedera. Poisoned wine was prepared for the unsuspecting guests, 100 but the poisoned cup was by mistake, handed to the father and son, who drank, without knowing their danger, the fatal cup they had prepared for others. Borgia's constitution for n while, overcame the virulence of the poison; but Alexander soon died by the stratagem heaf had prepared for the murder of his friends. We have scarcely given more than a hint of in the atrociousness of this Pontiff's character; and if it be not enough to sicken and alarm the B reader, let him turn to the history of the man w and his times, than which a more melancholy and frightful picture was never drawn.

These are a few of the sovereigns and heads of the Romish church; sorry are we to say that there are many more like them. It should be remembered that for all these, infallibility has been and is claimed. The church says still they were the true successors of the Apostles, and the real representatives of Jesus Christ on the earth. It is enough to stamp the whole church as infamous and anti-Christ that so large a portion of her first official members have been thus children of the devil and in league with hell, and that scarcely one of them has been disowned by that church, while some of the worst of them have been canonized, and are now prayed to as intercessors in heaven.

Signs of the Times.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.

Among the benevoleut institutions, whose anniversaries were celebrated last month, there was one which strongly commends itself to the Protestant community as a most encouraging sign of the times, and full of promise of usefulness in the great controversy we have to wage with Rome. We refer to the "Christian Alliance," which was formed but a year ago, and has for its immediate object the diffusion of Protestant principles and the word of God,

s far as possible, in Italy itself. It has made ut a small beginning as yet; but it is so comletely adapted to operate against Popery, and ontains in its design, the element of such powrful influence, that it has already become an bject of alarm to the enemy-his Holiness imself, having honored it with his special urse, and the Romish priests in this country aving openly threatened that if any member f the Alliance should be caught within the ounds of Popedom, he would be in danger f imprisonment or the rack. All this shows nat it has hit the nail upon the head; and that t last Protestants have devised a scheme which vill be sure to tell in the battle.

The late anniversary of the Society was one f the most absorbing interest to every lover f religious freedom. Animated and impresive speeches were delivered, to one of which ve cannot refrain to refer,—that of Rev. Dr. Bacos, of New-Haven, whose principal object vas to remark upon the signs of hope in the pringing up of the desire of religious liberty n Catholic countries, and the prospect of reat and speedy changes in the condition of "How are we," he asks; "How opery. re we to act in order to promote religious freelom? Not by promoting revolutions by means of physical force—not by going into plots and conspiracies. We are in no capacity to do any hing of that kind: it is not our vocation. There's another sort of men who deal in this. t is not the genius of Protestantism. counted by some the misfortune of Protestantsm. I count it the felicity and the glory of Protestantism, that it is so organized as to be ncapable of acting by such machinery; and our friends here to-night, who may be ealcuating to transmit our proceedings to the court of Rome, may take note of this, that we admit and glory in our incapacity for that kind of acion by which Popery achieves its triumphs. We act openly and freely. We act, and always have acted only by suggestion and discussion, by the diffusion of ideas-nay, of one idea mainly, and of other ideas only as they follow n its train. We insist that it is every man's right on God's footstool to read God's book. We insist that since God now commands all nen everywhere to repent, it is the priviege and duty of all men everywhere to know by exercise of their own minds, those vast and stupendous considerations by which God sanc-

tions and enforces this command. This is our position. This is the one idea we wish to inculcate. We wish to do it in Enrope, and wherever we may in this propitious timenow in the lull, as it were, of the great storm of revolution-now, ere the clouds which are gathering in the horizon, shall sweep over Europe in tempests of violence and war. I wish only to leave this impression upon all minds, that the time now passing is the time for scattering the seeds of thought-of opinion—where they may vegetate and spring up in the minds of nations, and by-and-by produce their harvest. Few are aware, I apprehend, of the precarious tenure on which the peace of Europe is suspended—of the instability of the existing order of things. We talk of those thrones as ancient; we can remember when there was not one standing; when the thrones upon which the monarchs of Europe now sit -the Pontiff's among the rest-were all overturned and swept away. They have been reconstructed; and while the possessors of them at this time sit upon them with something of an aspect of tranquillity, the language of the day is with regard to those thrones, that there is not one of them which does not tremble to its very base with every breath of opinion. We have seen a great political agitation in Ireland, suddenly, miraculously subsiding. What's the matter? The great Liberator of Ireland—is he dismayed, wearied, baffled, defeated? What's the matter? Ah! His Holiness has received an intimation that it would be exceedingly acceptable if he would enjoin upon the bishops and archbishops of his church in Ireland, to keep peace, with a subtle hint furthermore, that if he did not do so they could not be responsible for the peace of the church. A word from the British Government to Austria, saying keep on your own side of the Po, and in a single week the government of the Pope in the city of the Casars would be at an And the Pope knows it; and a wink is as good as a nod to His Holiness, from such a source. Hence, the sudden tranquillity that is coming over Ireland. Thus it is that all parties concerned in the administration of European polities, know how precarious is the tenure upon which hangs the present order of things. And it is this which makes this present moment of tranquillity and calm so auspicious for Protestant enterprise. Providence is giving us the opportunity to scatter over that broad community the seeds which, finding a lodgment in the rocks and mountains, and beneath the sods of the valleys, shall spring up. Let us "sow our seed in the morning, and in the evening withhold not our hand; for we know not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good. But 'in due season we shall reap if we faint not.'

Now, there is an old man in Europe, whose days are dwindling to the shortest span, on the continuance of whose life depends the peace of Europe, and the stability of its thrones. It is that old man who, by a revolution fifteen years ago, towards the close of a stormy life, was forced upon the throne of the Bourbons. The death of Louis Philippe will be the signal for the bursting forth of a new spirit of revolution throughout Europe. He is the conservator of Europe. He holds in check, by his vast system of cunning, the impetuous schemes of the French nation. But who shall control when his sceptre of iron and gold shall descend to the hands of an infant? Who shall preserve the peace of Europe then? Who shall bind Hungary to the throne of Austria then? Who shall hold Lombardy to the throne of Austria then? Italy will be torn to fragments-torn by the force of the strong instinctive yearning of the parties longing to be one again. They are instinctive with the life of ages now: a few years hence it will be too late to diffuse any of those elements of hope, life and salvation, which, now diffused, may be instruments in moulding and re-constructing these social institutions, which must ere long be dissolved."

These are pregnant hints, and suggest reasons and encouragements for vigorous exertions in every possible way, for the overthrow of Popery, and for throwing abroad to the breeze the flag "No peace with Rome," more impressive than almost any other one of the indications of Providence. The Society has our best wishes for a success commensurate with the importance of its object, and the courage and wisdom of its enterprise.

Present Doings of Popery.

The question has often been put to Papists, "What has become of Milly McPherson?" but no answer is returned, and probably never

will be. But it is an instance of the daring and cruel spirit of Popery which ought to be borne in mind, and treasured up against it. Many of our readers may remember the circumstances. She was an inmate of a nunnery, at Lebanon, Ky., and being grossly insulted by her priest, Rev. David Dupary-let his name be remembered—she left the establishment. Her parents being bigoted Catholics, incensed against their daughter for charging a priest with immorality, drove her from home, and compelled her to seek refuge with some Protestant families. Here she abode for some time, much threatened and abused by the Catholics, until at last she was missing; and though diligent and anxious search was made for her, and she has never since been heard of. The Romish priests were openly charged with having made way with her, and some of them brought a libel suit against a Western editor, for saying But hey failed in their suit, and have never yet made an open defence of them-The inferences which the public have a right to draw from these circumstances, need not be told; but if Milly McPherson did not fall a victim of Popish cruelty, then where is

Popery and the British Government.

THERE are movements in progress in Great Britain which it behoves Protestants to watch. The government have lately proposed and carried a measure for the endowment of a Roman Catholic Theological Seminary, in Ireland, at which Den's Theology and Bellarmine's works are the text books, by a liberal grant of money. It is the first time since the Revolution that the British government have ever lifted a finger to assist or to countenance that religion, which is so hostile to England's freedom, and from whose cruelty and intrigue she has suffered so much in past ages; and it is looked upon by the large body of Protestants, both in the established Church and out of it, as a most alarming step, and as equivalent to a legal endowment of Popery itself. The object of the grant is undonbtedly to quiet Ireland, and to secure the influence of the Romish priests to suppress the political agitation which has become so troublesome to the government; but every one that knows what Popery is, will understand that this will not be the end. Nor is it designed to be: Sir Robert is already endeavoring to procure the admission of Catholic students into the Protestant University of Dublin, though Protestant dissenters are rigorously excluded from that and every other English University. At this Maynooth College, among others, the works of Cardinal Bellarmine are taught, in which sentiments and instructions like this are to be found. (Book iii. e. 31.)

"Hereties can justly be excommunicated, and therefore put to death. Knowing that fools will not be wanting who may believe them, and by whom they may be supported, if you confine them in prison, or send them into exile, they corrupt the neighborhood by their speeches and books; therefore the only remedy is to send them forthwith to their own place. It is often useful to the men themselves, who are put to death, to die, when it is evident they always become worse, nor is it probable they will ever be restored to a sane mind. All these reasons persuade us that heretics ought to be put to death."

Another class-book used at Maynooth is the "Secunda Secundae" of Aquinas. In question ix., art. 3, p. 93—

"Those hereties who continue in their error after the second reproof, are not only to be consigned to the sentence of excommunication, but also to the secular princes, to be exterminated. If the forgers of money, or other malefactors, are justly consigned to immediate death by secular princes, much more do heretics, immediately after they are convicted of heresy, deserve not only to be excommunicated, but also justly to be killed."

Fine lessons for Protestants to pay for the teaching of! This endowment is an act of treachery to the great interests of English liberty which will not long be tolerated. A deep feeling of indignation is felt in various parts of the kingdom, one expression of which, as a specimen, we will present in an extract from a speech of Rev. Dr. Candlish, before the Commission of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland:

"It will be for the Commission to say, whether a special diet should be appointed for the purpose of humbling ourselves before the throne of God on this account, or whether an express request be made, enjoining the ministers throughout the church to bring the matter gravely and solemnly before their different congregations—laying before them a full statement of the present alarming events, and the rapid inroads of Jesuitism. I think also that the Commission should memorialize the government on the subject; and recommend our congregations not to join in any movement at present, but to humble themselves before Al-

mighty God, on a day to be appointed for humiliation and prayer. I would, in conclusion, only say, that whether we regard on the one hand the advances stealthily but most rapidly made by the most subtle form of Popery, the spirit of Jesuitism; or whether we regard, on the other hand, the equally striking events in the progress of evangelical religion in the earliest period of the church, we cannot but look with the greatest apprehension to the conduct of the legislature, and to expect that a time is coming when every man, and every community, will have to take a side, either with the Lord and his truth, or with Antichrist in one of his various forms."

The Superstition of Popery.

Superstition forms as large an element of Popery as it ever did. The nineteenth century has witnessed as gross and disgusting displays of it as ever disgraced the barbarous ages. The ridiculous faree of the seamless coat of Christ, at Treves, which roused the sprit of Ronge, and created a new reformation in Germany, illustrates this. A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, from Paris, gives an account of superstitious proceedings in that enlightened city, of which the age ought to be ashamed. He says:

"This very day I noticed in the journals an account of a mandate of the archbishop of Paris, giving information, that on Sunday next, there will be exhibited in the church of Notre Dame some of the most valuable and sainted relies that now exist. They are enumerated substantially as follows, according to the best of my recollection: The sainted crown of thorns, which was placed on the most holy head of our divine Saviour. A sainted nail, from the cross of our divine Saviour. The sainted reed, which was placed in the hands of our divine Saviour. Some of the most holy blood of our ever venerated Saviour. of the holy milk of the divine Virgin Mary. These remains are all guaranteed to be genuine, and represented to have performed at least one miracle by their divine power, namely, that of saving themselves from the destruction which overwhelmed most objects of a similar character during the Revolution."

Religion in Silesia.—We learn that the number of faithful ministers in Silesia is so great, that their appearance is no longer isolated; but they form a large army. Two corps are now uniting their energies for the defence of the truth as it is in Jesus.

Posers for Papists.

It is the part of true wisdom for every man who values his immortal soul, to weigh well every proposition connected with his eternal interests—the doctrine of transubstantiation is one of those propositions; for the man who believes it, if mistaken, must be guilty of idolatry. The following questions are therefore submitted.

- 1. If the consecrated host be the whole body, blood, soul and divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ, how is it possible for wind or any animal to take it away? This would be to take away the Lord Christ; yet the canon of the mass provides for its being taken away by wind or any animal, by ordering, in that case, another host to be consecrated.
- 2. If, after consecration, the wine becomes the absolute blood of Christ, how is it possible for it to be found *sour* or *corrupt?* Yet the canon of the mass provides for such a discovery after consecration, ordering other wine to be consecrated.
- 3. If, after consecration, the elements be actually transubstantiated, how is it possible that they can be affected by any thing poisonous falling into one, or touching the other? Yet the canon of the mass provides for such an accident, ordering that if any thing poisonous, or producing vomit, fall into the cup, the blood is to be laid by, poured on tow, or linen cleth until it is dried; and then the tow burnt and cast in holy ground.

Again, if any thing poisonous should affect the consecrated host, the canon provides that it be put by until it corrupts, then buried in holy ground. How can the Holy One see corruption? Seeing the Scripture declares that God will not suffer it.

- 4. How can the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ freeze? Yet the canon of the mass provides for such a circumstance, ordering it to be rolled in warm linen, or put in hot water, until it liquifies.
- 5. What becomes of the host after it is taken into the stomach? Is it digested, or is it removed by a miracle? For the canon provides, that if the priest should vomit it, it should be left to *corrupt*, and then cast into holy ground.
- 6. The canon of the mass says, that the intention of the priest is necessary for the sacrament; but the priests are not infallible, not

even doctors or cardinals. How then is any man sure that he has ever received the sacrament.

7. If the whole body and blood of the Lord Jesus Christ be in the host, why is the blood in a separate cup? Or why is it necessary that the priest should take it, while it is denied to the laity, contrary to the practice of the primitive church?

Popish Confession.

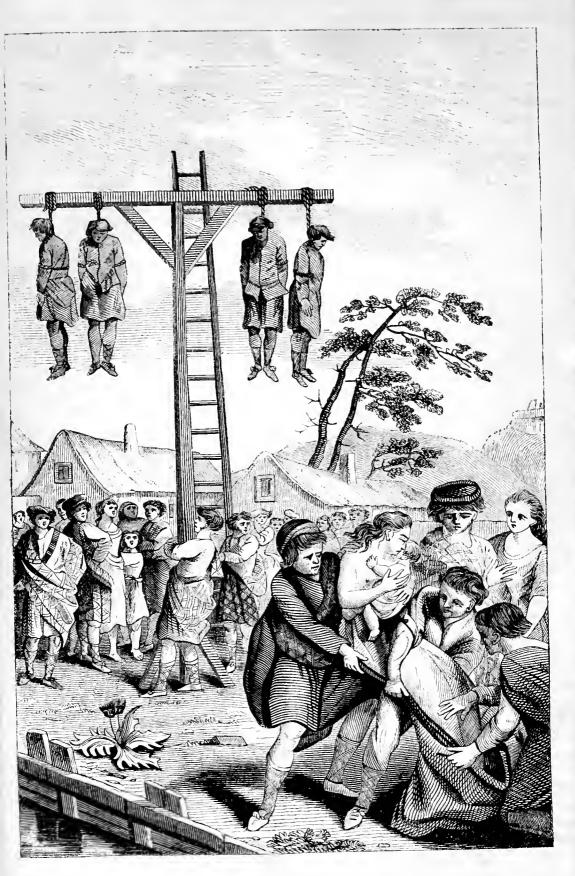
Mr. O'Flaherty, Roman Priest of Dungiven, gave notice to his hearers that he would hold stations, in the house of one of the Papists, for confessions. When the day arrived, among others, Mrs. McL—— was escorted by him into a private chamber—where O'Flaherty attempted to force her to submit to his vile desires. She resisted all his efforts, and as soon as she could escape from him, returned home, and informed her husband—who procured his immediate arrest, and he was bound over for trial. He was convicted and banished from Ireland.

After the trial was over—as Mr. McL. and his wife were returning home, they were attacked by a large mob of Papists, who beat and abused them in a cruel manner. The whole family however have deserted the Masshouse, and now attend the Protestant church. Did not that same O'Flaherty come to America?

Lottery of Purgatory.

We heard the church bell toll, what in Spain is called, las Animas—"the souls." A man bearing a lantern with painted glass representing two naked persons enveloped in flames, entered the court, addressing every one of the company in these words:-The Holy souls, Brother! Remember the holy souls.' Few refused the petitioner a copper coin, worth about the eighth part of a penny. This custom is universal in Spain. A man, whose chief employment is to be agent for the souls in purgatory, in the evening, the only time when the invisible sufferers are begged for about the towns-and for some Saint or Madonna during the day, parades the streets after sunset, and never fails to visit the inns, where the travellers, who generally intrust their safety from robbers to the holy souls, are always ready to make some pecuniary acknowledgment for past favors, or to engage their protection in future dangers.





Persecutions in Scotland.

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Persecution in Scotland.

In 1543, the archbishop of St. Andrews made a visitation into various parts of his diocese, where several persons were informed against at Perth for heresy. Among these the following were condemned to die, viz.

William Anderson, Robert Lamb, James Finlayson, James Hunter, James Raveleson, Helen Stark.

The accusations laid against these respective persons were as follows:

The four first were accused of having hung up the image of Sir Francis, nailing rams horns on his head, and fastening a cow's tail to his rump; but the principal matter on which they were condemned was, having regaled themselves with a goose on a fast day.

James Raveleson was accused of having ornamented his house with the three crowned diadem of Peter, carved in wood, which the archbishop conceived to be done in mockery to his cardinal's cap.

Helen Stark was accused of not having accustomed herself to pray to the Virgin Mary, more especially during her confinement.

On these respective accusations they were all found guilty, and immediately received sentence of death; the four men for eating the goose, to be hanged; James Raveleson to be burnt; and the woman, with her sucking infant, to be put into a sack and drowned.

The four men, with the woman and child, suffered at the same time; but James Raveleson was not executed till some days after.

On the day appointed for the execution of the former, they were all conducted, under a proper guard, to the place where they were to suffer, and were attended by a prodigious number of spectators.

As soon as they arrived at the place of execution, they all fervently prayed for some time; after which Robert Lamb addressed himself to the spectators, exhorting them to fear God, and to quit the practice of papistical abominations.

The four men were all hanged on the same gibbet; and the woman, with her sucking child, were conducted to a river adjoining, when, being fastened in a large sack, they were thrown into it, and drowned.

They all suffered their fate with becoming fortitude and resignation, committing their

departing spirits to that Redeemer who was to be their final judge, and who, they had reason to hope, would usher them into the realms of everlasting bliss.

When we reflect on the sufferings of these persons, we are naturally induced, both as men and christians, to lament their fate, and to express our feelings by dropping the tear of commiseration. The putting to death four men, for little other reason than that of satisfying nature with an article sent by Providence for that very purpose, (merely because it was on a day prohibited by ridiculous bigotry and superstition,) is shocking indeed; but the fate of the innocent woman, and her still more harmless infant, makes human nature shake, and almost tremble, to think there is such a being as man. O horrid bigotry, to what lengths wilt thou not go! What sacrifices wilt thou not make, to gratify the most base and inhuman of passions!

The Doctrine of Transubstantiation.

Transubstantiation, in the language of the Church of Rome, consists in the transmutation of the bread and wine in the communion, into the body and blood, and by connection and concomitance, into the soul and divinity of our Lord. The whole substance of the sacramental element is, according to this doctrine, changed into the true, real, numerical, and integral Immanuel, God-man, who was born of Mary, existed in the world, suffered on the cross, and remains immortal and glorious in heaven. The host, therefore, under the form of bread, contains the Mediator's total and identical body, soul and Deity. Nothing of the substance of bread and wine remains after All, except the accidents is consecration. transformed into the Messiah, in his Godhead, with all its perfections, and in his manhood, with all its component parts-soul, body, blood, flesh, nerves, muscles, veins, and sinews. Our Lord is not only whole in the whole, but whole in every part-the whole God is comprehended in every crumb of bread, and in every drop of wine. He is entire in the bread, and entire in the wine, and in every particle of the element; entire in countless hosts and in numberless altars; entire in heaven, and at the same time entire on earth.

Such is the outline of this doctrine, as pre-

sented in the deliberate writings of Popes, councils, doctors, and commentators, which we have fairly quoted and translated. absurdity resembles the production of some satirist, who wished to ridicule the mystery, or some visionary, who had labored to bring forth nonsense. We feel humbled in having to expose such a doctrine, and scarcely know whether to weep over the imbecility of our species, or to exclaim against the impostors, who, lost to all sense of shame, have obtruded this mass of contradictions on man. But our object is now succinctly and fairly to disprove it; though it must be done with a brevity which leaves the burden of its absurdities and impiety unnoticed.

- 1. Our first argument against Transubstantiation is, that the doctrine is contrary to our senses. Whatever one may attempt to believe, he knows that the bread and wine in the eucharist is precisely the same in substance after, as before consecration. A man, exposed in a dark night to the cold, wind, and rain, might as easily prove himself to be in a warm bed; or, if perishing with nakedness and hunger, prove himself well clad and well filled, as to prove that what he sees, feels, tastes, and smells, to be bread and wine, are not such.
- 2. Look at its absurdity in maintaining that Christ's body is in many places at the same time. According to the doctrine, his whole body is in every sacrament; but at one and the same, time the same sacrament may be celebrated in a million of places; and Christ's whole body is in each of those places at the same time, and too, all the while, in heaven. Now, whatever may be said of Christ's spirit or divine nature, of which ubiquity may be predicated, his body is one; and, according to any conception we can have of a body, cannot be in two places at the same time.
- 3. Again, our Lord's body, according to this scheme, has been made and then destroyed, eaten and drunk, millions of times, or else he has had millions of different bodies. The encharist has been celebrated millions of times, and his whole body has been in each; if caten at all, it must have been destroyed entirely. The new body, therefore, cannot be the old one—so it is not the veritable body which was crucified, or else the same body has been eaten and drank over and over again.
 - 4. Christ himself instituted the first eucha-

rist. At that time, if this doctrine be true, he must have had two bodies—one that was perceptible to the senses of his Apostles, and unother which he gave to his disciples, when he

said, "This is my body: take and cat." Either he killed himself, or else ate and drank his

law.

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own body and soul!

5. If the bread and wine are really flesh and blood, the flesh and blood are often wide asunder—one in a plate and the other in a

cup—the two parts of a living body occupying, it may be, different rooms, or different buildings—thus contradicting all our conceptions of

a body.

6. But, says the Papist, in offering Christ, the flesh is not broken, nor the blood spilled; "then is the whole and entire Christ under the element of bread, and under every par-

ticle of it; and under the element of wine,

and under every drop of it." Then, there are as many whole Christs as there are particles of the bread and wine—thus, then, there must be

either an infinite dividing of Christ's body, or his an infinite number of Christ's bodies, and yet a mild one body! But how can this possibly be? Then, again, is this infinite division of Christ's with

and wine? If there was but one Christ in both the bread before division, how could there be a hundred or a thousand Christs after divis-

body before or after the division of the bread | 11

7. If this doctrine be true, any priest works a miracle every time he administers the sacrament. However stupid or wicked— is and Popish priests have been stupid and wicked— he is as really a miracle-worker as ever tar was Christ or the Apostles; and that, too, as often as he may see fit. And if commissioned by the Almighty to work miracles of this kind at his pleasure, who shall say that an equal power is not conferred to work miracles of another or any other kind?

8. If this doctrine be true, the communicant is a rank cannibal; he devours human flesh and blood—and that not of an enemy, but a friend—thus surpassing the barbarism of the Anthropophagi. The believer at once worships and swallows, adores and devours, his Deity. The doctrine makes Jesus more shocking than Satan, who, according to Pagan mythology, devoured his children; while Christ devoured his own flesh!

9. According to Popery, our Lord does not

die when eaten and drunk: of course, he is eaten and drunk alive—body and soul devoured!

10. If the Scriptures taught transubstantiation, they could not be believed without discrediting the evidences of the senses. It is a law of our being that we must believe the testimony of our senses; and as this evidence is greater than any which can possibly be adduced for the authenticity of the Bible, it follows, that if the teachings of the Bible militate against the declarations of the senses, the greater must prevail, and all mankind must become infidels. Is it reasonable to suppose that God would make that a part of the Christian religion, which shakes the main evidences and confirmation of that religion? believes in transubstantiation cannot consistently believe in miracles; for he believes in the doctrine against, and in spite of the evidence of his senses. But if his senses are deceived in this matter, how could he be sure his senses were not deceived if he witnessed a miracle-or that the senses of those in whose testimony he believes the miracle, are not deceived !

11. But it is incontestible proof against the dogma in question, that it could never be proved if it were true. Suppose it were taught in the Scriptures: one sense may tell you that it is true, while five tell you it is un-What if we heard an apostle or an angel affirm it to be true? We should only know its truth by the sense of hearing, while we should know its falsity by all the five. What if a miracle were wrought in confirmation of The senses, that would prove the miracle, would disprove the doctrine: for if they be trustworthy, and the miracle be true, the doctrine which opposes the senses must be erro-The certainty of the evidence of the senses being supposed, we believe the miracle; but the certainty of the evidence makes us disbelieve the dogma.

12. The dogma is also opposed to our Lord's own account of the nature and design of the eucharist. According to him, the best interpreter of his own institution, it was ordained for the purpose of solemn commemoration—"This do in remembrance of me." But how are we to commemorate our Lord, if he be present, whole and entire? We commemorate an absent person, but not a present

one; therefore, if Jesus Christ entire, body, soul and divinity, is present in the eucharist, there is no room for commemoration. To remember a friend is not to cat and drink him!

13. Not to multiply objections, let us ask any believer in this doctrine, if he would be willing to partake of bread and wine which had been poisoned, although it should be duly consecrated? Certainly he should, if the act of consecration changes the nature of the elements, and transmutes them from the bread and wine they were, into the real body and blood of Christ. If it would change the bread, it would change the poison. The process which would extract the farinaceous quality from the bread, and the vinous from the wine, would be sufficient to take the venomous also Are the believers in transubstantiation sincere? Did ever a thoughtful, candid man ever believe a dogma so monstrously repugnant to reason and Scripture? And can that system, of which it constitutes a prominent feature, claim to come from God, or to be founded on the words and testimony of Christ?

The Bishop and Miss Platt again.

As we anticipated, the article in our last number, relative to the inveigling of a Protestant young lady into an attempted elopement to a nunnery, has uncorked the vials of Catholic wrath. The Freeman's Journal, the organ of Bishop Hughes, has devoted nearly three of its columns to the subject, in which the charge is apparently denied, with a great show of indignation and virtuous horror, and a characteristic profusion of hard names and slanderous allusions. We may consider ourselves very fortunate to have escaped with a copious discharge of billingsgate; the time has been when an utterance of the truth would have provoked anothemas and curses-nor, unless history is a great liar, would the accompaniments of rack and stake be wanting.

As to the charge, we will simply state, that we took it, not only as it was currently reported in several newspapers, but as received, also, from a most unquestionable private source; and though there may have been some trifling inaccuracies in the details of the account, there is no room to question the general accuracy of the statement. And it is curious to see, that in the long article we are referring to, the principal facts in the case are

nial.

It is said the girl did not clope not denied! but not that she did not leave her father's home without his consent: that she was not intending to enter a numery at Baltimorebut he does not deny that she was intending to enter one in Georgetown;-that letters from the Bishop, and other Catholic priests, were not found on her person-but not that such letters from such sources were not in her possession. There is through the whole tissue, an artful, Jesuitical avoidance of a direct denial of the main matters in the statement. We had no doubt of the story before; we are now doubly sure of it. If the editor is so certain that the charge is wrong, why does he not show his proof? Surely there must be some ground for a runnor so generally circulated and believed; and if, in the main, the statement of our article does not correspond with the truth, let the editor out with it, and not expect to put the world off the scent by a mere denial—which, after all, is no de-

Besides, what would a denial, if any were

made, amount to? The editor knows that if it were necessary for him to lie, and to swear to it, in defence of a bishop's character, the church would justify him in his falsehood and his perjury. No faith with heretics, is a Catholic motto, which has the sanction of the highest authority of the church, and has often been reduced to practice. Why should we suspect the genuineness of the editor's Catholicism so much as to think him incapable of believing and adopting it? No man in his senses could ever expect to make a charge against the Holy Catholic Church, which involved the character of her priesthood, without its meeting a plump denial. This has been the fate of all history; and scarcely a twelvemonth has passed since the lie direct has been thrown in the face of D'Aubigne himself, and all his documents, for the same thing. We can respectfully assure the editor, that the world knows so much of Popery and its advocates, that it will require something more than the mere denial of a man who believes in transubstantiation, who holds the creed of no faith with heretics, to upset the testimony of an eye-witness. in all candor, we will say, that if we have been misled into an erroneous statement,

though it respect the Pope, or Satan himself,

which, however, we do not believe, nothing

will give us greater pleasure than to correct it. The use of pions frauds form no part of our creed or practice.

The gentlemanly allusions of the editor to the Rev. Dr. Beman, we do not feel ourselves called upon to notice. If they were direct enough to require, or decent enough to justify an answer, we doubt not that the doctor, who generally understands what he says, could make it—if not to the satisfaction of the editor, at least to his effectual discomfiture.

Persecution of Dr. Kalley at Madeira. A few years ago, a pious English physician

went to reside at the island of Madeira, which

is a dependency of Portugal, and thoroughly

under the influence of the Catholic priesthood.

Moved at the religious destitution of the people, he opened his private dwelling on the Lord's day, to read and expound God's word to such as might choose to come. His kindness and fidelity were for some time rewarded with a steady attendance of quite a number of Catholic people, chiefly of the poor—while some renounced their errors, and became humble believers. Among these was a woman named Maria Joaquina, whose conversion was attended with striking evidences of the power of truth. The priest heard of her abandonment of the errors and superstitions of Rome, and forthwith determined to remove the cause. They attempted her recov-

ery, first by blandishments and then by bitter

persecution. Under one of the old laws,

enacted when the Inquisition was in existence, she was condemned to death, thrown

into prison, and there she is yet-having been

incarcerated in gloomy dungeons for nearly

two years, expecting execution at last, for listening to, and believing the word of God.

Besides her, who, a believer, is the only one

condemned to death, twenty-two persons, natives of Madeira, are still lying in jail for the

same crime.

Not content with condemning to death a Portuguese citizen, the Papists directed their enmity toward Dr. Kalley, as the cause of this un-Romish movement of reading the Bible. He was accused of violating an old obsolete law, and forcibly arrested, dragged from his business and his family, and thrown into pri-

son, where he was confined for five months.

His friends in England, meanwhile, petitioned

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the government, which is in close alliance with the Portuguese, and with whom that government has agreed to allow all British subjects the "free use and exercise of their religion, without being in any manner disturbed on account of their religious opinions;" and at their instance he was liberated, without, however, any compensation or apology—it being an unusual stretch of mercy for a heretic to escape at all. This is the spirit of Romanism; the same as it has been always and everywhere, and such as, without a question, it would be in this country, if the power were possessed to treat the Bible as they would.

But there is in this history of wrong towards Dr. Kalley, an exemplification of feeling, if not an indication of policy, on the part of the British Government, which will give every Protestant great pain, if it does not excite his Dr. Kalley, on his liberation from prison, proposed to resume his Sabbath exercises, and claimed the protection guarantied by the treaty to British subjects in the enjoyment of their religious rights. The provisions of the treaty to this effect, are very explicit, and as full as the guaranties of the British Constitution, or of our own. The case was referred to Lord Aberdeen, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs; and strange to say, he has decided that he cannot protect Dr. Kalley, inasmuch as his teaching the Bible is contrary to the Portuguese law, and not consistent with the terms of the treaty! Thus he is compelled to desist from reading the Bible to any Portuguese, who may desire to hear it, and the British government will stand by and see the work of persecution and intolerance without raising a note of remonstrance. most extraordinary and unworthy position for a free Protestant government to take! And taken in connection with other recent developements made by that government, especially in suffering the French Catholic usurpations and outrages at Tahiti, and the bestowment of public money for the education of Romish priests, as in the case of the Maynooth College, there is reason for great alarm at its Romish sympathies, and at the courage and zeal which Romanists will gather from its action. England has been the great bulwark of Protestantism; if, by the treachery of her rulers, or by the stealthy Romanizing influence of a portion of the established church, or by means of Jesuit in_ trigue, her vast power shall be subsidized to the aid of Rome's projects and purposes, it will be a sad day to the nation and to the world. Every Protestant in Christendom has a right to feel alarm at the bare possibility of such an event. Let us pray that it will never occur!

Fruits of Jesuitism in Switzerland.

We gave, in our last number, a brief account of the disturbances created by the introduction of the Jesuits into Switzerland; already the fears then expressed, that they would lead to civit war and bloodshed, have been realized. The adjournment of the Grand Diet without affording the Protestant States any defence against the intrigues of the Jesuits, and the obstinacy with which Lucerne, the offending state, resisted the known wishes of the majority of the Swiss people, roused a spirit of indignant resistance, which has led to one severe explosion, and will continue to involve the country in war, until the authors of all the mischief are expelled. Besides being the state which has given the most offence, Lucerne is also the central state between the Protestant and Catholic cantons: it has accordingly been the scene of the bloody encounter, a brief account of which we now present.

The government of Lucerne, aware of the attack which was contemplated, had made the necessary preparations for defending the town. It established a part of its forces at Surzee, five leagues from Lucerne, at the point where the road coming from Soleure and Argau on the north, and that from Berne on the west, join together to lead to Zurich. Steamers were despatched across the lake to bring reinforcements from the small cantons. On the evening of the 30th of March, the advanced guard of the Anti-Jesuit army, which was formed at Argan, passed over from the territory of Argau into the canton of Lucerne. On the next morning they were followed by the main body of the army; and on the 1st of April the entire force presented themselves before the town of Lucerne. They were permitted, in accordance with Jesuit policy, to penetrate to the suburbs of Lucerne, without any thing like resistance on the part of the population of the districts through which they passed; this gave rise to a rumour, that they were completely victorious, and had made themselves masters of Lucerne. But as soon as they arrived close to Lucerne, General Sonnenberg, springing from an ambush, attacked them with three companies of the carabineers of Unterwalden, while the inhabitants of the country, who had allowed them to pass unmolested, rose en masse in their rear. The result was, that their columns were thrown into confusion, and the enemy, after completely putting them to the rout, succeeded in capturing the whole of their artillery and a large number of horses. A part of the troops, which had started from Zofinguen, but had not advanced so far as the others, succeeded in effecting a retreat, carrying two cannons along with them. Thus has ended the first passage of arms betwixt the billegerent parties in Switzerland. corps are said to have left six hundred killed and wounded on the field of battle.

The intelligence of this disaster has produced fearful excitement. The people of some of the Protestant cantons, whose deputies voted at the last Diet against the expulsion of the Jesuits, have become disaffected towards the authorities, and attribute all the blood that has been shed to their pusillanimons votes. Geneva was one of these recreant cantons; and on the morning of the 4th, written placards were posted on the walls of the city, in these words: "A curse on the vote of Geneva! People, awake to your interests, and to the municipal elections." And in Zurich, another of the Protestant cantons that refused to vote for expelling the Jesuits, a complete re-action has taken place.

Events became so threatening, that the Grand Diet re-opened on the 5th of April. The deputies from Lucerne were hissed by the people, and had to be protected by a military guard from the popular rage. Lucerne demanded, that the Diet should put down the organization of Anti-Catholic corps: and Basle and Argovia, two Protestant cantons, demanded that the Jesuits be expelled. These were discussed with great energy, and a committee of seven, a majority of whom are in favor of the expulsion, finally appointed to examine the question and report. The foreign powers, among which, to her disgrace, is free, Protestant England, continue to threaten intervention; but this only adds to the indignant determination of the people. For the present, therefore, the fate of Switzerland, and it may be the peace of Europe, depends upon the Diet, whose proceedings all Christendom will wait for with much anxiety. So much again, for Jesuit intrigue.

Popish Preaching.

The nonsense and fooleries of Catholic preaching in former days, every reader of history is familiar with; but, as if its boast of unchangeableness were true in all that is wrong or absurd, the preaching of the present day in Catholic countries is as foolish and full of legends and superstitious tales as in the darkest days of priestly ignorance. The excellent correspondent of the Presbyterian, one of the most accomplished men in France, lately gave a specimen of the preaching of Father Lacordaire, who passes for the most eloquent among the Romish clergy in Paris, and is esteemed as a second Massillon, which furnishes so characteristic a view of the influence of the clergy, as to be well worth repeating. In preaching in Paris last January, on the height of sanctity, he is reported to have said:

"St. Elizabeth of Hungary, having abandoned her husband, shut herself up in a hospital, to serve God's poor with her own hands. A leper presented himself. St. Elizabeth received him, and set about washing his frightful sores. When she had finished, she took the vessel into which she had squeezed the matter of his wounds, and swallowed it down at a gulp. Observe her fortitude. Fortitude is the virtue which makes heroes. Man lacks nothing so much as fortitude, and nothing more powerfully attracts his respect. You are not wicked beings, but you are feeble beings; therefore, an example of fortitude is the most salutary that can be given you. St. Elizabeth, therefore, in swallowing the leper-water, had done a great deed, because she had done a magnanimons deed. But there was something in it better than fortitude, there was charity. In sanctity, the love of God being inseparable from the love of men, since it is nothing else but the exercise of this twofold love, it hence follows, that in every act of the saints, in which there is sacrifice for the sake of God, that sacrifice inevitably rebounds on man. And what was man's advantage from the exploit of St. Elizabeth? St. Elizabeth made to that forlorn creature an unspeakable revelation of her greatness; she said to him: 'My dear, dear brother in God, if, after washing your sores, I should take you to my arms to show you that you are indeed my royal brother in Jesus Christ, this would be a token of love and traternity, but it would be a common token. But, dear darling brother, I will do for you what has been done for no king in the world, for no man however loved and adored. That which has been to you but a substance to be transformed into vile putrefaction by contact with your misery, I will drink, as I drink the blood of the Lord in the sacred cup at our alters.' Behold there the sublime!

When St. Elizabeth is dead, kings will contend with the poor for her garments and her memory; a small particle of her body will be inchased in gold and jewels; the most famous artists in the world will be asworthy of her life; and from age to age, princes, the learned, poets, beggars, lepers, pilgrims of every rank, will hasten to her tomb, and there, by the light pressure of their lips, leave everlasting traces of their love. They will address her as still a limit being; they will say to her, 'Dear, dear sister in God, thou hadst palaces, but for our sake thou didst leave them; thou hadst children, thou hast taken us for thine; thou wert a noble lady, thou hast made thyself our servant; thou hast loved the poor, the mean, the miserable; thou hast imparted joy to the hearts of the joyless; and now we render thee the giory, which thou hast given us, we return the love which thou hadst lost for us. O dear, dear sister! pray for those of thy friends who had not been born when thou wert in the world, and have since arrived!' "

Popery and Despotism.

Popery always has been the ally and supporter of despotism; and it is fair to suppose that it always will be. The real tendency of a system ought to be understood after centuries of active operation, especially if that tendency be uniformly and for ever in one direction: but the genius of universal history challenges a single proof that Popery has ever put forth any other than a despotic, oppressive influence; church and state is the grand law of Catholic development. Always and everywhere it has created this union, if left to pursue its own ends. And so it must be in the very nature of the case. It would be as wise to expect grapes from thistles, or figs from thorns, as any other fruit from a system whose principal feature is the subjugation of all authority, human and divine, to one will,-and that the will of the church. The fundamental principle of Popery is, that all power is by divine appointment in the Pope; the fundamental principle of freedom is, that the people are the source of power. There is, and must be, an eternal clash between the two; whoever doubts it, should go to Rome and examine for himself. The world affords not another so complete a specimen of the union of church

and state, or rather the subjugation of the state to the church, as modern Rome presents. The testimony of another, whose reputation and great respectability place him above suspicion of misrepresentation, is so conclusive on this point, that we ask the reader's attention to it:

"Popery," says the writer alluded to, "embodies in itself the closest union of Chunch AND STATE. Observe it at the fountain head. In the Roman States, the civil and ecclesiastical offices are blended together in the same individual. The Pope is the King. A Cardinal is the Secretary of State. The Consistory of Cardinals is the Cabinet Council, the Ministry, and they are Viceroys in the prov-The Archbishops are Ambassadors to Foreign Conrts. The Bishops are Judges and Magistrates; and the road to preferment to most, if not all the great offices of state, is through the priesthood. In Rome and the patrimony of St. Peter, the temporal and spiritual powers are so closely united in the same individual, that no attack can be made on any temporal misrule, without drawing down upon the assailants the vengcance of the spiritual power exercised by the same individual. Is the Judge corrupt or oppressive, and do the people rise against him, the Judge retires into the Bishop, and in his sacred retreat cries: 'Touch not the Lord's anointed.' Take," continues the same writer, "from Popery its name of religion, strip its officers of their pompons titles of sacredness, and its decrees of the nanseous cant of picty, and what have you remaining? Is it not a naked, odious despotism, depending for its strength on the observance of the strictest military discipline in its ranks, from the Pope, through his cardinals, archbishops, bishops, &c., down to the lowest priest of his dominions?

When the effect is separated from its cause, or the character of the fruit from the nature of the tree which bears it, we may reasonably expect that the Roman Catholic religion may be predominant in this country, without producing similar political results as are now developed at Rome and in the Papal States,—and not till then.

Popish Idols.

Among the relies in the monastery of Heilegen Krutz, Austria, is shown a pretended large piece of "the true cross," of mahogany! Now, everybody knows that mahogany is an American wood, which was not carried to Europe until about 250 years ago; yet well educated Papists shut their eyes and close their lips to the absurdities of the priests, who thus beguile their ignorant votaries.

Jesuit influence in Spain,

There is reason to fear that unhappy Spain will groan again beneath that burden which for centuries ground her to the earth. where on earth did Popery put on a blacker or more diabolical aspect than in Spain. It rested like a mildew upon her fair fields, converting one of the richest and most lovely lands the sun shines upon, where valleys and plains are enameled with verdure, and canopied with beauty, into the abiding-place of the deepest poverty and wretchedness. The suppression of the Inquisition and the destruction of the monasteries gave a hope of her disenthralment; but the intrigues of Jesuits and the treachery of leaders have given to the priesthood a power which promises anything but freedom to the Spaniard-Christians. The Queen-mother, during her absence, came under the Pope's influence, and returned a bigoted adherent of the church. Narvaez, the Prime Minister, has lately urged through the Cortes a bill, restoring to the Church all the property once belonging to it, which may be unconfiscated, which will put the priesthood nearly upon its old footing of power and influence: while the utmost that the Queen-mother can do for the renewal of the power of the Church, is done, and when was money ever wanting? These are dark signs for Spain: but let us hope that with the people, who have suffered so much from the oppressions of Popery, a spirit abides which will resist its aggressions, and yet work out the national deliverance.

Romish Proselytism.

It is a well known, and most alarming fact, that the Church of Rome authorizes any duplicity and subterfuge which may be necessary to carry her designs, on the plea that the end sanctifies the means. An incident, better than pages of argument, which lately occurred, and is well attested, is stated in the Church of England Quarterly Review, places this principle of action in a light, which, though strong, is not an unfrequent one. Let it be placed by the side of the fact lately recorded, of the seductive arts practised by the bishop of Detroit:

"We will mention what took place where a Protestant young lady had been left in the hands of Roman Catholic guardians. It was earnestly desired that the lady should embrace the Roman Catholic faith; but, having been well instructed in the Protestant doctrine, she

continued firm and inflexible against all their arguments. After a time, an accomplished gentleman, of her own age, came to visit at the house: he sang and made himself so agreeable to the young lady, that he gained her alfections, and proposed marringe. This was too much for her faith; for he made it an indispensable preliminary, that she should abjure the Protestant and embrace the Roman Catholic creed—to which she at length consented. She made a solemn renunciation of her former faith-and, after public confession, was received to her first communion in the Roman Church; and then, when she expected a full reward for the sacrifice she had made, in becoming the wife of a man who had gained her heart, he pulled off a wig he had worn to conceal the tonsure,—avowed that he was an ecclesiastic in disguise—and though thus precluded by his vows from fulfilling the expectations he had raised, he triumphed in the thought that he had now recovered this young lady from heresy, and that she would henceforward be espoused to Jesus. Not so, the poor girl: she felt that she had been tricked into an abandonment of her faith; that she was an object of mockery to others-of scorn to herself; and, worst of all, abandoned by God, whom she felt that she had abandoned—all for what? For a mere phantom, if not worse—a very fiend of hell, in the most engaging of human forms-one whom she had regarded as little less than an angel of light. No marvel that her reason should give way under the shock: she became an incurable maniac: and this was thought a lawful method of saving souls, and of doing good to the Church of Rome!"

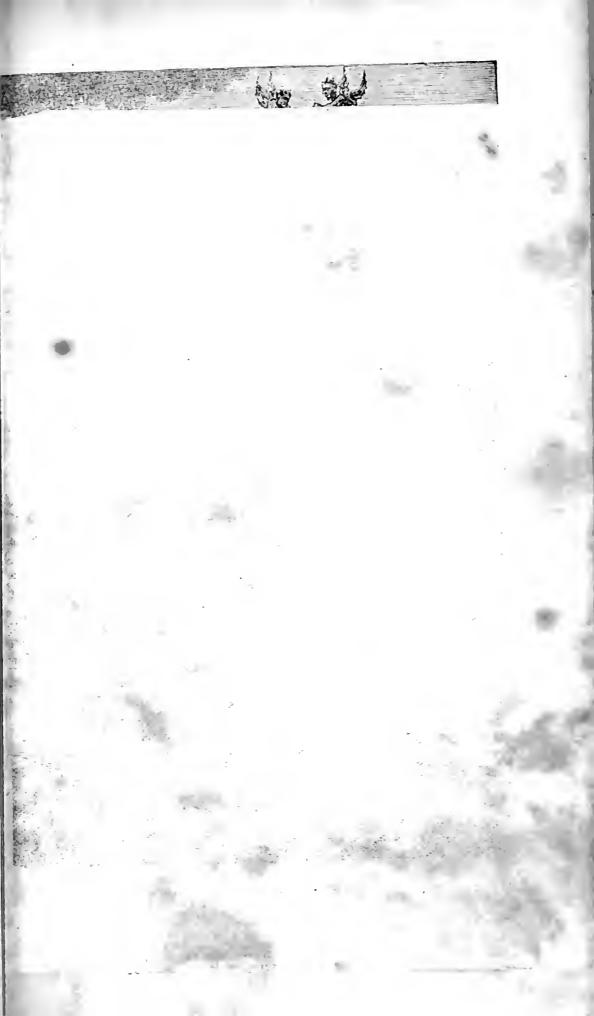
AT ITS OLD WORK .- Rev. Dr. Burns, one of the deputation of the Free Scotch Church to this country, who has lately settled in Canada, has had a specimen of Popery quite after the sort with which history is familiar. Being in Montreal, he attempted to preach of an evening, in one of the public places of that city; and while engaged in the services, some Irish Roman Catholic labourers committed an assault upon him, and threw him down from the chair on which he was standing; some of the bystanders interfered to save him from their violence, among others a young man of the name of Holebrook, who was violently beaten about the head by one of the ruffians with a Some soldiers who were standing by drew their bayonets, and the affair was assuming a very serious appearance, when the police came up and succeeded in arresting four of the Irishmen. Yet we are told on every hand, that Popery is a different thing from what it once was.

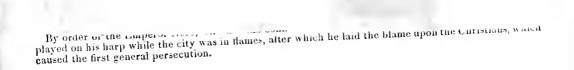




The Burning of the City of Rome,

By order of the Emperor Nero, who saw the conflagration from the top of the Tower of Macænas, and played on his harp while the city was in flames, after which he laid the blame upon the Christians, which caused the first general persecution.







FAITH, HOPE, and CHARITY, their woulds disclose, Martyred by Pagan or by Popish foes; But persecutors their own souls betray, And having friends, expect them as their prey; Hell opens to receive within its jaws, The foes of Virtue's and Religion's cause, While Devils drive them as their erimes require, To endless torments and perpetual fire.



NATIONAL PROTESTANT

MAGAZINE.

"NO PEACE WITH ROME."

EDITORS,

REV. C. SPARRY,

REV. H. RIGHTER.

Burning of the City of Rome.

The first persecution, in the primitive ages of the church, was begun by that cruel tyrant, Nero Domitius, the sixth emperor of Rome, and A. D. 67. This monarch reigned, for the space of five years, with tolerable credit to himself, but then gave way to the greatest extravagance of temper, and to the most atrocious barbarities. Among other diabolical outrages, he ordered that the city of Rome should be set on fire, which was done by his officers, guards, and servants. While the city was in flames, he went up to the tower of Mæcenas, played upon his harp, sung the song of the burning of Troy, and declared "That he wished the ruin of all things before his death." Among the noble buildings burnt was the circus, or place appropriated to horse-races. It was half a mile in length, of an oval form, with rows of seats rising above each other, and capable of receiving, with ease, upwards of 100,000 spectators. Many other palaces and houses were consumed; and several thousands of the people perished in the flames, were smothered, or buried beneath the rnins.

This dreadful conflagration continued nine days; when Nero, finding that his conduct was greatly blamed, and a severe odium cast upon him, determined to lay the whole upon the Christians, at once to excuse himself, and having an opportunity of witnesself.

ing new cruclties. The barbarities exereised upon the Christians, during the first persecution, were such as even excited the commiscration of the Romans themselves. Nero even refined upon cruelty, and contrived all manner of punishments for the Christians. In particular, he had some sewed up in the skins of wild beasts, and then worried by dogs till they expired; and others dressed in shirts made stiff with wax. fixed to axle-trees, and set on fire in his This persecution was general throughout the whole Roman empire; but it rather increased than diminished the spirit of Christianity. Besides Paul and Peter, many others, whose names have not been transmitted to posterity, and who were some of their converts and followers, suffered; the facts concerning the principal of whom we shall proceed to describe.

Erastus, the chamberlain of Corinth, was converted by Paul, and determined to follow the fortune of that apostle. For this reason he resigned his office, and accompanied Paul in his voyages and travels, till the latter left him in Macedonia, where he was first made bishop of that province by the Christians; and afterwards suffered martyrdom, being tortured to death by the Pagans at Philippi.

Aristarchus, the Macedonian, was born in Thessalonica, and being converted by Paul, became his constant companion. He was

with that apostle at Ephesus, during a commotion raised in that city by Demetrius, the silversmith. They both received several insults upon the occasion from the populace, which they bore with Christian patience, giving good advice in return for ill-usage, and not in the least resenting any indignity. Aristarchus accompanied Paul from Ephesus into Greece, where they were very successful in propagating the gospel, and bringing over many to Christianity. Having left Greece, they traversed a great part of Asia, and made a considerable stay in Judea, where they were very successful in making After this, Aristarchus went with Paul to Rome, where he suffered the same fate as the apostle; for, being seized as a Christian, he was beheaded by the command of Nero.

Trophimus, an Ephesian by birth, and a Gentile by religion, was converted by Paul to the Christian faith, and accompanied his master in his travels. Upon his account the Jews raised a great disturbance in the temple at Jerusalem, the last time Paul was in that city. They even attempted to murder the apostle, for having introduced him, being a Greek, into the temple. Lysias, the captain of the guard, however, interposed, and rescued Paul by force from their hands. On quitting Jerusalem, Trophimus attended his master first to Rome, and then to Spain; passing through Gaul, the apostle made him bishop of that province, and left him in the city of Arles. About a twelvemonth after, he paid a visit to Paul in Asia, and went with him, for the last time, to Rome, where he was witness to his martyrdom, which was but the forerunner of his own; for, being soon after seized on account of his faith, he was beheaded by order of Nero.

Joseph, commonly called Barsabas, was a primitive disciple, and is usually deemed one of the seventy. He was, in some degree, related to the Redeemer; and he became a candidate, together with Matthias, to fill the office of Judas Iscariot. The ecclesiastical writings make very little other mention of him; but Papias informs us, that he was once compelled to drink poison, which did not do him the least injury,

agreeably to the promise of the Lord, to those who believe in him. He was, during his life, a zealous preacher of the gospel; and having received many insults from the Jews, at length obtained martyrdom, being mardered by the Pagans in Judea.

Anamas, bishop of Damascus, is celebrated in the sacred writings for being the person who cured Paul of the blindness with which he was struck by the amazing brightness which happened at his conversion. He was one of the seventy, and was martyred in the city of Damascus. After his death, a Christian church was built over the place of his burial, which is now converted into a Turkish mosque.

Fanaticism of Popery.

Fanaticism is the natural offspring of Popery. Its history presents throughout the most disgusting and cruel instances of fanatical delusion, impiety and absurdity, which both the priesthood and the people have, in every age, approved and fostered. Every extravagance and absurdity of every sect that has arisen since the Reformation. and disgraced religion, has nestled in the bosom of Popery, and been cherished as a commendable exemplification of its spirit and influence. Arianism was patronized by several councils: the extravagance of Montanism, than which a more absurd fanaticism can hardly be conceived, was patronized by Tertullian and the contemporary Pope, who was himself montanized; while all the vagaries of Joanna Southcote, Mormonism and Swedenborgianism, have been exceeded by the delusions and extravagancies to which Romanism has given birth and strength.

The natural affinity of Romanism with the spirit of fanaticism might be easily demonstrated, by the relation which error always bears to crime. But it will serve our present purpose of showing the tendencies of the Romish system, to recur to the pages of her history, and briefly adduce some of the more glaring specimens of fanaticism, which, so far from being disowned or frowned upon, have been cherished and approved, and are to this day

looked upon rather as evidences of extraordinary piety, than as instances of delusion or imposture. We will begin with one whose impious pretensions equal any ever put forth by Joanna Sonthcote or Joe Smith.

Beata, of Cuenza, in Spain, was born in the end of the XVIIIth century, in the deepest poverty and obscurity; but it was not so deep as to prevent her from aspiring to the honors of saintship. For the accomplishment of this purpose, she invented a most extraordinary fiction, which, she averred, was revealed to her by the Son of God. Her body, she declared, was transubstantiated into the substance of our Lord's body, an absurd blasphemy, which the poor fanatic had no sooner uttered than it was eagerly taken up and believed by the Spanish priests and monks, who proceeded, in their folly and impiety, to adore her as the real presence of the Savior. She was repeatedly conducted in procession through the streets, with lighted tapers, receiving the homage of the people, manifested in prostration, and burning of incense, as before the consecrated host. Till her death, she continued to receive this extravagant worship; nor has the first word of censure of her pretensions, or of the folly of those who were deluded by them, escaped the mouth of Romish doctor, priest or official. This catalogue of fanatical pretenders, who have claimed some extraordinary vision or revelation, might be extended to almost any length.

Self-inflicted cruelties, flagellations, and penances, form another conspicuous phase of the fanaticism to which Romanism has given birth. The use of the disciplining whip, according to Du Pin, commenced in the VIth century. It was eagerly embraced by priests and people, and has been formally advocated by some of the best writers of the church, as Baronius, Spondanus, and in the Roman breviary. At the time of the Crusades, the monks were accustomed to belabor the luckless backs of penitents, men and women, even of the highest rank in society. The nobility, gentry and peasantry—the emperor, the king, the lord, the lady, the servant and the soldier, as

well as cardinals, metropolitans, bishops, priests and nuns, all joined in the painful and disgusting extravagance. The great Xavier, the Indian apostle, wielded against his own flesh "an iron whip, which at every blow was followed with streams of blood." St. Theresa "often applied the bloody lash, and rolled herself on thorns. and by this means," says the Breviary, " was accustomed to converse with God." So that it is said her body, through the holy influence of these macerations, "circumfused in a fragrant fluid, remains till the present day, the undecayed object of religious worship!"

St. Dominic holds an eminent place in the annals of flagellation. He seems to have been its great patron and exemplar. He showed himself no mercy, and whipped himself, on one occasion, till his face, livid and gory, could scarcely be recognized. This scourging he accompanied with psalm-singing—mingling the music of the voice and the cracking of the whip, in delightful variety. He taught the use of the lash by both hands; invented knotted scourges, and gave an impulse to this horrid species of fanaticism, which survived him for centuries.

Hedwig and Margaret, though of the gentler sex, rivalled this bloody saint. The former, a duchess of Poland, often walked during the winter, till she might be traced by the blood dripping from her feet on the She wore next her skin a hair cloth that mangled her flesh, which she would never allow to be washed. The women had to remove the clotted blood which flowed from the torn veins, by force. Margaret, who was the daughter of the king of Hungary, wore hair eloth and an iron girdle. She not only underwent the usual number of stripes, but made the nuns inflict on her an extraordinary quantity, which caused such an effusion of blood from her flesh, as to strike her weeping executioners with horror.

Middleton, during his visit to Rome, witnessed a procession, in which the wretched votaries of superstition marched with whips in their hands, and lashed their naked backs till the blood streamed from their

wounds. A similar exhibition is still presented at the annual return of the Lent season. Men of all conditions assemble at a certain place, where whips, ready for the work, are given to the fanatics. The lights are extinguished, an alarm bell sounds, and the victims of this cruel superstition ply the thong, and flay themselves with merciless fury. Nothing is heard during the tragedy, but the groans of the self-tormentors, mingled with the cracking of whips and the clanking of chains. This continues nearly an hour.

These exhibitions of fanaticism are, perhaps, surpassed by an occurrence which took place in Paris, in 1759, recorded by Baron Grimm, than which a more frightful display of inhumanity was searcely ever made. Shocking as they were, they were openly approved of by the Romish clergy; and were continued for upwards of twenty years in that enlightened capital. The fanatics were called Convulsionaries, who pretended to extraordinary visitations of the Spirit. During these visitations, the fanatics of this school fell into convulsions, or, at their own request, suffered crucifixion. An instance or two will suffice for a specimen of the lengths to which fanaticism can go.

Rachel and Felicitè, two of these enthusiasts, suffered crucifixion, for the purpose, as they said, of exhibiting a lively image of the Savior's passion. Each was nailed to a wooden cross through the hands and feet, and remained in this excruciating condition for more than three hours, during which time they so commanded themselves as to pretend to slumber in beatific visions, uttering words of tenderness and affection, as if conversing in the arms of the Savior. nails were at length drawn, and the sisters, after their wounds were washed and bandaged, set down to a repast in the apartment, and pretended that the operation was attended with no pain, but with transporting pleasure. Did ever Hindoo fanaticism display itself more revoltingly?

Another exhibition consisted in the crucifixion of two sisters, Fanny and Mary—the former of whom suffered with the greatest heroism. She remained nailed to

the cross for three hours, during which time she was shifted into a variety of postures. But Mary lacked her sister's fortitude; she shuddered at the fastening of the nails, and in less than an hour shouted for relief. She was accordingly taken from the cross, and carried out of the chamber in a state of insensibility. Yet to all this not one word of objection or rebuke has ever been uttered.

We will offer another specimen of the gross fanaticism in which the spirit of Romanism has expressed itself, when left to its own tendencies. It is what is known in history as the famous Feast of the Ass, celebrated for many years by the French clergy. It arose from the sagacious discovery, that an ass was the conveyance on which Joseph and Mary were carried into Egypt, when fleeing from Herod; and the ridiculous farce to which we refer, was in commemoration of the flight and deliverance.

A handsome girl, richly attired, who represented Mary, was placed upon an ass, covered with a cloth of gold, and superbly caparisoned. The ass, accompanied with a vast concourse of clergy and laity, was led through the streets, the girl seated on him, in solemn procession, into the sanctuary itself, and placed with the gospels near the altar. High mass began with great pomp; and the ass was taught to kneel at certain intervals, while a hymn, which is the very refinement of extravagance and fanaticism, was sung in his praise. This hymn is recorded, and greatly landed by Du Cange, and deserves to be put on record as a specimen of Romish folly. The following is a translation of the sacred verses, though quite inferior to the inimitable original:

"The Ass did come from Eastern climes!

Heigh-ho! my Assy!

He's fair and fit for the pack at all times!

Sing, father Ass! and you shall have grass,

And hay, and straw, too, in plenty!

"The Ass is slow and lazy too;
Heigh-ho! my Assy!

But the whip and spur will make him go;
Sing, father Ass, and you shall get grass,
And straw, and hay, too, in plenty!

"The Ass was born and bred with long ears;
Heigh-ho! my Assy!
And now the Lord of Asses appears,
Grin, father Ass, and you shall get grass,
And straw, and hay, too, in plenty!

"The Ass excels the hind at a leap,
Heigh-ho! my Assy!
And faster than hound or hare can trot;
Bray, father Ass, and you shall have grass,
And straw, and hay, too, in plenty!"

The worship conluded with a kind of braying match between the clergy and laity, in honor of the ass. The officiating priest turned to the people, and with great devotion, brayed three times like an ass; while the people, imitating the example in thanking God, brayed three times in concert and reply, and thus the ceremony ended. Can the annals of folly and extravagance, impiety and delusion, furnish a parallel to this display of fanaticism? Yet to the everlasting dishonor of the Romish church, this has never received a word or token of censure or disapproval.

Instances of like kind could be multiplied to a disgusting length. The whole subject of relics, and the absurd pretensions of miracles, wonders and cures wrought by them, we have not noticed. It must be referred to in another number. conclusion, we must ask the reader who has had the patience to go through with this record of folly, if we condemn Heathenism for its fruits of fanaticism, cruelty and crime-if we adduce it as an evidence against the truth of Mohammedanism, that it promotes cruelty, sensuality, war and ignorance—if we judge of a tree by its fruits-what opinion ought we to entertain of a system, whose natural tendency and fruit is the most absurd and cruel exhibition of fanaticism, and which fosters and approves of extravagances such as we have narrated? If error and imposture ever bore their true impress, do not these fruits of Romanism stamp it as such?

Caution.

Protestants, beware! Remember the Inquisition; remember the Valleys of Piedmont, the fires of Smithfield, the Bartholomew Massacre, and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantz.

Rome Judged by her Friends.

The learned Machinvelli, one of the most celebrated scholars of the Romish church, who lived, and wrote a little before the period of the Reformation, when the Papacy was in the zenith of its power and glory, and possessed more undividedly than ever before or since, the homage and affection of its subjects, in his "Discourses on Livy," thus expressed himself respecting the moral influence of that church, in the midst of which he died, and whose whole character and tendency he understood as thoroughly as ever a man did. Considering the time when, and the eminently sagacious man by whom this testimony is given, it strikes us as most impartial, and worthy of belief.

"Since there are some who imagine that the welfare of Italy depends upon the Church of Rome, I shall mention a few reasons which lead me to hold a different opinion; and of these, the most convincing and indisputable are the following: First, That by reason of the wicked examples of that Court, our kingdom has lost all devotion and all regard to religion. Hence our numberless tumults and disorders. Because it is natural to expect that where the principles of religion are held sacred, there will also be found a good state of society; and that where they are lightly esteemed, the contrary may be supposed. We, Italians, therefore, one this principal obligation to our church and its priests, that by them we have been rendered impious and profligate. But, secondly, we are yet more deeply indebted to the church, inasmuch as it has been the cause of our political ruin."

Now let it be remembered, these are the words of an Italian Catholic, a politic, wise, sagacions man, who wrote under the jealous eye of the power which he thus terribly characterizes, and had every motive to utter his impressions as guardedly as possible. His political position brought him in close contact with the Pope and the officials of the church, and laid open their whole policy to his view—and this is his judgment. Who is more competent to judge?

Babylonish Frogs.

Several additional Jesuits have arrived in New-York, from France! It would be far more wisc and Christian, to make a treaty with the European powers to receive all the criminals from their jails, as fast as they are convicted, than to import Jesuit traitors in every ship!

Are we in Danger from Romish Proselytism?

The painful disclosure of the influence of Romish priests in a distinguished Protestant family, the publication of which in our magazine, has occasioned such general interest, suggests this question to many an anxious parent: Are we in danger from the proselyting efforts of Romanists? What we have to fear from the inundation of foreign Catholics, we all know, and often speak of; but can the enlightened people of this country, who have been so long familiar with the truth, ever be so blinded by the delusions, or seduced by the fascinations of so corrupt a scheme, as to become Romanists? The most natural reply is, at once, in the negative; but we fear, without due consideration. Popery is a system of fraud and deceit. It possesses enough of the features of Christianity to obtain a credit for being the thing itself. We are told that George Calixtus and Grotius, with many other able Protestants of the seventeenth century, were so entrapped, wise men as they were, as to be inclined to desert the Protestant cause; and Grotins would have become a Papist, if he had not been suddenly called away. Is there no reason to fear that what occurred in the seventeenth century, may take place again in the nineteenth?

There is a very general ignorance of the history, character, and pretensions of the Papacy, which is the greatest source of danger. If there were nothing specious, alluring, or seductive in the system—if it appeared the naked iniquity, the sheer deformity, the gross imposition, which a true insight into its history shows it to be-if there were no associations of antiquity, grandeur, poetry, or romance, clustering around its grey walls, it would rather frighten than allure. But it possesses some characteristics which powerfully appeal to the sensibilities and the imagination. Poetry, music, painting, architecture, chivalry, have all been invoked to weave its spell, and illustrate its charms. A simple hatred of Popery will prove no safeguard against the power of these attractions. Popery is a religion, though not the true religion; and there is a power in any form of religion, which mere irreligion does not possess. Faith in the priest is not faith in God; but still it is faith. Obedience to the church is not obedience to Christ, but still it is obedience; and it meets one of the strongest demands of our moral nature. Superstition will find in these sufficient ground to build upon, and create from them an influence far mightier than can ever be excited by unbelief or irreligion, or dead formality. The errors of Popery have their origin in human nature. They are exactly suited to meet its corrupt desires, and satisfy its wants; and so long as that nature remains corrupt, there will always be a natural tendency towards the delusions of such a system. It is religion alone—faith in God, the spirit of the Bible, that can form an effectual barrier against the inroads of Rome; and our confidence for the security of our youth and the integrity of our free institutions, should be in proportion as the fruits of piety and the light of truth pre-

"The Bishop and Miss Platt" once more.

The artful attempts of the Papists to escape the indignation which the elopement of this young lady-who should not be offended if her imprudence, connected as it is with such momentous interests, furnishes more occasion for remark than may be agreeable to her-induce us to call the attention of our readers to the painful subject again. The Freeman's Journal, which speaks in the name of Bishop Hughes, and a correspondent of the Tribune, have complained that we do not retract our statement on the ground of their denial, (which we have shown is no denial,) while we have not received the slightest intimation from any of the relatives of the person alluded to, that the statement is untrue in any particular, or that the exposure of the base attempt has given any offence. On the contrary, proofs have accumulated from sources that admit of no question or denial, that Miss Platt did leave her home, without the consent or knowledge of her parents, for the purpose, as she afterwards acknowledged, of entering a Catholic nunnery in Georgetown, having been provided with \$1500 for an initiation fee, together with a trunk of nun's clothing, from some

ource besides her father or relatives, and of which she has more than intimated that the pishop of Detroit had some knowledge, hough he has denied it. It is moreover rue, that the young lady had letters of inroduction from the bishop and nuns of Detroit to the Archbishop of the Roman Catholic church of the United States, and iso to the Superior of the Convent in Georgetown. These letters disclose that the young victim was designing to go to the nunnery without the knowledge of her paents, and express the conviction that when mown it will occasion some sensation in he community. These are the simple facts of the case-not one of which has yet been denied-nor will they be. The letters themselves, which contain the proof of this daring ntrusion of Popish priests into the bosom of Protestant families, influencing children to violate the wishes of their parents, and seducing the young and beautiful to a course of life which all history warrants us to believe to be one of corruption and crime, may yet be given to the public. Certain it is that there are such letters in the hands of the parents, who are only restrained by those personal considerations which would naturally exist, from opening them to the public inspection.

The Church of Rome not a Church of Christ.

In an important discussion on the validity of Roman Catholic baptism, lately had in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, a very succinct and conclusive argument against the claim of the Romish church to be considered a true church of Christ, was made, the substance of which we present to our read-With the question of baptism itself we have nothing to do: but the principles on which the discussion turned, are of vital im-Rome is Anti-Christ. She has portance. apostatized from the faith, and possesses none of the marks of a Christian church, and the only hope of her members is in coming out of her. Christians can have no fellowship with her; she has no part nor lot in the great salvation, and her end is to be burned. The argument we quote, is from Prof. Thornwell, of S. C., whose able work on the Apocrypha, shows him to be admirably competent to this controversy.

There are three marks of the church of Christ.

1. Possessing the Truth.—Where the truth of God is not, the Spirit of God is not.

2. The Sacraments—which are essential to the visibility of the church.

3. A Ministry—which the Christian church has always had.

Now, in order to possess the Truth, the church of Rome must have truth enough to guide a sinner to Christ; if not, she is no church of Christ. Some have thought that because the Romish church receive the "Apostles' Creed," and other like symbols, therefore she holds saving truth. But these creeds are mere headings or skeletons, which may be filled up and received by Arians and Pclagians; and they have been held by these and every class and description of heretics; and Protestants who believe the Romish church to have saving truth, put their own interpretation on these creeds instead of that of Rome herself. The Council of Constantinople, in 331, was directed against the Arians, which, with the Council of Ephesus and Chalcedon, have originated all the creeds which the Romish church received up to the Council of Trent. Do these creeds contain truth sufficient to save men? The Council of Trent professed to give no new doctrine, but to declare what the church had held from the beginningthe belief of the church gathered from all ages—endorsed by the Pope, and sent out to the world as the truth of God. The creed, therefore, and the catechism of the Council of Trent, constitute that which the Romish church holds forth as the truth and gospel which is to save mankind. Now Loyola himself, the founder of the order of Jesuits, believed with Augustine, in the doctrine of grace; and there was some of this doctrine in the Council of Trent. But that Council extinguished the last spark of it. A change was surreptitiously introduced into the constitution of the Jesuits, by a General of the order, and the whole church threw itself into the arms of Pelagius, and stood forth armed complete in the panoply of darkness, to go on her mission for the destruction of mankind.

Neither has the Romish church any sacraments. Symbolical character is necessary to the nature of a sacrament. But Rome has wholly dispensed with this, and teaches that sacraments give grace. She has a physical system of salvation complete. She regenerates the infant by his baptism, she cleanses his after-sins by penance and confirmation—follows him to his grave—and by extreme unction hands him into heaven.

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But there are no sacraments—no symbols conducting the mind to Christ in all this. A sacrament which claims to be itself a Savior is no sacrament, but an impious substitute

The third mark of a church is also want-

ing in Rome-she has no Ministry.

A ministry is essential to a church, but the Romish church has no ministry. She has transformed the sacraments of the church into a physical system of salvation, making the Eucharist a mystic sacrifice; and has thus transformed her ministry into a Pagan priesthood. There are no priests in Christianity. A minister has no power but to tell men the way of salvation; but the priest of Rome accomplishes the whole matter by sacerdotal enchantment. The whole hierarehy of that church are thus one great temple of enchanters, cheating men with false hopes of heaven, as the witches did Macbeth with the phantom of a crown. Having, therefore, no saving truth-nor sacraments -nor ministry-she is not the church, or a church of Christ. What is she then? is two things.

First, she is Anti-Christ. Second, she is a civil state, drawing the resources of her government from heaven, earth, and hell. She imbeds her pretensions in eternity, that her edicts in time may be obeyed. Her bishops are Ministers of State, who must report themselves at Rome once in three years; and the proof of their prerogatives is found at this day in France, where they have taken the power of education out of the hands of the civil minister, and have assumed to decide, how far the husband shall be trusted by his own wife in the education

of their common offspring.

Buying Salvation.

Tetzel's outrageous sale of indulgences, and the arts of Romish priests in obtaining money by promises of masses and prayers, once roused an indignation in Europe which found expression in the Reformation. has the corrupt practice ceased? Is the Romish church altered in this odious particular? The following paragraphs, published in a late number of the Catholic Herald, for the purpose of stimulating its readers to contribute for the support of a den of mendicants in Ireland, will answer the question:

"The Trappists daily offer their most fervent and grateful prayers for their generous and liberal benefactors.

1. They celebrate every day the Holy Sacrifice of their benefactors.

2. A memento is said for them at every private mass.

3. They are prayed for at the midnight Office, and at the canonical hours of the

4. The community make a general Communion for them on the first Thursday of every month.

5. Every Friday the Holy Sacrifice is celebrated for the deceased benefactors.

6. They are prayed for when the community are informed of their illness.

7. A De Profundis is recited every afternoon by the community assembled, for the deceased benefactors.

8. Every special benefactor shall be associated to the prayers and good works of the whole Society.'

Notwithstanding a thousand such evidences of the unchanging folly and corruption of Popery, we sometimes meet with Protestants, who tell us of the improvements in Romanism. Where is the improvement?

Progress of Popery in Great Britain.

There is a significancy in the following brief statistics, which may reasonably excite the fears of every friend of liberty and Popery, with stealthy steps and bold manœuvres, is gaining ground in almost every Protestant country, and draws from the success of the past, the flattering hope that she will regain all that was taken from her by the Reformation.

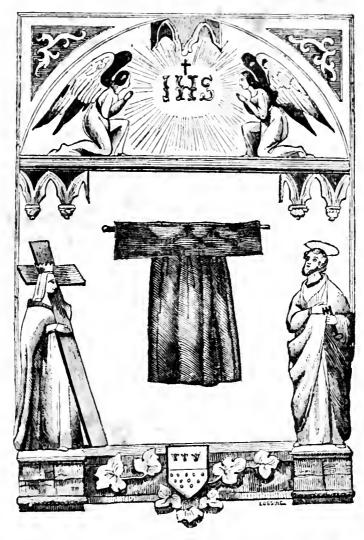
"In 1792, there were not in the whole of Great Britain, 30 Roman Catholic chapels; there are now, in half a century, 513; of which 440 are in England, 6 in Wales, and 67 in Scotland; and there are 610 priests; of whom 531 are in England, 5 in Wales, and 74 in Scotland. They are governed by 17 vicars Apostolic; 9 of whom are bishops. In the year above mentioned, there was not one Roman Catholic College; there are now 10, besides 17 convents, 60 seminaries of learning, and many chapel schools.

The Roman Catholic population of Great Britain is now very little short of 2,000,000.

Among these are 12 peers of the realm, and 40 members of the House of Commons. These are over and above a great host of nobles, barons, and wealthy gentry of the country."

THE HOLY COAT OF TREVES.

(Copied from one of the Engravings Circulated among the Pilgrims.)



The above is an accurate drawing of the pretended seamless coat, the exhibition and worship of which has constituted an era in the history of Catholicism. John Tetzel did not strike a severer blow upon the Papal power, when, guided by the tax-book of the apostolic chancery, he sold indulgences to the countrymen of Luther, than Bishop Arnoldi, of Treves, has inflicted by the shameless impostures practiced in 1344. The infatuated crowds, whose voices were raised from early dawn till night, in blasphemous adoration of that pretended tunic, and whose cries, "Holy coat, pray for us!" "Oh! Holy coat, our hope!" are still ringing in the ear of Germany,—the processions of pilgrims, and all the imposing array of fanaticism and priesteraft, have rendered an

important service to Protestantism. They have confirmed the truth, so uniformly asserted by the church of Rome, and so strangely discredited elsewhere, that she is, indeed, always and everywhere the samethe same in the nineteenth century that she was in the sixteenth-the same at Treves as at Rome. Those who speak of the improvement of the Papacy, are dreaming of what does not, and never can exist. Her very abuses constitute the essence of her character; they cannot be touched without destroying her identity. She is unchange. able; and gloriously has she sustained her primitive character, in all the darkness of its fanaticism, by the late display of the pretended seamless coat of Christ at Treves.

This event, and the important movement

to which it has given rise, is now attracting the most earnest attention of all Europe. The spirit-stirring tones of Ronge are sounding like an echo from the grave of Luther, throughout the cities and hamlets, palaces and hovels, of Germany. The movement has awakened the wrath of Rome, which evinces her estimate of its power and its prevalence. The whole affair is so important and so interesting, and partakes so strongly of the stirring features of the glorions Reformation, that we think we shall gratify our readers by presenting a succinct sketch of it from the beginning, compiled from a variety of the most authentic sources.

I. History of the Holy Coat.

Treves is a Prussian city on the Moselle, one of the oldest in Germany, and celebrated for its antique cathedral, in which it has long been pretended, that the real seamless coat of Christ was deposited as a sacred relic. There are, however, some three or four other coats pretending to the same honor, each of which is as likely to be the real one as this. The history they tell of its preservation is briefly this: At the crucifixion the coat fell to the lot of a Roman soldier, who sold it to John, and the women who were at the cross. It was thus concealed in the holy family, and their descendants, during the whole period of the persecutions, until its very existence became a secret. It remained hid for nearly 300 years, until the ascendancy of Constantine, when the Empress Helena visited Palestine in 326, searching for relics, to quicken the faith of proselytes at home. Among other discoveries, she brought from its concealment the Holy Robe without seam, the mystic symbol of the indivisibility of the church; and on her return is said to have deposited it in the church of Treves.

To this period sacceeds a chasm of 800 years, during which the tunic was hidden from view. What became of it none can tell. It was not till the year 1196, that it was again discovered and exposed. It then remained hidden again until 1512, when it was exhibited at the request of the Emperor Maximilian. Since then it has been display-

ed nine times—the last time in 1810, for 19 days, when 227,000 strangers visited it. At each of these exhibitions, the most astonishing miracles, to which all the wonders of sacred story bear no comparison, were performed by the coat, all of which are exultingly recorded, and form a gross and revolting history of imposture and superstition. At times the robe has had great popularity as a relie; Pope Leo X. grauted a plenary includence—that is, license to commit any sin they pleased—to all who should adore it.

II. Description of the Robs.

The Catholic historians speak rapturously of the beauties and glories of the seamless coat. One says: "Its thread is so fine, and so strongly blended, that the eye cannot see whether it is woven or wrought with the needle." Another: "The cyc can scarcely recognize the color; sometimes it is purple red, sometimes a beautiful blue, at other times it has the color of the yellow lily. An extraordinary emotion seizes those who look at it; sometimes they contemplate it with love, sometimes they suddenly look abashed, seized with fear and respect. It seems that a divine virtue dwells in this robe." Masenius gives the exact measurement. It is 1m. 76 in length, 1m. 16 in breadth. On the top there is an opening to admit the head.

III. Exhibition and Miracles in 1844.

From August 18th to Oct. 6th, 1844, this sublime humbug was publicly exhibited at Treves: and the enthusiasm which it excited is a dark chapter of the history of our century. More than one million of people of all conditions made a pilgrimage to it, and joined in the worship, crying: "Holy Coat! pray for as!" "Holy Coat! we pray to thee!" "Holy Coat! our hope!" Several miraculous cures are actually certified under the signature of the Bishop of Treves, and the vicars apostolie. These pretended miracles are worth recording, and are as follows: The Countess Jane Drost Vischering had a painful contraction of the left leg, rendering the use of crutches necessary, which had existed for many years in spite of the best medical aid. She visited the cathedral, knelt before the tunic, touched it, and rose and walked off without her crutches, entirely free from her disease! Her crutches still hang in the cathedral as a testimony of her miraculous cure, and of the wonderful efficacy of the tunic!

Matthew Weiler, a peasant, had been sick for two years, experiencing the most excruciating pains in the whole length of his leftleg, which was in consequence contracted double. He was carried to the cathedral, and while worshipping the tunic felt a change in his limb, and immediately straightened it, and walked off like a grenadier! About the same time a daughter of John Schell, a child of 12 years of age, who also had a contraction of her limbs, came near the relic, and felt instantly her leg stretch out; and she walked away without her crutches or any support!

Widow Catharine Petsch, had a cerebral affection, which deprived her of the use of speech, and of the limbs of her right side, so that all sensibility was destroyed. This continued for five months. She also was carried in a state of insensibility to the tunic, and instantly on reaching it, cried: "O God! O Savior!" rose, completely enred, and left the cathedral without any support!

Anna Josephine Wagner was cured of epilepsy, by one single touch. Catharine Drolait, aged 24, was cured of the palsy. She was carried to the tunic; and, according to the certified account, when she touched it, she cried out with a loud voice, "Good God! how that cracks in my knee!" and tell in a swoon, from which she awoke perfectly cured! Appolonia Porn, aged 9 years, was cured of richitis on the 21st of September! A child, who had been blind of an eye by falling on a sickle, suddenly ecovered the sight of the eve which was ost! Susannah Muller was cured of articlar gout, which for six months had not pernitted her to be an hour out of bed! Rezina Morscheidt was cared of aphouia. James Heing, who had been made dumb by a fever, was restored. All these, if any redit is to be given to the Catholic bishops

and vicars, were done in the good year of 1844!

IV. History of John Ronge.

This preposterous farce and imposition roused the indignation of a Catholic priest of this name, who has since become a historic personage. He was born in Bischofswald, in 1815; entered a Catholic seminary in 1839, where the hypocrisy of the priests, the despotism of the hierarchy, and the utter heartlessness of the whole system, produced the most painful convictions. But in sorrow and depression he continued through his course, and in 1841 was settled as a curate in Grotkau. entered upon his work with great zeal, and with a sincerity which separated him further and further from the Romish church. His soul revolted against the glaring corruptions which he had witnessed in the Seminary, and he accordingly drew up a formal protest, which, however, did not see the light till at a subsequent period. This protest enunciates and sustains with eloquent and powerful reasoning, the following theseswhich show how early and how strongly his honest heart conceived the opposition which subsequently made him a reformer:

"I stand forth against the Romish hierarchy, because it is the means of crushing my dignity as a man, and reducing me to a disgraceful servitude.

Because it prevents me from faithfully pursuing my avocation as teacher of the people

Because I am convinced that what hierarchs call the Catholic religion, is not true Catholic doctrine—is not a doctrine calculated to promote the happiness of nations; that the Romish Hierarchy does not teach and act in accordance with the leading and fundamental doctrines of the religion, of which Christ was the author; but that it has introduced abuses, and framed ordinances, which are calculated to undermine the intellectual and physical welfare of the nations, and only to increase the power and riches of a privileged priesthood, of whom the Romish Bishop is the head.

Because its statutes tend directly to the sundering and oppression of my native land."

This disaffection toward Romanism, in the heart of a young priest, was greatly increased by the lordly and oppressive con-

duct of Dr. Ritter, who was the apostolic vicur, and who, ambitious of influence, attempted to coerce the clergy to the support of all his measures. The chapter of the diocese of Breslau had elected a mild and moderate man, Mr. Knauer, as bishop. Dr. Ritter, by intriguing at Rome, delayed his consecration for a long time, much to the inconvenience of the diocese, and to the seandal of religion. This circumstance, with Ritter's other oppressive acts, roused the indignation of Ronge, who wrote, and published anonymously, an article entitled "Rome and the Chapter of Breslau," in which he exposed the tyranny and treachery of the vicar, in a most searching manner. It greatly provoked the vicar, who suspecting Ronge, sent him a decree, requiring him on his word of honor as a priest, to declare at once whether he was the author of the article. Rongo merely replied to this demand, that his "conscience forbade him to satisfy such queries." course, did not increase the vicar's affection for Ronge, or relieve him from his oppression. Dr. Ritter engaged the superintendent of Grotkau to hunt up charges and means of accusing him, which he did with commendable sycophancy. But the most he could find against him, was that he wore a little larger whiskers, and a little shorter coat than were required by the orthodox cut. For these grave offences, a Decree of Suspension was issued, debarring Ronge from his ecclesiastical functions, until he should repent and obey.

But on the very day of his suspension, the people of Grotkau, embracing all the public and important citizens of the town, volunteered a declaration that Ronge had "never given the least offence by his dress, behavior, or otherwise; and that he had justly acquired the universal love and esteem of the people, by his modest and highly decorous conduct, by the exemplary morality of his life, which even the foulest calumny has never ventured to assail." Ronge was allowed no hearing, nor suffered to make any defence of himself. He had resisted the authority of the vicar, and was doomed. He sent a defence to the vicarial

council that had suspended him, together with certificates which bore the highest testimony to his purity, zeal, talents, modesty and excellence of character; but it had no effect. It was never replied to.

V. Denunciation of the Imposture.

It was in this state of mind, prepared to perceive its iniquity and to feel its disgrace, that the daring attempt to revive one of the grossest impositions of the dark ages, was made by Bishop Arnoldi, in the neighboring diocese of Treves. The old holy coat was again displayed. The honest soul of Ronge was stirred up with the strongest indignation, as he saw the countless multitudes of deluded, infatuated votaries througing the cathedral, to worship an old rag, that has no more evidence of being what it pretends to be, than of being the shirt of Adam or Noah. His indignation and grief became at length too great to be restrained. He addressed a letter to the Bishop of Treves, of surpassing eloquence, and replete with burning invective and denunciation. His earnest tones fell like a thunderbolt on the ears of Catholics, and found a prompt response in ten thousand bosoms. Since the days of Luther, there has been nothing which has produced an equal excitement and enthusiasm, as this letter of Ronge. It was circulated in all parts of Germany, and Austria—translated into almost every European language. It was seized with an almost frenzied avidity, and everywhere hailed as the beginning of a new Reformation. Catholics and Protestants alike partook of the excitement, and Germany was once more shaken to its centre.

VI. Formation of the New Church.

Of course, Ronge was excommunicated for this. He had expected it, and acted accordingly. His first step was the publication of another letter, addressed to the inferior clergy of the Romish church. In this he denounces with the same lofty tone of eloquent invective, and the same carnest appeal to the conscience and heart, the oppression and hypocrisy of the hierarchy, and calls on them to resist and escape it, by renouncing allegiance to Rome. He depicts in glaring

colors their poverty, produced by the grinding extortions of bishops; the destruction of their free agency; the crushing of their affections by the rule of celibacy; the corruption and ambition of the Popes, and in short, by appealing to every principle of honor, honesty, and love, he conjures them to break their yoke of tyranny, and renounce the allegiance, which has been the source of so much misery to themselves, and ruin to their country. This letter spread also like wild-fire over Catholic Germany, and woke up new life in the bosom of many a cure, priest and oppressed monk, and deluded Catholie. Ronge had already received assurances of sympathy from thousands; and when the period for action came, there were many ready to cast in their lot with him. When first suspended, his old flock at Grotkan petitioned that his services might still be continued to them. Several secessions took place immediately; congregations were formed at Schneidenmuhl under a Catholic priest, named Czerski, who appears to be a sterling character, and at Breslau, under Ronge. In a few weeks the fire had so spread, that large and enthusiastic congregations were formed on the new principles, at Leipsic, Dresden, Berlin, Konigsburg, Frankfort, Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Offenbach, Brunswick, Coblentz, Worms, and even at Cologne, where priestly influence is at its maximum, besides a vast number in other and smaller places. The king of Saxony, who is a Catholic, was urged to put down the new sect by law. But to his honor, he instantly returned this answer: "I wonder at the demand you have made. You know I am king of a constitutional state, and as such, have promised and sworn to secure full religious freedom to my subjects. I shall then place no obstruction in the way of what has taken place, but give events their free course, because I will not, and dare not, make any one swerve from that faith and worship, from which alone he expects salvation. This is my firmly fixed resolution." The joy this occasioned in the Saxon cities, was unbounded.

Ronge, with the advice of some of those who had left the Romish church with him, proposed a Confession of Faith for the new church, which he termed the German Catholie church. This Confession contains 29 articles. Its chief positions are," that the foundation of the Christian faith should be solely and exclusively, the Holy Scriptures and reason; it admits but two sacraments: rejects and forbids half-communion; transubstantiation; celibacy; the supremacy of the Pope; auricular confession; the use of an unknown language in any part of worship; the invocation or worship of saints, images, or relics; indulgences, fastings, and pilgrimages. It proposes to subject the several congregations to the supervision of a General German Council. The order of worship is very like that of Lutheran churches. In doctrine and worship, the creed contains nothing repugnant to sound Protestantism.

VII. Progress of the Reformation.

The new Reformation was not confined to the humble parish priest of Silesia. Bishop of Mayence, von Kaiser, has issued a document, which, though it does not take ground with the Reformers, is full of encouragement. It cautions against opposition to them, protests powerfully against the wild proceedings of the Jesuits, and acknowledges the claims of Protestantism. has produced the greatest effect; and it is hardly possible to exaggerate its importance. But the movement, after all, is a movement of the people. The fire has seized hold of the popular heart, and the masses of the German Catholic population are rocked and swayed by its mighty impulse, like the forest in a tempest. It has given rise to much earnest discussion-so that over 200 distinct works on the subject, were enumerated at the last Leipsic fair. A reform paper has been commenced at Berlin, to the first number of which there were 6000 subscribers; and at this moment, there is no subject which so universally and powerfully agitates the German mind as this. Several eminent professors, and the whole of some of the Universities, have declared for the new doctrine. The people are pouring out their offerings like water, for the erection of new churches, and carrying on

the new worship. Disciples and apostles of the reformation have gone to Switzerland, and measures are in progress for the establishment of a National Helvetic church; in France there is beginning a similar enthusiasm, and so in every country inhabited by Catholics.

It has produced profound consternation at Rome. Romish archbishops and bishops are vigorously denouncing and opposing the movement; and the foulest slanders and misrepresentations are put forth against Ronge and his associates. The Austrian cabinet are engaged in stopping its progress, and have forbidden the formation of any new churches. The King of Hanover proscentes it as anti-monarchial; the King of Bavaria also opposes it. But, as in a thousand other cases, persecution only adds fuel to the flame; and in spite of priestly opposition and royal displeasure, it is making as rapid advances as ever did the doctrines of Luther; and all their efforts serve to spread it.

We have left ourselves no room to speak of the character of the New Reformation at present. It must not be judged of hastily, nor too strictly, by the ideas which prevail among us. We shall refer to it again. But whatever its character, it is an instance of successful resistance to the spiritual despotism of Rome, which history will record with gratitude, and which will be life and salvation to multitudes.

Perjury a Doctrine of the Romish Church.

Den's Theology, a standard work among Catholics, and a text-book in Maynooth College in Ireland, (also in America,) which the British government proposes to endow, and where young priests are taught divinity, lays it down as an undisputed doctrine of the Romish church, that a priest may not divulge what is confided to him in confession, "although the life or salvation of a man, or even the destruction of a commonwealth shall depend thereon;" and if interrogated respecting any truth which he knows only by confession, "he ought to answer he does not know it; and if necessary, to confirm that by an oath;" "because such a confessor

is interrogated as a man, but he does not know this truth as a man, but as God." This infamous doctrine is that really taught as a part of Popish divinity; and the book which contains it is put into the hands of young priests as their guide in dectrine and practice. It shows what an honored and standard Roman Catholic author supposes to be true orthodox Popery; and what opinion must every honest man form of a church, a part of whose solemn instructions and constant practice is deliberate perjury, treason, and blasphemy. It does not relieve the matter to say, that this secresy, though the life or salvation of a man, or the destruction of the commonwealth should ensue, is necessary to the existence of the confessional. It is an unanswerable argument against the doctrine of confession, if it draw after it such revolting and detestable practices, and more, that lying and perjury must be resorted to in order to protect its secrets. A religion that would teach, or even tolerate such practices, cannot be of God, for God cannot lie.

Popish Juggling.

A poor widow being assured by her Mass-man that her husband was in hell, was so agonized that she was willing to sacrifice everything for his deliverance. Her whole property, however, was two cowsby the milk of which she endeavored to support herself and two young boys. Miserable with the delusive stories that the priest continually told her, respecting her husband, she finally consented to give the Mass-man one of the cows, as the price of his ransom from his misery. As the two boys were driving the best cow to the priest's house, he thus encouraged them: "Well done! you are good beys-drive cheerily-for your father's soul is out of hell." "Do you hear that, Jim?" said the elder boy to his brother-"the priest says father is safe out of hell-run along and head the cow, and let us drive back again; for father was so cunning, that if he is got out, the devil will never be able to catch him again." The boys instantly drove the cow back, and the knavish priest for once outwitted himself.

Pope Leo in Search of the Undiscoverable.

Pope Hannibal Jingo died t'other day, And the seven-hilled city retains his clay; But his soul, as the Popish legends tell, Too bad for heaven, and too good for hell, Is ranging creation, from story to story, In search of a place called Purgatory.

Now up and down—one way and another— Like a sucking pig that had lost its mother, He rambles and roves—and thrusts in his snout,

And cocks his cars with an air of doubt;
And is struck, as well he may, with surprise,
That he should not know where the region
lies.

At length he meets with a hovering ghost,
Tossed like himself from pillar to post;
For Erasmus, poor soul! when he left the
light.

Being neither whole Papist—nor Protestant quite.

By Papal Bull was condemned and driven To flit for ever 'twixt hell and heaven.

Him did old Hannibal Jingo accost—
Told him his mission, and how it was crossed—
And begged if he knew he'd show him the
way:—

For 'twas rather absurd for a Pope to stray—"And if," quoth Infallible, "entrance I win, I'll reward your service by getting you in."

Erasmus replied, that having no need,
He thanked him as much as if he did—
And said for two hundred and fifty years,
He had travelled the upper and lower spheres,
And heard of no place that agreed with the
story—

Excepting "St. Patrick's Purgatory."

"Oh, where," quoth the late Infallible—

Shall I find it, in earth, or heaven, or air?"
"In the island of saints and the land of stingo,"
Quoth the Flying Dutchman to Doctor Jingo.
So each made a leg and politely parted,

And the Doctor once more on his mission started.

Arrived at Lough Derg he looked round to discover

Some waterman's shade to ferry him over, But spying the ghost of the late father SWEENY,

Confess'd he was wand'ring about like a ninny,

And besought him, as ever he hoped for glory, To ferry him over to purgatory.

"In troth, holy father," said Pat—as low He stooped to kiss the infallible toe,

"That's just what I'm groping about for myself;

For though it brought both of us in much pelf, I'm afraid we knew little or nothing about it, And as for myself, I'm beginning to doubt it."

"Nay, nay," quoth the Doctor, " that's heresy flat"--

"It would be on earth," replied Father Pat;
But here"—and the father sighed as he spoke,
We have got no tradition the fable to cloak;
Here truth appears truth, and may safely be
told,

For a lie has no credit, and ghosts no gold."

Popery's Marks in Canada.

Canada was settled by the French, some time before the colonies were planted in New-England, by some of the noblest and best blood of France. The colony was richly endowed, and Popery was allowed complete swing. The British conquest made no changes in the religious condition or relations of the people; so that from the time of the settlement to the present, there has been scarcely any interference with just what the priests were disposed to do. If anywhere Popery could effect the moral, or social, or religious elevation of a people, it was to be looked for here. But what are the results of more than two centuries' rule? Those who have surveyed the field present a most lamentable history of the state of things. The temporal condition of the people is bad, and constantly growing worse. Their farms are exhausted; and of the little which they produce, much is destroyed by the fly; and, in many instances, they are mortgaged to nearly their full value. They are so ignorant of agriculture, that they sell their manure for a trille. They use the same system and implements of agriculture which their forefathers used two hundred years ago in France. Only one in fifteen of them can read, and scarcely any can write. What schools they have, are chiefly confined to teaching the Romish Catechism.

The moral and religious state of the peo-

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ple is deplorable. The Bible is denied them, and the Sabbath is trampled upon by their priests. The afternoon of the Sabbath is spent by the priests in card-playing or fowling. As for the mass of the people, after listening in the morning to a service, the meaning and language of which they know nothing of, and having exhibited their finery, and beauty of their horses, vehicles, settled accounts with the village storekeepers, or concluded bargains with their neighbors, they return home to spend the hallowed hours of the Lord's day in card-playing, story-telling, racing, shooting, cock-fighting, or intemperance and vice. Where on earth did Popery ever exhibit a different aspect, when suffered to have its own way? What could more indelibly stamp the system as Anti-Christ, than the degrading influence which it always and everywhere sheds around it? "By their fruits shall ye know them."

More Lynch Law in Montreal for Protestants.

We lately noticed a characteristically atrocious attack upon Dr. Burns, while preaching in Montreal, by the Papists. We have now to add to the disgraceful record another cowardly and ferocious assault.

On Sunday afternoon, the 24th ult., a respectable young man (a worthy member of the Wesleyan Church) was engaged at the upper end of Griffintown in distributing tracts and inviting children to attend a Sunday school. While calmly speaking to some boys who were pitching coppers, a man, or rather a monster, in the shape and form of a man, came behind him, and felled him to the ground by a blow from a loaded gun, (which he afterwards fired over him,) breaking his jaw-bone, and knocking out several of his teeth. He was then most brutally treated while lying on the ground, and left in a state of insensibility. The perpetrators of these atrocities are well known to Papists, to whom the preaching of the truth is, and always has been, an intolerable offence. The blood of persecution and intolerance has always tracked the progress of Romanism. Will it ever cease to do so?

Popish Licenses to Orime.

The following extracts are from what is called " Taxa Camara Apostolica," containing the fees of the Chancery court of the Church of Rome. The work was printed at Paris, A. D. 1500; Cologne, 1523; Lyons, 1549; and Venice, 1534. Pope Innocent III. was either author or enlarger of these rules. Many of them are quite unfit for the public eye; and Bishop Jeremy Taylor said of the work, "It is a book in which a man may learn more wickedness than in all the summaries of vice published in the world." This remark arises from the expressed sins for which absolutions, dispensations, licenses, and indulgences may be obtained. The following are a few:

For a layman for murdering a lay-6 man, " him that hath killed his father, 0 10 6 66 66 " mother, 0 10 6 " him that hath killed his wife,... 0 10 " a priest or elergyman that 6 keeps a concubine,..... 0 10 " him who, in a criminal cause, 0 takes a false oath,.....0 " a man or woman that is found hanged, that they may have 6 Christian burial,..... 1 " a man to change his vow,.... 0 15 0 To eat flesh and white meats in 6 Lent and other fasting days, 0 10 0 To go into a numnery alone, 0 18 For the remission of a third part of one's sins,..... 7 10 In short, there are dispensations at all prices.

A layman is fined for stealing; but the priest only for not making restitution. Absolution for murdering a layman, is charged 7s. 6d.; whereas for only laying violent hands on those in holy orders, is charged 10s. 6d. This is Romanism. Stimulating the passions to crimes, by holding out the inducements of impunity and forgiveness.

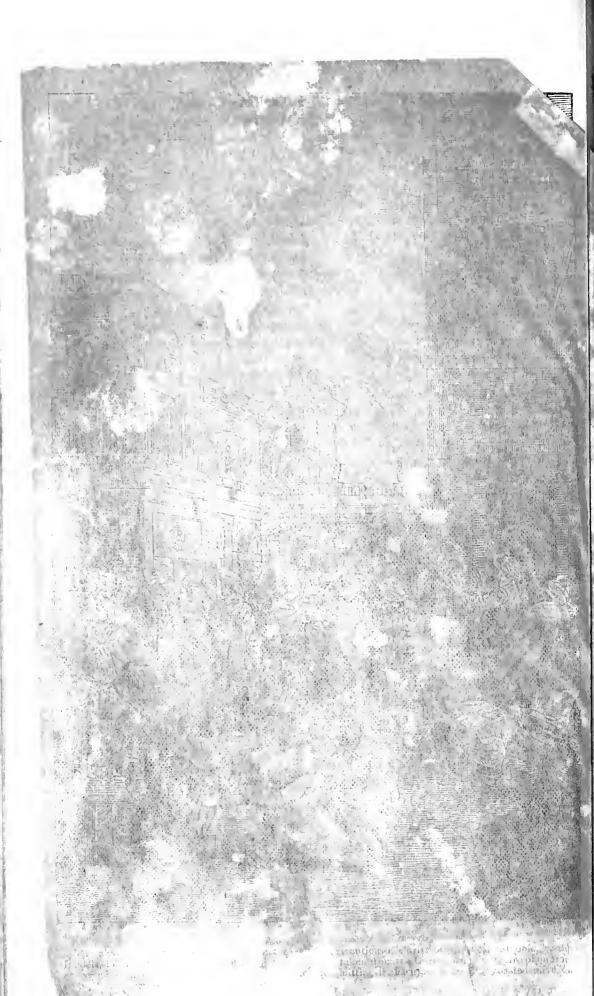
The Papal Hierarchy, is the title of a late discourse, from the pen of Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Professor of Theology in the Seminary of Gettysburg, Pa. The author, in this discourse, has sustained his well-carned reputation as a sound Biblical scholar and able interpreter of prophecy. Both prophecy and history unite in their testimony in proof of the apostate character of the church of Rome. It deserves an attentive perusal from both Catholic and Protestant.

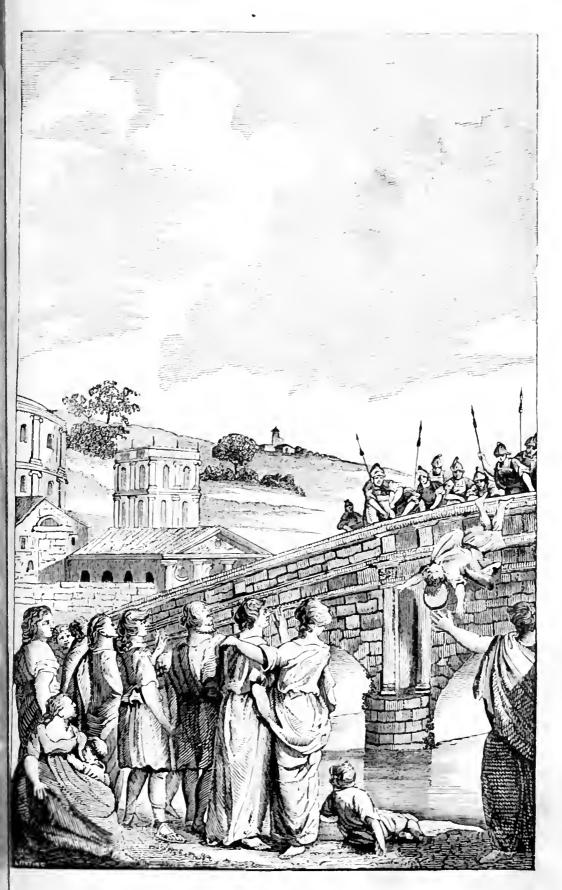




The above engraving is illustrative of the cruel persecution of Christians at Constantinople, by the Infidels, 1453. The city of Constantinople was no sooner taken from the Christians, than their conquerors exercised upon the inhabitants the most cruel and unremitting barbarities; some they roasted alive on spits; some starved, and others were sawn asunder.







Persecutions in Rome.

Calepodius, a Christian minister, after being inhumanly treated, and barbarously dragged about the streets, was, by the orders of the tyrant Maximus, thrown into the river Tiber, with a millstone fastened about his neck.



THE

NATIONAL PROTESTANT

MAGAZINE.

"NO PEACE WITH ROME."

REV. H. RIGHTER,

EDITOR.

The Sixth General Persecution under the Roman Emperors.

MAXIMUS, who was emperor in A. D. 235, raised a persecution against the Christians; and in Cappadocia, the president Semiramus, made great efforts to exterminate the Christians from that kingdom. Roman soldier, who refused to wear a laurel crown, bestowed on him by the emperor, and confessed himself a Christian, was scourged to death. Poutianus, bishop of Rome, for preaching against idolatry, was banished to Sardinia, and there destroyed. Anteros, a Grecian, who succeeded this bishop in the see of Rome, gave so much offence to the government, by collecting the acts of the martyrs, that, after having held his dignity only forty days, he suffered martyrdom himself. Pammachius, a Roman senator, with his family, and other Christians, to the number of forty-two, were, on account of their religion, all beheaded in one day, and their heads set up on the city gates. Simplieius, another senator, suffered martyrdom in a similar way. Catepodius, a Christian minister, after being inhumanly treated, and barbarously dragged about the streets, was thrown into the river Tiber with a millstone fastened about his neck. Quiritus, a Roman nobleman, with his family and domestics, were, on account of their Christian principles, put to the most exeruciating tortures, and painful deaths. Martina, a noble and beautiful virgin, suffered martyrdom, being variously tortured, and afterwards beheaded; and Hippolitus, a Christian prelate, was tied to a wild horse, and dragged through fields, stony places, bushes, &c., till he died.

While this persecution continued, numerous Christians were slain without trial, and buried indiscriminately in heaps; sometimes fifty or sixty being cast into a pit together. Maximus died in A. D. 238; he was succeeded by Gordian, during whose reign, and that of his successor Philip, the church was free from persecution for the space of more than ten years; but in the year 249, a violent persecution broke out in Alexandria. It is, however, worthy of remark, that this was done at the instigation of a Pagan priest, without the emperor's privity. At this time, the fury of the people being great against the Christians, the mob broke open their houses, carried away the best of their property, destroyed the rest, and murdered the owners; the universal cry being. "Burn them, burn them! kill them, kill them!" The names of the martyrs have not been recorded, with the exception of the three following: Metrus, an aged and venerable Christian, who, refusing

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to blaspheme his Savior, was beaten with clubs, pricked with sharp reeds, and at length stoned to death. Quinta, a Christian woman, being carried to the temple, and refusing to worship the idols there, was dragged by her feet over sharp flint stones, scourged with whips, and at last dispatched in the same manner as Metrus; and Appolonia, an uncient maiden lady, confessing herself a Christian, the mob dashed out her teeth with their fists, and threatened to burn her alive. A fire was accordingly prepared for the purpose, and she fastened to a stake; but requesting to be unloosed, it was granted, on a supposition that she meant to recant, when, to their astonishment, she immediately threw herself into the flames, and was consumed.

A Bird's-eye View of Popish Missions.

The spread of Popery in various parts of the world, is attracting the earnest attention of Christians; and the conviction is beginning to force itself upon thousands of minds, that it is destined rapidly and extensively to rise, preparatory to its utter and final destruction. Still there is a lamentable indifference to its encroachments, and but few who narrowly watch its progress. missionary efforts of the Romish church are but little regarded or known, though they are spread more widely over the world than at any period of her history, and are proseeuted with a zeal equal to that of her palmiest days. We propose now to present a rapid and very imperfect account of what Romanism is doing in the missionary field, by the means of a single one of her missionary organizations-the Society for the Propagation of the Faith-and what reason Protestants have to fear its encroachments.

Let us first consider the money raised for the support and extension of Missions by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, whose head-quarters are established at Lyons, in France. This sum, during the past year, has amounted to more than £140,000, of which sum France alone, in which the Society took its origin, contributed upwards of £72,000. This sum exceeds the largest amount collected by any Protestant religious

society in the world; and its importance as un index of the strength and prospects of Popery, will better appear, if we take into consideration the short time in which the receipts of the Society have risen to so large an amount, the large number of Popish missionaries which it is found sufficient to support, and the multitude of Roman Catholics who assist in raising it. The Society was established in the year 1822, and in that year raised somewhat more than £600. Since then it has continued steadily to increase. Eight years ago the whole amount of its receipts did not exceed £39,000. This last year it has risen to more than three times that sum; and there is every prospect that it will continue rapidly to increase. The priests, moreover, whom it employs, are all single men, having no wives or females to support-men, moreover, who are taught by their religion to attach a peculiar importance to voluntary poverty, to abstinence, to all sorts of austerities, and who, in consequence, require much less money for their support than the missionaries of other religious bodies. The receipts of the Society are raised from a vast number of small subscriptions, and consequently indicate the extensive interest that is felt in the cause. The ordinary contribution is one half-penny per week. Each collector visits ten subscribers, and receives a copy of each new number of the "Annals of the Society," to lend amongst them. Of this Missionary Record, 162,000 were printed and circulated during the last year, of which 86,000 were in French, 23,000 in German, 14,000 in English, the remainder in the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch languages.

The rapid progress which the missionary operations of Popery are making in all parts of the world, is also worthy of notice. If we examine the maps, we shall find that Popery is rising simultaneously in all quarters of the world.

In the Protestant portions of Europe, Popery has made fresh progress within a few years. In the Protestant cantous of Switzerland, which were long remarkable for their determined opposition to the Man of Sin, and those, in particular, of Geneva

and of Zurich, the abodes of the great Swiss Reformers, a surprising change is manifest. Now there is a Popish Bishop of Lausanne, including in his diocese the town and cunton of Geneva, and another of Zurich, with their numerous staff of elergy, laboring with all their energies to induce the Protestaut inhabitants to embrace the Romish faith. In Geneva, there are one priest and three cures, all supported by the government. the surrounding cantons there are already twenty-three of the Romish clergy, while a considerable number are laboring at Lau-The importance attached to the sanne. spread of Popery in Geneva and Lausanne, may be judged from the fact, that last year the sum of 68,460 francs was granted by the Society to Dr. Yenni, for the support of the mission in these cantons. If from Switzerland we pass over to Great Britain, we find a mission established in Cornwall for the diffusion of Popery in the south-west of England,-while nearly 104.000 francs were granted last year to the three Popish bishops in Scotland, for the purpose of diffusing their tenets in the dioceses of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen,-without speaking of the serious tendencies to Popery, which are observable in some of the Protestant denominations, and especially in the political movements of the government. north of Europe they have several missions, which are not named, doubtless, lest they should awaken alarm, and rouse to resistance; but for the support of these, 105,417 francs were expended during the past year. In Holland, in particular, long the stronghold of Protestantism, Popery is making rapid progress, and exciting very serious alarm in the breasts of all evangelical Protestants. If, again, from the north we travel to the east of Europe, we arrive at Constantinople, which, the Romish church seeing its political importance,—its central position between Europe and Asia,-its influence over the whole Turkish empire.-have determined to make one of their great centres of operations. There the missionaries of St. Vincent, of St. Paul, nine in number, have opened a college, in which about sixty Turkish youths receive a superior education, adapted, doubtless, to bring them under

Romish influence. The Brothers of Christian Doctrine have schools attended by 300 pupils; while there are fourteen Sisters of Charity employed in instructing 450 girls. Omitting numerous missionary stations in various parts of European Turkey, we come next to Continental Greece, where there is a delegate apostolical, who last year received 25,497 francs for the support and diffusion of the Romish faith; and, finally, to Gibraltar, on which the sum of 15,000 francs were expended last year.

If from Europe we turn to Asia, we find a still more striking display of the rapid rise and spread of the Papal power. Whether we contemplate Western Asia, where Mahommedanism is the general religion,or Central Asia, where Brahminism prevails,-or Eastern Asia, where the doctrines of Boodha are almost universally diffused,in all these parts we find Romanism making rapid and daily advances. In Western Asia, so hallowed by solemn and affecting associations, numerous monks crowd the holy land, amid the scenes of the Savior's labors and sufferings. Antioch, Ephesus, Smyrna, once so well known in the Christian Church, have called forth their especial At Smyrna, in particular, a college has been opened, a numerous clergy is rising up, and about 700 children are receiving the lessons of the Brothers of Christian Doctrine and the Sisters of Charity. Schools, also, under the direction of the Jesuits, are rising up in Syria, at Damascus, Aleppo, and Beyrouth.

In Central Asia, omitting Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, in all of which Popery is increasing its agents and adherents, and of which much might be said, there is a French settlement at Pondicherry, where, in a few years, missionaries have been raised up in numbers of from twenty to twenty-five. Agra, once the capital of the Mogul empire, a city containing 150,000 inhabitants, is the seat of a Romish bishopric, from which priests are spreading in various directions, carrying the doctrines of Romanism among the inhabitants of the lofty Himalayas, and to other distant parts. the Popish accounts be correct, in this city Romanism is rising with great vigor.

church is not sufficiently large to contain the people who are auxious to attend; and Protestants crowd in numbers to hear the bishop and the priests. There are already in it two establishments of the Sisters of Charity, the first of whom trod the Indian soil for the first time only two years ago, but who new have a numerous boarding-school, filled with young girls from the first English and Irish families; thus exhibiting one of the skilfully devised methods by which, when professing Protestants are indifferent to their religion, they are gradually led to adopt the Romish faith.

To Eastern Asia, the Papists are sending numbers of priests, with a view of seizing the great opening which recent events have made into China, so long the scene of some of the greatest triumphs of Jesuitism .-Omitting Siam, Cochin-China, Corea, Mongol Tartary, in each of which they have their numerous priests and adherents, we observe that in China itself they are making great advances, carrying on their operations on an extensive scale. In one year they sent to China about forty missionaries. the island of Hong-Kong, in particular, various religious establishments have rapidly risen up. Numbers of the natives have made a profession of Romanism. Events portend the rapid progress of Popish influence, both there and in other parts of the Chinese empire.

In Africa, also, the Romish cause is rising. Besides the recent missions to the Arabs, to Abyssinia, to the Guineas, the priests who have been sent to the Cape of Good Hope, and other missionary operations in this quarter of the globe,—the mission to Alexandria, and the mission to Algiers and the surrounding country, deserve especial attention. The Society of Missions have contemplated spreading Popery through Egypt; and hence they have chosen the best positions for doing so; and have concentrated their efforts in the first instance, in Alexandria, where a college is rising, numerous priests are laboring, and the whole machinery of Popish missions is in active operation. The main effect of the recent French conquests in Africa, seems to have been, to prepare the way for the French Catholics spreading their religion in that part of the world. The French marshal has been rapidly followed by the French priest. The bishopric of Hippo, where Augustine so long labored, has been revived, as if to take advantage of the early associations connected with the name of Augustine; and there is now a bishop, surrounded by sixty-six priests, occupying fifty churches, and diffusing Popish principles by means of eighteen different houses of education.

We have not left ourselves room to speak of the advances of Romanism in other parts of the world-especially the alarming progress which it is making in our own country. Here the great valley of the Mississippi, destined in a short time to exert a preponderating influence in the councils of the United States, is full of Romish priests, laboring with unwearied assiduity, in the prospect of the greatest ultimate success. "If," says the Popish account, "America rallies to orthodoxy, many think that the movement will commence in the valley of the Upper Mississippi." The prevailing feeling of the Protestant community is, that the progress of Popery furnishes just cause for very great alarm. In 1790, there was just one bishop of the Anglo-American Republic, and twenty-five priests. In 1831, there were nine dioceses, and two hundred and thirty-two ecclesiastics. In 1843, there were sixteen bishops, seeking the erection of four new episcopal sees, with six hundred priests and numerous colleges, schools, asylums, and other institutions.

One word respecting Polynesia and Australia. Events have recently occurred in Polynesia, brought on, beyond all doubt, by Popish influence operating steadily on the French Government, which have made the ears of men to tingle. In 1820, Polynesia and Australia were without a priest. Now there are three vicariats apostolical in Polynesia, with fifty priests and an archbishopric, and two bishopries in Australia, with fifty-six priests and thirty-one schools,—so mightily, in about twenty years, has Romanism spread and prevailed.

Such is a very imperfect general view of the extent of Popish operations. To exhibit them fully would require a volume. But it is sufficient to awaken very deep and very solemn thoughts. It speaks of the necessity for humiliation, for prayer, for combination among all religious bodies, for energetic efforts, such as we have been strangers to during our own day. It calls men to rouse from their apathy, for while they are sitting still, their great enemy is pursuing his plans with untiring energy, resting neither night nor day; and, to human appearance, daily approaching nearer the accomplishment of his purposes.

Present Posture of the Jesuits in Europe.

The society of the Jesuits, though it has been suppressed by almost every government in Europe, and once succeeded in directing to itself the hostility and odium of all Christendom, has, by its stealthy and industrious intrigues, regained so much of its lost power, as to probably exercise at this moment a greater amount of influence in Europe, than any other body of men. In Switzerland, they are succeeding in getting the control of the education of many of the Cantons; and have already set the whole country in a blaze of excitement. Protestantism can only stand against them by insurrection.

The despotism of Austria can scarcely keep them in check, for they penetrate the court and besiege the colleges. In Piedmont, where they are triumphant, they brave the orders of an absolute king. the Netherlands, they have torn asunder the work of the Treaty of Vienna. In Prussia, they defied the authority of the late king, and brought his successor to a compromise. Ireland abounds with the proofs of their intemperance and their sedition. In France, the battle is at this moment raging with the fiercest animosity; certainly not from excess of religious zeal on either side, but from the attempt of the Jesuits to convert their faith into an engine of domestic tyranny and political power. In all these countries the same spirit prevails. It is not so much the true spirit of the Roman Catholic church, as the spirit which has possessed itself of that church. In every trait we recognize the traditions, the rapacity, the restlessness, the ingenuity, the impostures, the ambition, the unity, the occult agencies of the Society of Jesus; for such is now the influence of that order, that even those parts or members of the church which are not connected with it, or are hostile to it, can scarcely shake off its baleful principles.

Yet in most of the countries where the power of the Jesuits has been so wonderfully restored, their very existence is still a violation of the laws. In England, it is expressly provided that Jesaits were only to inhabit the United Kingdom by written permission of the Secretary of State, and that they might at all times be banished beyond seas. Yet there is not a Roman Catholic seminary, society, or church, which is not more or less under Jesuitical control. In Maynooth, for instance, the vice-president is a Jesuit. In France, the order was repulsed with the whole force of the revolution of 1830, after it had contributed to bring about that catastrophe. The Jesuits were driven out like dogs; but within fifteen years they are once more strong enough even to court publicity. (A recent trial, arising out of proceedings instituted against a dishonest clerk of the order, has caused a disclosure of their wealth, and their regular provincial constitution in the heart of Paris. In our own country, the whole Catholic movement is conducted by Jesuits. What they are attempting in France, and the earnest spirit of resistance which they have provoked in the University, and from some of the best scholars and wisest heads of the nation, is worthy of special notice. We propose to refer to it in our next number. In this connexion, we will present the following sketch of the history of the society, which may not be uninteresting:

The Jesuits have had, since the foundation of the order to the present period, 23 generals—of whom 11 were Italians, 4 Spaniards, 3 Germans, 2 Poles, 2 Belgians, and 1 Dutch—viz.: 1 St. Ignatius Loyola, a Spaniard, elected in the year 1541; 2. Jacobus Jaiuez, a Spaniard, 1558; 3. St. Francisco de Borgia, Duke of Candia, a Spaniard, 1568; 4. Everard Mercurien, Belgian, 1573; 5. Claudius Aquiviva, Ital-

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ian, 1581; 6. Mucius Vitelleschi, Italian, 1615; 7. Vincent Caralla, Italian, 1646; 8. Francisco l'icolomini, Italian, 1649; 9. Alexander Gothofridi, Italian, 1653; 10. Goswin Nickel, German, 1662; 11. John Paul Olivia, Italian, 1664; 12. Charles de Novelle, Belgian, 1682; 13. Thyrses Genzales, Spaniard, 1697; 14. Michael Augelo Tamburini, Italian, 1706; 15. Francis Retz, German, 1730; 16. Ignatius Visconti, Italian, 1751; 17. Aloys Centurino, Italian, 1755; 18. Laurentius Ricci, Italian, 1758. The order was suppressed in 1773, under General Ricci, but continued to be tolerated in Russia, where it was governed by three administrators, Poles by birth-Czerniwicz, elected in 1782; Linkiwicz, elected in 1785; and Francis Xavier Caren, elected in 1799. During the latter year, Pope Pius VII. reestablished the society, which appointed its 19th general, Francis Xavier Caren, a Pole, 1799; 20. Gabriel Gruber, German, 1802; 21. Thaddeus Brossazowski, a Pole, 1814; 22. L. Forti, Italian, 1820; 23. Roothan, a Dutchman, 1829. At the period of their suppression. in 1773, the Jesuits possessed 14 professed houses, 650 colleges, 61 noviciates, 176 seminaries, 335 residences, and 273 missions. They are now composed of 22,818 members, of whom 11,413 are priests.

We have been requested to fill our Magazine with "hard arguments, stubbern facts, and soft words." The hardest and most effectual argument which we ever knew to be brought against the Man of Sin, is to apply to him his own scriptural epithets-to call Romanism, not Catholicity, but Popery—a Roman, not a Catholic, but a Papist-a Roman Monk, a Mass-man, and the place where a crumb of bread, and painted wooden images, and tawdry dolls are worshipped as God, a Mass-house; and we believe, that if all our printers and writers will adopt this legitimate, and only true and correct phraseology-ere a few years shall have elapsed, the Jesuits will skulk back to Italy, with their deceitfulness, pollution and treason.

The Spirit in Switzerland.

The intrigues and encroachments of the Jesuits in Switzerland, have aroused a spirit of resistance, which seems to pervade the whole Swiss people with the enthusiasm of the days of the Reformation. There are, unfortunately, mixed with the opposition to the Jesuits, which Protestants feel, some political questions: but the conflict, as it advances, will become purified of these, and stand upon its naked merits as a struggle for and against religious freedom, and the word of God. All eyes are now fixed on Lucerne, who still keeps in duress some of the captured Protestants. A new paper, entitled the Anti-Jesuit, has been commenced at Lausanne, which shows a firm and excellent spirit. Its first number contains an earnest appeal to the friends of freedom, in the present crisis, and concludes in this eloquent manner. We quote it as an indication of the prevalent feeling, and as an earnest of the fidelity with which the Swiss will engage in the conflict.

"Let Jesuitism become the watchword of the day. Be it so, we accept it—we, the warm partisans of the Reformation. But, above all, let it be known why Jesuitism is to be hated. From one end of Switzerland to the other, there is dread and alarm at the Jesuits. It is well-without alarming ourselves, because faith in the word of God is never alarmed—we also see that it is high time to meet the Jesuits face to face. Too long have they pursued without opposition their noiseless conquests. Down with Jesuitism! But it is not by policy that a system must be met, which can accommodate itself to every line of policy. Had not the Jesuits known how to enchain mind they would never have enchained men. They smile at your cannons and bayonets. Yet more, they rejoice at your outbreaks of violence, which permit them to associate their cause with a better cause than their own.

There is a weapon against the Jesuits—a weapon infallible—they themselves know it; the cannon balls and bullets which you fire at your countrymen rebound upon yourselves; your victories as well as your defeats are profitable to Jesuitism. But the weapon, the only one which can discover the joints of the cuirass, the weapon which their maledictions and blasphemies mark out as the only one they fear, is the weapon of the Reformation, the Bible, the whole Bible, nothing but the Bible! Draw this 'sword of the Spirit,' you will be conquerors; let it rest in the scabbard, you must perish."

Romanism.

When either by the refinements of rationalism-a gross misnomer-or by superstitions corruptions, the central facts of Christianity are obscured, no middle ground remains, between the apathy of formality and the extravagance of enthusiasm. The substance of religion is gone, and its ceremonial only remains-to disgust the intelligent and to delude the simple. This momentous principle is strikingly displayed in the construction of the Roman worship. That false system assumes the great business of pardon and reconciliation with God, to be a transaction that belongs only to priestly negotiation; and as forgiveness has its price, and the priest is at once the appraiser of the offence, and the receiver of the mulct, it would be an intrusion upon his functionan interference that must derange his balances, for the transgressor to act on his own behalf, or even to inquire what passes between the authorised agent of mercy, and the court of Heaven. No room, then, is left in this system, for the great and central subject of all devotional exercises. doctrine of pardon having been cut off from worship, worship becomes unsubstantial. The expiatory death and availing intercession of the Son of God, are taken within the rule of sacerdotal usurpation; and of necessity, if Jesus Christ is at all to be set forth "crucified before the people," it can only be as an object of dramatic exhibition: this is the secret of the Popish magnificence of worship. Music, and painting, and pantomime, and a tinsel declamation, must do their several parts to disguise the subduction of the essentials of devotion. laity, having nothing to transact with God, must be amused and beguiled, "lest haply the Gospel of his grace" should enter the heart, and so the trading intervention of the priest be superseded.

Catholic Preaching.

"Any persons who practice the reading of the Bible will inevitably fall into everlasting destruction." "The worst of all pestilences, the infectious pestilence of the Bible, will entail on yourselves and children the everlasting ruin of your souls." "They who send their children to schools where the Scriptures are read, give their children bound in chains to the devil."

Perjury a Doctrine of Romanism.

Nothing is more manifest from the whole history of Popery than that, in the service of the church, falsehood, guilt, and perjury. have been esteemed no crime. Whether we refer to the tribunal of the Inquisition, the proceedings of the Jesuits, or the decrees of Councils, and the bulls of Popes, this charge can be honestly made out. We are conscious of no disposition to misrepresent the Romish church. No consideration would induce us to excite a prejudice against her doctrines or her history, by any exaggerated or erroneous statements. But if it has been the uniform custom of the church in all ages, to disregard oaths, and the most solemn obligations-if this has been done on system, and taught as a righteous thing by councils, pontiffs, and doctors, and is still a feature of the principles and the practice of the church, then it is neither wrong nor unfair to assert it. If Rome is right, the statement will do her no harm; if she is wrong, and infamous and blasplicmous in the practice, the world has an interest in knowing it. We therefore beg a brief attention to some few facts in illustration of the point before

Our only difficulty is where to begin or to end with our instances or examples. would require a volume to give but a moderate specimen of the immoral casuistry which has been put forth by Romish doctors, sanctioned or connived at by councils and practically followed out by the church in her dealings both with states and individuals. It is well known that high doctrinal authorities have countenanced the notion that it was lawful to say one thing and think another, even when upon oath, if it was to serve some important purpose; "one may swear that he has not done a thing, although he may not have done it, by understanding in his own mind that he did not do it, on a certain day, or, before he was born, or any similar circumstances, without the words which he uses having any sense that could let it be known. And this is very convenient in many situations, and is always very just when it is necessary or useful, for health, honor, or prosperity."

Councils and Popes may be referred to

as sanctioning the violation of oaths, whenever the interests of the church were to be served. The third Lateran Council, convened by Pope Alexander III., relieved of their oath of allegiance the subjects of Emperor Frederic I., and exhorted them to rebel against his authority. It is recorded amongst its decrees, that "all those who are in any way bound to heretics should consider themselves absolved from all fidelity and obedience to them so long as they persist in their iniquity;" and that "oaths made against the interests and benefit of the church are not so much to be considered as oaths, but as perjury."

The same atrocions principle has been taught by Popes, as well as doctors and councils. A numerous train of pontiffs might be named, who, in word and deed, disseminated it. Gregory, in 1080, asserted his authority to dissolve the oath of allegiance, and pretended to substantiate it by Scripture proofs—claiming that it was embraced in the power of the keys, to bind and to loose. He declared the opposite doctrine to be madness and idolatry.

Urban, in 1090, followed the example of Gregory. "Subjects," he declared, "are by no authority bound to observe the fealty which they swear to a Christian prince, who withstands God and the saints." The pontiff, accordingly, prohibited Count Hugo's soldiery, though under the obligation of an oath, to obey the sovereign.

Gregory IX., in 1229, maintained the same. According to his infailibility, "none should keep faith with the person who opposes God and the saints." On this account, he declared the Emperor Frederic's subjects freed from their oath of fidelity.

Urban VI. imitated Gregory. This pontiff, in 1378, declared, that "engagements of any kind, even when confirmed by an eath, with persons guilty of schism or heresy, though made before their apostacy, are in themselves unlawful, and void."

Paul IV., in 1555, absolved himself from an oath which he had taken. He had sworn before his election, to make only four cardinals, but violated his oath, and declared in justification, that a pontiff could not be bound, or his authority limited, even by an oath. The contrary, he characterized as "a manifest heresy."

Paul V. canonized Gregory VII., and inserted an office in the Roman breviary, praising his Holiness "for freeing the Emperor Henry's subjects from their oath of fidelity." His absolution, as well as the deposition of the emperor, the pontiff represents as an act of piety and heroism. This enactment afterwards received the express sanction of Alexander, Clement, and Benedict.

Innocent X. declared, that "the Roman Pontiff could invalidate civil contracts, promises, or oaths, made by the friends of Catholicism with the patrons of heresy." A denial of this, his infallibility styled "heresy;" and those who rejected the Papal dispensation, incurred the penalty prescribed by the sacred canons and constitutions, against those who deny the Pontifical authority in questions of faith. This list of formal teachers of perjury, could be extended almost indefinitely.

But the Roman Pontiffs taught this diabolical doctrine, not only by precept, but also by example. The practice of annulling oaths, and breaking faith, was exemplified by Zachary, Gregory, Innocent, Honorius, Clement, Urban, Eugenius, Paul, and Pius. Zachary, in 745, annulled the oath of fealty of the French nation to Childeric; and Stephen dissolved Pepin's allegiance to the French monarch.

Gregory, in 1078, "absolved all from their fidelity, who were bound by oath to persons excommunicated." Innocent "freed all that were bound to those who had fallen into heresy, from all fealty, homage, or obedience." Honorius freed the King of Hungary from all obligations in some alienations of his kingdom, which he had made, and which he swore to fulfil. Clement emancipated Edward, king of England, from a solemn oath in confirmation of Magna Charta, which he took on the holy evangelists, with an affectingly solemn ceremony, and with deep imprecations of perdition, in case of violation or infringement.

Eugenius IV induced Ladislaus, king of Hungary, to break his treaty with the Sultan, though confirmed by his solemn oath on the gospel. He declared that being sworn with infidels, was, like that with heretics, a mere nullity. Clement, in 1526, absolved Francis II. of France, from a treaty which he had formed with Spain, made in circumstances of peculiar solemnity. Paul III. "forbade all sovereigns, on pain of excommunication, to lend any aid, under pretext of any obligation or oath, to Henry VIII. of England." He also "absolved all princes from all such promises or engagements." These are but a few instances of the practical perjury of the Popes; but enough to show how early and how universally it became a doctrine of the church, and to what excessive immorality the system inevitably leads. To this forbidding catalogue, we might add the formal decisions and acts of many councils; but our space forbids it.

But we cannot omit a brief reference to the conduct of Roman Catholics on some well-known occasions, in regard to what are called safe-conducts—that is, promises of safety given to distinguished individuals, but faithlessly broken. The case of John Huss occurs at once. The Emperor Sigismond gave him an ample assurance of his safety in his journey to and residence in Constance, and of his return home, if he would appear He consented; and before the Council. notwithstanding all the promises he received, he was seized, imprisoned, condemned by the Council, and burnt alive by the authority of the very Emperor whose written word had been pledged for his safety. The Council deliberately approved of it, and established the principle as a law, that no faith or promise is to be kept, if it be to the prejudice of the church. Jerome of Prague was the victim of the same Council, and was burnt alive in the same manner.

Luther also received the safe-conduct of the Emperor Charles when he went to the Diet of Worms; but he was no sooner there, than he was violently urged to break his promise, and assured that it was not wrong; and was prevented doing so only through the influence of the Elector Pulatine, Luther's friend. Patrick Hamilton, a Scotchman, was decoyed, under pretence of a conference, to St. Andrews, there thrown into prison by an archbishop, and burnt to death.

Wishart was arrested, delivered up, and afterwards burnt alive, into the hands of the Popish Cardinal, in violation of a solemn promise of safety previously given by a nobleman, but which was made of no account by his priestly adviser. Can such a religion be from God? No matter what may be the religion which it opposes, can it be consistent with the mind of God to oppose it by such weapons as dishonesty and perjury? Yet it is not in incidental cases that such It has been the almost deeds are done. invariable policy of the Romish church, whenever the light has not so med them, and power has not been interposed to prevent them. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Judged by this rule, with an indignant and invincible dread are we bound to regard the Catholic system.

Cruelties of the Pagan Persecutions.

The accompanying plate is designed to represent one of the favorite modes of murder adopted by the Pagan Emperors, during the famous Ten Persecutions by which Christianity was fiercely assaulted at its com-There were ten distinct pemencement. riods of relentless and cruel persecution, before the conversion of Constantine, when the Roman empire became Christianized. The scene represented in the engraving occurred under the Emperor Maximin, in the fourth century. It took place when Christimity had already made great progress, and was accompanied by circumstances of most atrocious cruelty. It was begun by Galerius, the predecessor of Maximin. In Egypt infinite numbers of men, women and children, suffered various kinds of deaths; some of whom, after their flesh had been torn off with torturing irons, after they had been racked, and most cruelly scourged, and sustained the most horrible torments, were committed to the fire, and others drowned in the Some others cheerfully offered their necks to the executioners; some died under their tortures, others perished with hunger. Again, others were crucified, some according to the ordinary manner of malefactors, and others were nailed with their heads downwards, and left to die by famine. the province of Thebais, the terments and

indignities surpass all relation; instead of torturing irons, being torn with sharp shells all over their bodies, till they expired. Women were tied by one of their feet, and by engines hoisted up into the air with their heads downwards, and their bodies being entirely naked, were made a most detestable and inhuman spectacle. Others were tied up by the feet to great boughs and trees, violently forced together by machines, which, being let go, in a moment rent the bodies of the martyrs all in pieces. This continued for the space of whole years; sometimes no more than ten, at other times above twenty, were destroyed; sometimes not less than thirty, at others near sixty; and again at another time a hundred men together, with very small children and women, were executed in one day, being condemned to various and interchangeable kinds of punishments. In Phrygia, the soldiers invested a populous city, consisting all of Christians; and setting fire to it, men, women and children, while calling upon God, were all consumed in the flames.

When the governors of provinces were weary with slaughter, and glutted, as it were, with the blood of the Christians, an affectation of clemency and humanity was ostentatiously displayed by some of them. have not alluded to the vast numbers of prelates, bishops, and clergy, who suffered in this persecution, far too many to be distinctly named. But they afterwards contented themselves with discouraging the Christians, and making them miserable in life by "setting marks of infamy upon them. Accordingly some had their ears, noses, and hands, cut off, others their eyes put out, and one of their legs disabled." The noted ecclesiastical historian of that period says, "It is impossible to reckon up the innumerable multitudes of the Christians, who had their right eyes put out, and seared with a hot iron, and of those who had their left legs made useless by torturing instruments; after which they were condemned to the mines, not so much for the service they could do, as for the misery they should endure. kinds of arts were made use of to eradicate Christianity, and the greatest care was taken, but in vain, to destroy the holy scriptures.

But the Christians througed to the tribunals of their judges, freely declaring their opinions and religion, despising the barbarity of their enemies, and receiving their last sentences with a smile. Yet us some pressed too forwards to death and torments, so others leaped from the tops of houses to avoid the malice of their enemies. Some ladies of Antioch drowned themselves to escape ravishment by the soldiers. Yet some, from fear, calpably delivered up their Bibles; and too many, to avoid torments, apostatized. But far the greatest part behaved themselves so manfully, that neither fears nor charms" had any influence to prevent them from giving undeniable evidences of their fortitude. Donatus, in particular, must be mentioned by name, who endured torments nine several times from three different governors. Maximin, also, willingly joined with Dioclesian and Galerius in these cruelties; and these three wild beasts exercised their barbarities on all the provinces from east to west, Gaul alone escaping, where the mild Constantius governed, being one of the Cæsars, whose mother Claudia was niece to the renowned emperor Claudius II. who signalized himself in the wars against the Goths. To satisfy his superiors, he made a show of pulling down some of the Christian churches, without farther damage; and he once politicly pretended to persecute the Christians, commanding those of his household to do sacrifice, or quit their situa-But those who did so were discharged in the greatest disgrace, declaring generously, that "men, who were false to their God, would never be true to their prince."

During this persecution, Agapias, a holy and exemplary man was a sufferer. He had been once sentenced to the wild beasts, and was brought into the amphitheatre, and being invincible to all persuasions, was delivered to the mercy of a she-bear, which only left him so much life, as to be able to survive till the next day, when, with a stone tied to his neck, he was thrown into the sea. Not long after, Eusebius's dear friend, Pamphilus, was apprehended and brought before Urbanus, the president, who endeavored to turn him by all the arts of insinuation and terror, but in vain; for the martyr was immoveable, and

resolutely despised his threatenings. This so enraged the governor, that he commanded him to be put to the acutest tortures; and when they had more than once racked his sides, and torn off his flesh with iron pincers, he was sent to keep company with the other confessors in prison; the governor himself being immediately after, disgracefully displaced, and condemned to death by the emperor.

Such were some of the scenes of blood by which the blessed gospel of the peace of God was ushered into the world. It reads a most impressive lesson of gratitude to us, that we are spared the privations and sufferings of those early Christians, and for the firmness and fidelity with which they maintained the truth and delivered it unto us.

Popish Dread of a Translated Bible.

The incident related in another article is only one of a thousand occurring throughout all the periods of the history of Romanism, showing that Popery has an instinctive and invincible dread of the circulation of the Bible in a language that can be understood by the reader. It is certainly a dark sign, and most emphatically shows that Romanism is not of God. For whatever is of God cometh to the light. Our limits will not allow of all the historic proof which might be adduced in corroboration of this assertion; but a few instances will sufficiently establish the point.

The Fourth of the ten rules of the Index of Prohibited Books, enacted by the Council of Trent, and approved by Pope Pius IV. in a bull issued March 24th, 1564, declares, that "inasmuch as it is manifest from experience that if the Holy Bible, translated into the vulgar tongue, be indiscriminately allowed to every one, the temerity of men will cause more evil than good to arise from it, it is, on this point, referred to the judgment of the bishops or inquisitors, who may, by the advice of the priest or confessor, permit the reading of the Bible, translated into the vulgar tongue by Catholic authors, to those persons whose faith and piety they apprehend will be augmented, and not injured by it; and this permission they must have in writing. But if any one shall have the presumption to read or possess it without such

written permission, he shall not receive absolution until he has first delivered up such. Bible to the ordinary. Booksellers who shall sell Bibles in the vulgar tongue, shall forfeit the value of the books, and be subjected to such other penalties as the Bishop shall judge proper." This was the solemn decree of the last General' Council of the Church, all of whose decisions have a binding force at this day, and are to be received as the word of It has never been altered or repealed; on the contrary, it has been repeatedly reenacted by the Popes, and without variation or disguise, acted upon ever since. Within the last thirty years, several papal bulls or circulars have been issued, condemning Bible Societies, and the free circulation of the Scriptures. One by Pope Pius VII. in 1816, one by Leo XII. in 1824, another by Pius VIII. in 1829, and two by the present Pope, Gregory XVI. in 1832, and 1844. These breathe the same spirit as the Tridentine decree, as may be seen from a specimen of their language. Pope Pius VII. speaks as follows:

"We have been truly shocked at this most crafty device, (Bible Societies,) by which the very foundations of religion are undermined. We have deliberated upon the measures to be adopted by our pontifical authority, in order to remedy and abolish this postilence, as far as possible—this defilement of faith so imminently dangerous to souls. It becomes episcopal duty, that you first of all expose the wickedness of this nefarious scheme. It is evident from experience, that the Holy Scriptures, when circulated in the rulgar tongue, have, through the temerity of men, produced more harm than benefit."

Gregory XVI., in his last bull, issued so late as in 1844, is quite as violent against the Bible and Bible Societies, as his predecessors. We quote as follows:

"Among the many attempts which the enemies of Catholicism are daily making in our age, to seduce the faithful, the efforts of those Bible Societies are conspicuous, which labor to disseminate the books of the Holy Scriptures, translated into the vulgar tongue, consigning them to the private interpretation of each, pretending to popularize the holy pages, and render them intelligible to persons of any condition, to the most loquacious woman, to the light headed old man, to the wordy caviller."

He then proceeds to culogize the tyrannical and bloody persecution of the Walden-

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ses, for his zeal against "Bibles translated into the vulgar tougue." Hence the prohibitions which have appeared in France and Spain during the sixteenth century, with respect to the vulgar Bible.

Then reciting the rules of the Council of Trent, quoted above, and the confirmation of it added by Pius VII. he says "Subsequently, when heretics still persisted in their frauds, it became necessary for Benediet XIV. to superadd the injunction that no versions whatever should be suffered to be read, but those which should be approved of by the Holy See, accompanied by notes derived from the writings of the Holy Fathers, or other learned and Catholic authors." The bull then concludes thus:

"Let all know then, the enormity of the sin against God and his Church which they be guilty of, who dare to associate themselves with any of these Societies, or abet them in any way. Moreover, we contirm and renew the decrees recited above, delivered in former times by apostolic authority, against the publication, distribution, reading, and possession of Books of the Holy Scriptures translated into the vulgar tongue."

This remarkable document is the last officommunication from the Pontifical How conclusively does it show that Rome's hatred to the Bible remains unchanged, and that she is just as much opposed, in the nineteenth century, to the "publication, distribution, reading and possession of Books of the Holy Scriptures, translated into the vulgar tongue," as she was in the fifteenth, when she burnt the heretics who were guilty of these enormous crimes, with their Bibles hanging round their necks, and ransacked the grave of Wickliff, the first translator of the Bible into English, and vented their rage by burning his mouldering bones to ashes.

All Bibles in a known tongue are positively prohibited to the people, unless accompanied by Popish notes, in order to explain away the meaning, and counteract their influence. Accordingly, we find this rule followed in America, and wherever Popery prevails. Romish priests do not dare to circulate even the Donay Bible, without Popish notes, for fear that the people might learn, even from that, if it was without note or comment, that the Pope is Antichrist, and

that the Romish church is the great predicted apostacy of the New Testament. We challenge the Roman Catholic world to produce a Douay Bible without note or comment. It cannot be done! there are none in existence. And were our Bible Societies to publish them, they would be hunted up and burned by Romish Priests with as much zeal as they display in burning Protestant versions. This is an extraordinary and most significant feature of Romanism. Why should it hate the Bible, if it be true? Why fear the very book from which they derive their system, if it be of God? Why flee the light if their deeds are not evil?

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The subject is so important that we propose to adduce at another time, some modern and glaring instances of Popish hatred of Bibles, which have occurred in this country and elsewhere.

Stupid Fanaticism .- The Archou-Fraternity.

One of the most recent, and in some respects, absurd and infamous of the Societies with which the Roman Church swarms, is that established in Paris in 1837, with the title of the "Archon-Fraternity of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, for the conversion of sinners." As it is replete with the characteristic idolatry of the Church, and has been introduced into this country, and is now working its charm among us, it may be well to present the history and design of it, as they are given in the "Metropolitan Catholie Almanac, and Laity's Directory for 1845," published at Baltimore, under the supervision of the "most Rev. Samuel Eccleston, D. D., Archbishop." The origin of the fraternity is declared to be in substance as fol-

"The parish of Notre Dame des Victoires, situated in the centre of Paris, had lost nearly every religious sentiment, its church deserted even on days of the greatest solemnity, the sacraments neglected, and the exercises of religion utterly abandoned. This deplorable state of things had already endured six years, and nothing seemed capable of averting it, when suddenly the divine mercy shone forth, and the grace of our Lord fertilized this fruitless and sterile desert. At the commencement of December, 1836, while the Curate was celebrating the holy mysteries, a pious thought was inspired to

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him—that of consecrating the parish of Notre Dame des Victoires, to the immaculate heart of the blessed Virgin Mary, to obtain, through her protection, the grace of the conversion of sinners. Immediately the statutes of an association of prayers were prepared; the archbishop of Paris approved the devotion, and by his ordinance of the 16th of September, 1336, he established the association." On the third Sunday of Advent, the 11th of December, the exercises commenced with the vespers of the Blessed Virgin, chanted at the hour of seven in the evening; the attendance was more numerous than at the offices of the parish and festivals, and included a considerable number of men, who, on other oceasions, were never present. An instruction was delivered, which explained the motives and the designs of the devotions; it was followed by the benediction of the blessed Saerament. The sweet and efficacions protection of Mary was already manifested; the invocation in her litany, Refugium peccatorum,' and the ' Parce Domine,' were chanted with a fervor and a devotion which told that many in the assembled congregation confessed, now perhaps for the first time, how much they needed the divine compassion, and implored it ardently, through the media-tion of the queen of heaven and earth. The pastor was prostrate before the blessed sacrament, heaving these aspirations of penitence and devotion, his heart bounded with joy; he raised his eyes bathed in tears, towards the image of Mary, and said to her, "Oh! my blessed mother, listen to these invocations of love and confidence; save these poor sinners who call you their refuge. O Mary, adopt this pious association, and obtain for of M***. To-morrow, I will go to him in your name."

It is added, as showing the efficacy of such carnest prayer to Mary.

"M*** was the only surviving minister of the virtuous Louis XVI. devoted to the false philosophy of the eighteenth century, and having, from youth, entirely neglected the practice of religion. Though more than eighty years of age, blind, and afflicted with illness, his intellectual faculties remain unimpaired. Ten times had his pastor presented himself at his house, and ten times had he been refused admittance."

Now he gained access to him, (Dec. 12.) and, after some expressions of civility, M*** said to his pastor, without any preamble,—"M. le cure, let me beg your blessing." After receiving it, he added—"How happy your visit makes me, M. le cure. I cannot see you, but I feel your presence. Since you have been near me I experience a peace, a calm, an interior joy, heretofore unknown to me."

Thus was this aged sinner converted; to what faith, whether heathen, Mohammedan, or Christian, we are not told,—and a few months after died. The writer of the narrative concludes this part of it thus:

"Let us give glory to Mary—and acknowledge in this her sweet and powerful intercession; she was implored to give a sign of her protection; and, ever propitious to the confidence which invokes, and willing that the adoption of this pious association might no longer be doubted, she suddenly obtained the grace of conversion for the sinner thus commended to her charity."

In this wonderful narrative there are several things worthy of special notice.

- 1. The exalted rank and dignity of Mary. She is styled "Refuginm peccatorum—Refuge of sinners," and "Queen of heaven and earth." This is indeed another gospel, essentially distinct from that of Jesus Christ. "God is our Refuge."
- 2. The worship paid to Mary. She is worshipped as the "Queen of heaven and earth;" perhaps in imitation of the Jews, (Jer. xliv. 17—19;) but more probably in imitation of the ancient Rumans and Grecians, in the homage they paid to Juno, the wife of Jupiter—to Minerva, Venus, and Diana.
- 3. Salvation and protection are ascribed to her. The pastor is here represented as imploring Mary "to save the poor sinners," that were looking and praying to her as their refuge.
- 4. The glory of the salvation of M***, as mentioned in the narrative, is given to Mary—not to Jesus Christ—not to God—but to a frail, sinful, dving woman.
- 5. Finally—Mary receives from these devont worshippers, not only the worship due to the Creator alone, and ascriptions of the glory of saving sinners, but the power of sitting upon the Mediatorial throne, to intercede with God for mercy to sinners.

Who does not see, that in this system of religion, the crucified Redeemer is lost sight of, and is only a useless appendage, while Mary is the "All and in all." True, Jesus Christ is, in their creeds and their works on theology, called the Savior and Mediator; but what avails all this, so long as their adoration is paid to a mere creature? So long as Mary is styled the "Refuge of sinners,"

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"Queen of heaven and earth," "The Mother of God,"—and the being "through whose mediation" the Divine compassion is implored?

"Whoso readeth let him understand."

"There is one God, and one Mediator between God and man—the man Christ Jesus."

The Spirit of Popery Unchanged.

Many of our readers suppose that the increased light of the few last centuries has essentially changed the Roman Catholic character-that the ignorance and persecuting spirit which characterized it in the earlier and dark ages has given place, through the influence of Bible truth and improvement in the arts and sciences, to a purer faith and more exemplary practice. They accredit the testimony of ancient history respecting the corruptions of the Papal church, and her abominations in practice in past ages, but believe her opposition to the Bible for the most part has ceased, and with it their cruelties towards those who cherish its precepts. The truth is, we give our attention so little to what the Catholics say and do in this land of Protestantism, that we are ignorant of their present character, and are likely to remain so, unless we are careful to collate facts on this subject, and attentively study their history. Such is our facility for obtaining information upon every subject, both at home and abroad, that much light is thrown upon our minds, disabusing our people of those favorable impressions which they had received of the Catholic character in the nineteenth century. Recent developments are disclosing to us, both at home and abroad, the secret opposition of all faithful Catholics to the Bible, and that the same persecuting spirit which once possessed them, is not yet eradicated from their bosoms; but in countries where the Catholies are the dominant party, and in sections of our own where they outnumber our native population, they not only persecute and destroy heretics, as they call all Protestants, but burn their Bibles, which they regard as the prime cause of all prevailing heresy.

Now, if there are any who suppose that the church of Rome is not in the nineteenth century what she was in the dark ages; that

she is not opposed to the word of God, and will not persecute and punish those who eherish it, I refer them to facts, now published to the civilized world in proof of their error. On the 11th of January, 1837, the emperor of Austria gave orders to about 500 of his subjects living in the valley of Zellerthal, who by reading the Scriptures had become Protestant, and thrown off the Papal yoke—"That they must return to the Roman Catholic church, or leave their fatherland; that he would not tolerate any Protestant community in the Tyrol." That is the place of their residence. The very year in which he gave the order—in 1837—all of this devoted band of about 500 souls-were compelled to leave their homes in the land of their birth, the scenes of their youth, and the graves of their ancestors, and all because they had read the sacred Scriptures, and being taught by the spirit, had renounced their allegiance to Papal Rome, and broken the fetters of an oppressive hierarchy. If in this portion of anthentic history we have not an evidence of the unchanged and unchangeable character of the church of Rome, of her hatred to the Bible, and her cruel and persecuting spirit, and that, too, in the nineteenth century, then I ask you to inform me what kind of evidence you would deem sufficient. If more is wanted, I must needs point you to the Bible conflagration in the vicinity of Champlain, in the land of the Puritans, or direct you to the destruction of the Inquisition at Madrid, by a living witness, who directed a devoted band to the achievement-or even direct you to the present inquisition in the Eternal City.

Religious Movements in France.

Rev. Mr. Stewart publishes in the Witness an interesting letter, his own observations in those departments of France, where the religious stir among the Roman Catholic population had recently taken place. In a single town, not less than 3000 persons, out of a population of 10,000, renounced Popery, to attach themselves to the Protestant worship; while in several other places, in addition to those of which we have already heard, the spirit of inquiry, and the disposition to cast off all allegiance to the Church of Rome, is bursting forth.

Catholic Idolatry.

In the spring of 1844, the Catholics of Michigan held a kind of protracted meeting, which they termed a Sacred Retreat, at which the Bishop of Detroit presented to each of the faithful a "remembrance," as a talisman against evil, which was a small piece of paper, containing directions for passing the day, and prayers to the Virgin. It contains such palpable proof of the idolatrous practice of the Romanists, and is of such recent occurrence, that we will explain it.

It is styled "† Remembrance of the Retreat of Monroe. Given by the Father Redemptionists, 10th of March, 1844." It then first gives specific directions for sanctifying the day, which includes among other things, three Ave Marias, in honor of the purity of the Holy Virgin Mary, to whom the devotee is to address these words: "Holy Virgin, my kind Mary, I put myself under thy protection. There will I live and die. Give me thy holy benediction. Save me through this day from all evil, especially from all mortal sin."

A prayer for perseverance is also to be addressed to the Virgin Mary in the following words, which is as gross idolatry as ever Greek or Roman offered to Venus or Diana.

"O Mary, my good mother, I cast myself to-day at thy feet, to thank thee for the grace thou hast obtained for me during the Holy Retreat. Can I forget the happy days when I have reconciled myself to thy Son, by a good confession-when I have received his divine body and his precious blood-when I have gained the plenary indulgence of the Retreat. What holy joy I then felt in my heart, and how happy I should be, if I could persevere in this state, until the hour of death. And can I renounce the good purposes which I have formed, renewed and confirmed in those days of salvation. I have formed them to the restoration of honor, at the foot of the most holy sacrament. I have confirmed them at the foot of thine altar-at the foot of the cross—at the Papal benediction. To-day, I revere them with heart and mouth. Never more will I sin. Cursed forever be mortal sin. I renounce all places—all occasions—all persons who might entice me into it again. But alas, O, my mother, thou knowest my weakness. The world is so corrupt, the danger of losing oneself so many, and the flesh is so weak; thou canst help me, for thou art the mother of perseverance. Sustain us, therefore, in the moment of temptation; and if ever the devil suggests into us any evil thought, any guilty desire, cause us to have recourse to thee, saying to thee with confidence, 'O Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee.'"

In all their directions, not one prayer is addressed to Christ or to God; but all the homage which the Divine Being has so explicitly claimed for himself, are exclusively bestowed upon a woman. This is but a single specimen of what is universally true of Romanists, that they are chargeable with the grossest idolatry. The bishop, it must be added, granted forty days indulgence to the recitation of this prayer.

Romish Hatred of the Bible.

Among the good fruits of the recent remarkable movement in Germany under Ronge, of which a full account was given in our last number, is the conversion of several priests, who have come out of Rome. Four of these have lately publicly renounced Poperv, in a pamphlet under this title, "Four Priests come out from Popery." the narration of one of these, M. Stillman, we find the following instance of that hatred and fear with which the Romish priesthood regard the word of God, and which is universal among them. M. Stillman was an unusually sincere and conscientious man, and thought he was doing God service in the part he took in the transaction. This is his account of it:

" One of my principal cares (while he was a priest) was the proscription of pernicions books, among which I reckoned the Holy Bible translated into the vernacular tongue. That book caused me a great deal of inquietude. I saw with pain that for some years past, more especially since the establishment of fairs at Hondremont, canton of Gedinue, whither colporteurs repair with earnest diligence, the holy Scriptures had begun to be scattered among families. My colleagues and myself, therefore, thought it our duty to direct all our efforts to this point. Some days after one of these fairs we met at the deanery of the cantons, where we composed a sermon which was to be preached in each of our churches on the following Sunday. After having spoken at sufficient length, as it was proper we should, on the beauty, the excellence, and even the divinity of the Scriptures, we were to add these words: 'We prohibit you the Holy Bible in the vulgar tongue, because this is the commandment of the Church; and he who

obeys not the Church, who does not regard her as a kind mother, must be looked upon as a heathen, and excluded from the kingdom of heaven. We prohibit you the Holy Bible, because, being obscure, it belongs only to the Church, in her instructions, to explain it, and give the sense of it to the people. We prohibit you the Holy Bible, because it is neither the judge of controversies, nor the complete rule of faith. enjoin you, therefore, for the good of your souls, to bring us these Bibles, under the penalty of being deprived of the sacraments during your life, and of ecclesiastical burial after your death.' Immediately after I delivered this sermon in my church, ten Bibles were delivered up to me, and I had the audacity to commit them to the flames before the eyes of my parishioners. Lord, enter not into judgment against me!"

This Bible burning forms an instructive chapter of the history of Popery. Our intention is to refer to it, in full, soon.

A Modern Specimen.

The same narrative of M. Stillman relates an instance of the persecuting spirit of Romanism, which we know always has characterized the Catholic priesthood, and which every day's developments show still animates them. We can judge with what safety such a spirit could be suffered to gain the ascendency among ourselves. M. Stillman says:

" A young man, in a chapelry dependent on my parish, who had been sick for some time, sent for an old priest in the vicinity, during the night. The latter having repaired to the village-chapel, inadvertently took from thence an unconsecrated wafer, and carried it to the sick person. Next day the old priest, still in a state of agitation from his recently per-formed service, asked me if the wafers in that chapel were consecrated; the Lord gave me strength to make to him this reply, in the presence of several ecclesiastics: 'That sick man, sir, has long since received Jesus Christ into his heart; it is perfectly useless to trouble him by carrying to him either a consecrated or an unconsecrated wa-At this reply, the word, reprobate! burst from every mouth. For this single saying, I was considered as a man who tramples under foot the sacraments, which give life to those who receive them. A public rumor was raised against me; all the parsonages were in motion to create me new embarrassments; sometimes I saw several priests arrive to visit me, apparently actuated with the most charitable intentions, but who, on leaving my house, went and reported my

words to the superiors. Oftentimes my soul was steeped in bitterness; but having found Jesus, I consoled myself by saying: 'O Jesus, my Savior! I put myself with confidence into thy hands, who hast given me life; I give myself up entirely to thy disposal; I repose on thee entirely for my present and eternal safety.'"

Popery

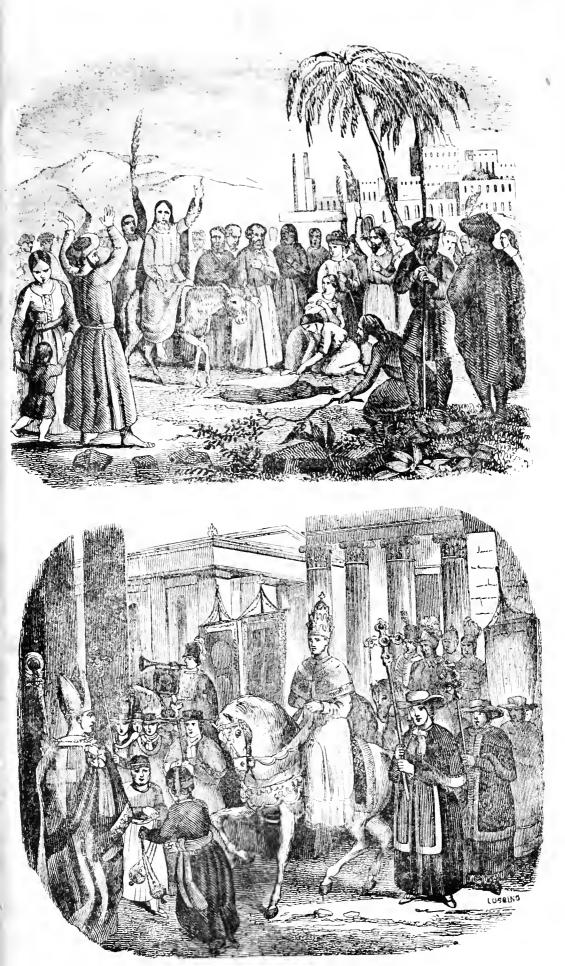
Is a system where science and ignorance, refinement and barbarism, wisdom and stapidity, taste and animalism, mistaken zeal and malignant enmity, may sanctimoniously pour out their virulence against the gospel, and cry Hosanna while they go forth to shed the blood, and wear out the patience of the saints; and though by revolutions it has been shaken, and compelled by motives of policy to cease a little from blood, not a principle of this system has been abandoned. All the wiles of ages past are put in requisition now, to heal the fatal wounds which the beast has received, and to render the system still more powerful and terrific.

The leaven is in secret and in open operation in this country; and the quick action of the beast to the touch of the spear in Palestine, shows that he is neither dead nor asleep—and considering the civilization, and wealth, and seience, which the system comprehends, it is from Popery, no doubt, that the gospel is destined to experience the last and most determined resistance. In the dominions of Popery, all the wiles and corruptions of idolatry and imposture have been condensed and wielded with infernal wisdom and malignity against the gospel, ever since the apocalyptic kings gave their power to the Beast.

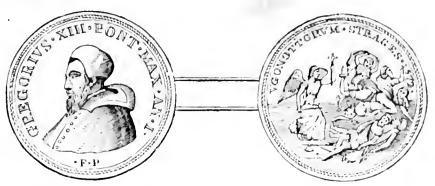
Catholic Persecution.

The, Detroit (Michigan) Herald says: Rev. Mr. McDowell, the late editor of the Vineyard, was arraigned before the Mayor's Court of this city, for exciting, as it was pretended, riotous conduct by preaching in the streets on the Sabbath. The case was ably argued for the prosecution and defence, and was submitted to the jury, who, after a few minutes absence, returned a verdict of not guilty. The complaint was made by a leading Roman Catholic among us, and is evidence of what the Roman Church would do if she could. Rome has not established an inquisition here yet—if she had, some of us would have to pay for heresy, and that soon, too!

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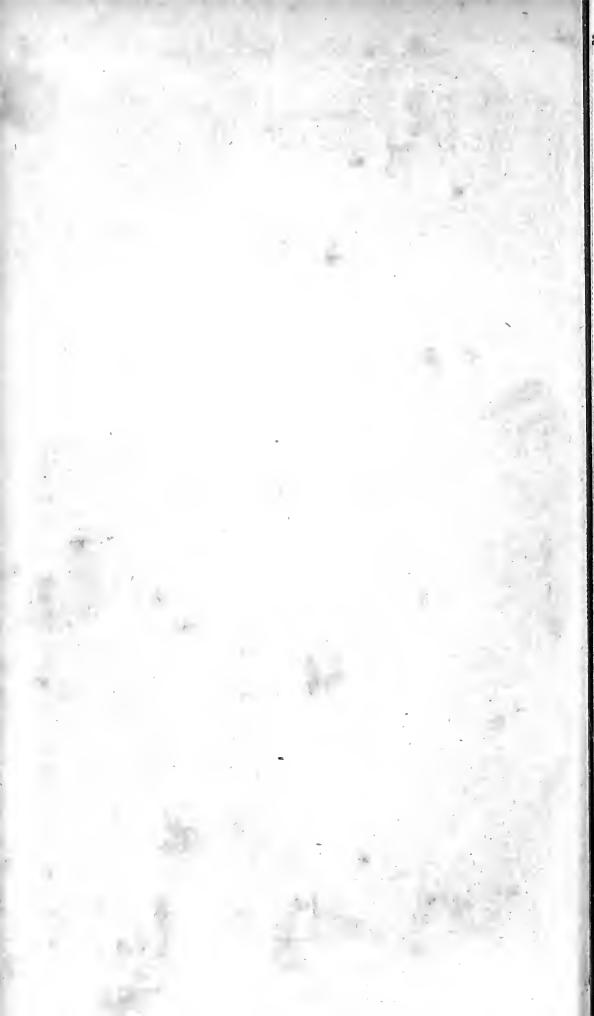
Jerome's Contrasts—Christ and anti-Christ.



Fac simile of Papal Medal in honor of the Massacre of St. Berthelemew's



Massacre of St. Bartholomew's, in Paris, in 1572.



NATIONAL PROTESTANT

MAGAZINE.

"NO PEACE WITH ROME."

REV. H. RIGHTER.

EDITOR.

Jerome's Contrasts.

[See Plate.]

WE present to our readers a specimen of the method in which the contest with Rome was carried on in early times. Long before the Reformation by Luther, in the sixteenth century, holy men protested against and exposed the worst corruptions of the Roman church; and in many instances, laid down their lives in testimony against her. Among the most prominent of these Reformers before the Reformation, were Wickliff, who has been justly styled the Morning Star of the Reformation, and John Huss and Jerome of Prague. Wicklift's powerful exposure of Popery gained for him the affections of the people, so ardently and so decidedly, that all attempts to destroy him were unavailing. But Huss and Jerome lived in a more thoroughly Romanized community; and although they succeeded in awakening a most powerful sympathy in their behalf, they were both burned at the stake. Jerome was a scholar, and a powerful writer. Among the arguments with which he assailed the l'apacy, were graphic pictorial representations, like the ones presented in the plate. These generally displayed some strong points of opposition between Popery and the gospel, adapted to set

the errors of the former in a clear light. They were printed in the form of cheap tracts, and widely circulated among the people. We have several more of these striking contrasts, which we propose to present hereafter. We take this occasion to advert to the life and character of the learned and courageous Jerome, and present the sketch contained in the Conversations-Lexicon:

JEROME OF PRAGUE was of the family Faulfisch, educated at the universities of Prague, Paris, Cologne, and Heidelberg; in faith and sufferings, the companion of the famous John Huss, whom he excelled in learning and eloquence, and to whom, in the bold nttempt at reformation of the 15th century, he was inferior only in moderation and prudence. His reputation for learning was so great, that he was employed by Ladislaus II. of Poland, to organize the University of Cracow; and Sigismund of Hungary caused Jerome to preach before him in Buda. The doctrines of Wickliff, which he introduced into his preaching, subjected him to a short imprisonment by the university of Vienna; but he was released by the people of Prague. He now took a zealous part, at Prague, in the contest of his friend Huss against the abuses of the hierarchy, and the dissolute-

ness of the clergy, and not unfrequently proceeded to violence. He attacked the worship of relics with ardor, trampled them under foot, and caused the monks, who opposed him, to be arrested, and even had one thrown into the Moldan. He publicly burned, in 1511, the bull of the crusade against Ladislans of Naples, and the Papal indulgences. When Huss was imprisoned in Constance, he could not remain inactive, and hastened to his defence. But a public letter, in which he requested a safe conduct from the Council of Uberlingen, was not satisfactorily answered, and, on his attempting to return to Prague, the Duke of Sulzbach caused him to be arrested in Hirschau, and carried in chains to Constance. here received, in prison, information of the terrible fate of his friend; and, after several hearings, in which no one was able to oppose him, an imprisonment of half a year had so worn him down, that he finally yielded to violence, and, on the 11th Sept., 1415, consented to recant the heresies with which he and Huss were charged. But his apostacy did not deliver him; and, after languishing a year, without being able to see or read, in the darkness of the dungeon, he displayed his former conrage, on an audience on the 26th May, 1416. He solemnly retracted his recantation, avowed that none of his sins tormented him more than his apostacy; and vindicated the principles of Huss and Wickliff, with a boldness, energy and eloquence, that extorted the admiration of his adversaries; but, nevertheless, precipitated his destruction. May 30, he was burned at the command of the council. proceeded to the pile, consoled by singing the Apostles' Creed and spiritual hymns, and gave up his spirit in prayer. His ashes were thrown into the Rhine, in order to annihilate his memory; but posterity has done him justice, and reveres him as the martyr of truth, who, unwearied in life, and noble in death, has acquired an immortal renown for his share in the Reformation. His views and doctrines coincided closely with those of Huss.

The Superior-General of the Jesuits has arrived from Paris, and is now on a visit to St. Mary's, Marion county, Ky.

The Doctrine of Penance.

If Romanism only affected the interests of the life that now is, it might be suffered to go unopposed. As a system of cruelty, of intellectual bondage, of political tyranny, and outrage upon human rights—if its evils stopped short at the grave, and did not reach across the narrow bound, and affect the eternal destinies of the soul, it would be comparatively harmless. But its most alarming aspect and influence is derived from its irreligious nature—its perversion of the truth as it is in Jesus-its delusions which poison and destroy the soul. Popery, if received in the spirit of it, is fatal to the eternal prospects of its adherents; it teaches that, which if believed, and enjoins that, which if practised, will destroy the soul. It is not an error which merely injures, but which destroys the soul; and in the light of God's unerring word, we are to regard the mass of Papists as unconverted men, as those in the broad way to death.

Penance is one of those doctrines which so pervert the truth of the gospel as not only to neutralize, but make it teach that which is false. Penance is one of the seven sacraments of the Romish church. The theory of Romanism is, that by baptism the soul is regenerated, and the sins up to that time forgiven. If the person sins after baptism, there is no way to procure absolution but by means of confession and penance. nance, therefore, does not mean what is understood by penitence, or repentance. is more. It presupposes contrition, and then, after confession is made, it includes satisfaction for the sins. It is here that the serious error of the doctrine appears! All christians require fervent contrition for sins; and in a proper sense, confession also; but satisfaction for sin-atonement for sin, by means of compliance with certain prescribed tasks and mortifications, or any deeds of righteousness, dispenses with the blood of Christ, and is therefore a fatal error.

Let us now briefly look at the ruinous nature of this doctrine, how completely opposed it is to the simple gospel of the grace of God, perverting all its grand peculiarities, and nullifying all its message of consolation and peace.

- 1. God alone can pardon sin. This is the clear doctrine of Scripture. But Romanism asserts by this doctrine of Penance, that the priest can do it. He does not merely declare the sinner forgiven of God, upon evidence of his faith in the atonement of Christ, but he prescribes the terms of the forgiveness. He must satisfy the priest before he can be forgiven. The priest absolves or retains his guilt—not God.
- 2. A serious evil of this doctrine is the distinction which it makes between the fault of sin, and the guilt of sin. Romanists divide sins into temporal and eternal; representing the man who is in a justified state as still subject so far to the wrath of God. But the Bible proclaims a full and complete pardon to the penitent; it offers a perfect reconciliation—"There is no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus," says Paul; and he triumphantly asks, "Who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect?"
- 3. But the error is more serious which the doctrine of Penance teaches in setting aside the merit and efficacy of Christ's atoning sacrifice. Christ made one sacrifice, by which he "put away sin, and made an end of transgression." The epistle to the Hebrews abounds with passages which assert the perfection and completeness of Christ's sacrifice, and that it is through it alone, and it is on the ground of it alone, that the blessing of forgiveness and of sanctification is secured. By Christ Jesus only have we confidence towards God. "Once for all." has he died for our sins. Nothing can be added to the satisfaction he has made, and nothing be substituted for it. But Romanism substitutes Penauce for the atonement of Christ. It says to the gailty, not believe in Christ, but perform this penance, say that mass, or submic to the other mortification. It is the Penance that secures the forgiveness-not the blood of Christ. It is because the penitent will do what the priest enjoins, not because he exercises faith, and and manifests true repentance, that his sins are remitted. How completely is Christ set aside, and his atonement despised.
- 4. It is inconsistent with the great gospel principle of salvation by faith, without the deeds of the law. The gospel is opposed to

- every idea of human merit, and removes far from the creature all ground of boasting. It is a justification "by faith that it may be of grace;" and it is so entirely of grace as not to be of works at all. "For if of works at all," declares the word of God, "then it is no more of grace;" or if "of grace at all, then it is no more of works."
- 5. The doctrine of Penance detracts from the honor of God's law. The gospel, while it proclaims forgiveness, at the same time (magnifies the law, and makes it honorable. Nothing could more impressively illustrate; the majesty and worth of the divine law, than that its violation, even for once, could not be atoned for without an infinite sacri-And never was the law honored with so august an homage as when the Son of God submitted to its precepts, and its penalty. But how meanly must be think of God's eternal law, who imagines that its sacred penalty can be set aside by human merit, and its high and glorious demands satisfied by a sinner's good deeds. The majesty of the divine law, which required the blood of the Son of God to atone for its violation, cannot be magnified by childish ceremonies. or useless penances, which so far from atoning for guilt, increase the offender's burden. The breviary extols St. Theresa, because she afflicted herself with the most revolting mortifications, such as wearing hair shirts, nettles, scourges, and even rolling herself among thorns, for the atonement of her sins. Rose of Lima, another saint of the Romish calendar, wore, day and night, three folds of an iron chain round her waist, in the vain hope of meriting forgiveness. Another saint exposed herself for six months to the stinging of poisonous flies in the desert, to purchase salvation. The record of pilgrimages, « relies, visits to the shrines of saints, mortifications, self-inflictions and torments, which the Church of Rome has encouraged her poor victims to undergo, for the vain and presumptuous purpose of winning God's fayor and meriting eternal life, constitutes the great body of her history. But how does it all set aside the merits of Christ, and degrade and lower down the eternal sanctions of that law, which can never be appeased by human deeds, nor satisfied by human merit.

6. Let us consider the disastrous influence of this doctrine of Penance, upon the morals of those who practice it, as a concluding consideration.- It gives no real peace of conscience; if it succeeds in lulling the guilty apprehensions for a season, it is only by a false security. No maxim in religion is surer than this, that the heart of man will never be reconciled to the law of God, till reconciled to God himself. No motive will effectually urge to obedience but love. But the love of God can have no place where confidence in him is excluded, where no faith, no trust is exercised. If salvation is a matter of purchase; if it is procured by deeds of righteousness which we may do, then there is no forgiveness, and consequently no trust in God for forgiveness. Sick of his fruitless endeavors to obtain peace of conscience by his dead works, the guilty sinner will content himself with a mere observance of forms, or disbelieving in the efficacy of these, will abandon himself to licentiousness, in the hope of procuring exemption from the torments which he cannot evade by his merits, by the short and easy method of an indulgence purchased by money, or of priestly unction and absolution in his last moments. Thus it is that he may live without faith and die without grace, and sink beneath the awful penalty of that law, whose vengeance he cannot appease, and whose violation he cannot atone for, the victim of the awful delusions of a perverted and godless religion.

Ignorance the Mother of Superstition.

It has been coined as one of the great lies of Infidelity and Atheism, that Ignorance is the Mother of Devotion. The truth is, that Ignorance is the Mother of Superstition, and where there is not an intelligent devotion, founded on the people's acquaintance with the Word of God, there will be an immeasurable fund of superstition passed over to the power of the Priests for them to work upon at their pleasure. This is the secret of the illimitable despotism which the Romish Priests have always exerted over their subjects. It can be maintained only by keeping their subjects in profound ignorance of God's Word. Hence their hostility against

the Scriptures. While the Word of God is concealed, they can fill the spiritual world with whatever shapes of terror they please, to evoke from its darkness the affrighted conscience. They let down the curtain of their own traditions over the nature of that spiritual world as God has revealed it, and of our duties in regard to it, and then filling that curtain with curious and awful paintings addressed to the superstitions vision of ignorant minds, they have lighted up behind it the fires of their own kindling, to terrify and subdue the world by the moving phantasmagoria of shapes which the genius of superstition has invented. They have turned out from the temple of God the beautiful and winning forms of religious truth, and have set in play the whole machinery against which the prophetic apostle so early warned the Church under the titles of voluntary lumilities, and worshipping of angels, seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils. Many times has the world's superstitious vision been crowded with such supernatural terrors. The world's Priests have been the world's Magicians, with all the shoals and armies of evil spirits and dark miracles at their command. But when the Word of God rises on the world's darkness, then the air is freed from those shapes, that in the midnight of the mind have brooded at the altar, and watched at men's doorposts, and weighed upon the intellect. In the language of Milton, describing the conquest of the demons by the Babe of Behlehem,

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The flocking shadows pale
Troop to th' infernal jail;
Each fetter'd ghost slips to his several grave.

So, when the Word of God broke upon the world in the Reformation, there was a renewal of that exordism of devils, which took place at the coming of Christ, from Pagan oracles and altars. The secrets of Popish superstition were unveiled, and the Flamens or Priests of Romanism trembled in the midst of services as quaint and unchristian as those of Paganism itself.

The oracles are dumb,
No voice or hideous hum
Runs through the arched roof in words deceiving.
Apollo from his shrine,
Can no more divine,
With hollow shrick the steep of Delphos leaving.

No mighty trance, or breathed spell, Inspires the pale-eyed priest from the prophetic cell. In consecrated earth, And on the holy hearth,

The Lars and Lemures moan with midnight plaint; In urns and altars round

A dread and dying sound

Affrights the Flamens at their service quaint; And the chill marble seems to sweat,

While each peculiar power foregoes his wonted seat

Over a great part of the Christian world there was such a dispossession of the dark genii of Romanism out of their haunts, when the Bible was reinstated on its throne in men's hearts and minds, as at the Reformation. In the new worship of traditions, temples and ordinances, now so rife in some directions, these exorcised spirits seem to be stealthily trooping back to their abodes. Nor is it an easy matter for such a system, or for those who serve under and uphold such a system, to relinquish the wielding of so tremendous a power as it has exercised, or to lay bare the secrets by which it is maintained. To the light of God's Word they will not come, lest their deeds should be made manifest.—[Cheever.

The Despotism of the Priesthood,-An American Bishop in Prison.

It may not be generally known, that the Catholic Bishop of Detroit is at this moment confined at Rome, and probably will be for life, for the crime of honestly entertaining his own opinions, and faithfully performing the duties which he vowed to do. We refer to Bishop Reze, who was, and still is, the Bishop of Detroit, though he has been absent from his diocese for several years, and is as much a prisoner as any inmate of the Inquisition. While at Detroit, he exhibited an independent character, and upright conduct, and felt it his duty to suspend several priests and nuns, for misconduct. Two of these, (one priest and a nun,) natives of Belginm, went to Rome to protest; and contrived to enlist in their interest Father de la Marche, Procurator-General of the Dominican Order, who is also a Belgian by birth. The Bishop's enemies, however, were unable to prove anything against him, and even failed in their last attempt, which was to make it appear that he had purloined money

entrusted to his hands. Exertions were then made to induce him to resign his Bishoprick: for, according to the rules of Rome, there were but two ways to vacate such an office, viz.: Conviction of a high crime and voluntary renunciation. The latter he declined. because it would appear like a virtual confession of guilt.

A writer in the American Magazine, gives the following interesting and melancholy account of the Bishop, and illustrates the tyranny to which the iron system of Popery, which can suffer no man to think or act for himself, and dies if there be the least freedom of thought or conscience, subjects its priests. What it does to intimidate and oppress the people is well known; all history is full of it. Let the account be read as a living illustration of the spirit of the Papacy:

The Bishop was sent to the Convent, where I saw him, placed in a humiliating and uncomfortable situation, kept under strict watch, and never allowed to leave his miserable habitation, except for a short walk in the city. He had a companion, who visited him often, and attended him wherever he went. It was a young man named Cabanes, a Freach priest, from Bordeaux. He was full of professions of respect and attachment to the persecuted old man, and showed great officiousness on every occasion, which soon disgusted me, and raised many suspicious in my mind of his sincerity. It turned out that Cabanes was a spy, set by the Propaganda to watch and betray him.

I had frequent and familiar interviews with Bishop Reze, and had full opportunity to observe the straitened circumstances under which he was kept. The Propaganda allowed him but \$10 a month for his board, and nothing for his other wants, so that he was mable to dress decently, and much more so to appear in a manner expected of priests. His scarlet or violet colored stockings being worn out, (which are considered indispensable to a bishop,) I saw him darning them with his own hands; and he was at length obliged to wear boots to conceal the want of them. He was required to attend at the basilisk of St. Peter whenever the Pope was present at the Papal chapels, and I had several times an opportunity to observe how he got there and returned, and the treatment he received from those he met. Conches are always provided on such occasions for bishops; but none was ever furnished for him; and to prevent him from going on foot, a friend hired a carriage to take him. While he was in the church, and amidst bishops,

cardinals, and others, who recognised each other by nods, &c., he never was noticed by any one, except with looks of aversion or contempt; for every one feared that a sign of respect or even of common politeness, might expose him to some injury, and perhaps to excommunication. After the close of the ceremonies, the bishop was avoided, and left to find his way out alone, while the rest of the company proceeded to the door. From the cardinals, bishops, priests, monks, &c., he received nothing but the most repulsive and unfriendly looks.

His appearance and manners usually expressed a melancholy state of mind: but he never spoke with severity of any one, partly, I presume, from his kind disposition, and partly from his knowledge of the watchfulness of those around him.

The last information I ever received about Bishop Reze, was in the year 1841, from some of my friends in Bordeaux. They told me that he never would pass the frontiers of Italy again, and that he was to be sent to the Convent of Monte Casino, near Capua, in the kingdom of Naples.

It has been said that he is a citizen of the

United States.

The Lying Wonders of Popery.

The errors of Popery can all be traced to their origin in fallen human nature. It is a system skilfully adapted to the human heart, satisfying its longings, and gratifying its carnal desires. The chief source of danger from Popery, lies in the fact that it is suited to fallen human nature. Dr. Beecher has eloquently sketched the traits of the system, which are calculated to mislead and seduce the heart, and which can so completely identify it with that Anti-Chvist, whose coming Paul has declared to be after the working of Satan, with all deceivableness of unrighteousness. We commend it to the serious reflection of our readers in connection with the inquiry, Are we at the present day in danger from Popery?

"Over all its track of blood it has thrown the exterior of high devotion, great sanctity, and eminent purity and benevolence. It boasts a venerable antiquity, and claims a lineal descent from primitive Christianity, and blazons on its roll of fame the names of many holy and illustrious men. Some of its doctrines are true, and some of its institutions are wise, and the self-denial and good deeds of some of its clergy and sisters of charity, in the visitation of the sick and

the education of the poor, are worthy of imitation. But it is a religion exclusive in its claims and awful in its sauctions, and terrific in its power of declaring sins remitted or retained. By the confessional it searches the heart, learns the thoughts, and motives, and habits, and condition of individuals and families, and thus acquires the means of an unlimited ascendency over mind, by the united influence of both worlds. It is majestic and imposing in its ceremonies, dazzling by its lights and ornaments, vestments and gorgeons drapery, and fascinating by the power of music, and the breathing marble and living canvass, and all the diversified contributions of art—strong in the patronage of the great, and the power of wealth and the versatilities of art, and unlimited in its powers of accommodation to the various characters, tastes, and conditions of men. For the profound, it has metaphysics and philosophy—the fine arts for men of taste, and wealth, and fashion—signs and wonders for the superstitious-forbearance for the skeptic-toleration for the liberal, who eulogize and aid her cause-enthusiasm for the ardent-lenity for the voluptuous, and severity for the austere-fanaticism for the excited, and mysticism for moody musing. For the formalist, rites and ceremonies—for the moral, the mcrit of good works, and for those who are destitute, the merits of the saints at accommodating prices—for the poor, penance—extreme unction for the dying, and masses for the spirits in prison, who, by donation, or testament, or by their friends, provide the requisite ransom.

"This is the religion so powerful in the combined energies of earth and heaven—so dexterous in their application—so gigantic in its past energies—so enslaving and terrible in its recorded deeds, and yet in its present appearance, so mild, meek, unsssuming, and munificent, which is coming in among us, a comparative stranger—the records of its history denied, or forgotten, or covered by a charity that would belt the zones, and span the earth—coming by numbers to outnumber us, and by votes to outvote us, and by the competitions of European munificence, to secure an ascendant influence in the education of the young republicans of

our nation."

Popery Anti-Republican.

This is a proposition which admits of an almost boundless proof; and every page of history is eloquent with the truth that Popery and despotism are twin sisters. They mutually create and establish each other. But without entering into the argument at this time, let the testimony of an eminent

and sagacious Papist be produced. Frederic Schlegel, who has recently died, in 1828 delivered a course of celebrated lectures in Vienna, the design of which was to demonstrate the mutual support which Monarchy and Poperv derive from each other. field was a wide and easy one to work in: and the more despotic the monarchy which he wished to establish, the more manifest could be make it that Popery would be its grand support. In these lectures he represents Protestantism as the enemy of all good government, the ally of republicanism, and the cause of all the disorders and distresses of Europe. Speaking of our own country, he says: "The true nursery of all these destructive principles, the revolutionary school for France and the rest of Europe, has been North America. Thence the evil has spread over many other lands, either by natural contagion, or by arbitrary communication." In accordance with the doctrines of these lectures, and as a result of them, the celebrated Leopold Foundation, under the auspices of Prince Metternich, was set on foot to spread Romanism in this country, as a means of preventing and warding off the intense energy of our republicanism, from which a despotic government like that of Austria, has so much to fear.

There is not the slightest sympathy or affinity between Popery and Republicanism; but the most decided hostility. The genius of republicanism is open and fearless; the genius of Romanism is artful and secret. The genius of republicanism is freedom of thought; that of Romanism is bondage of opinion. Republicanism is an appeal to the people; Romanism an appeal to power. The one aims to convince the judgment and persuade the mind; the other to compel the judgment and overawe the mind. One says to the people, "Think as you please, and speak what you think;" the other one, "Think only as the church thinks, and speak as the priests tell you." Republicanism never punishes opinion; Popery shuts it up in the dungeon, and burns it at the stake. Republicanism, in its perfection, is perfect freedom; Popery, in its perfection, is perfect despotism. The two systems, in their genuine development, are as wide asunder as the poles. 60

What can be done before Breakfast.

The monstrous absurdity of Popery appears in a strong light, if we seriously consider the practical influence of its prescribed worship. It completely makes void the doctrine of the one Mediator, and substitutes bodily exercise for that change of heart which is the life of repentance. How much in the course of his life might an able-bodied man effect by following every day the rules laid for his observance. Suppose him to live at Rome-at sunrise he might kiss the cross in the Coliseum, and obtain two hundred days indulgence in a moment. might hurry to the church of St. Pudenens, and St. Pudentia, and during a half-hour's mass, secure to himself three thousand years' indulgence, and the remission of a third part of his sins. Returning by the way of Ara Cali, he can recite the litanies of the most blessed virgin at the altar of her who, by papal authority, is called THE REFUGE OF SINNERS, and he has two hundred days more of indulgence, which he may either keep himself, or kindly give to one of his dead friends. If he has three pauls (30) cents) in his pocket, he may exercise his charity towards that friend still further by having a mass said expressly for his soul by one of the monks or any other priest, and thus deliver it at once from the torments of purgatory. Crossing thence to the Mamertine prison, he may gain twelve hundred years indulgence, or on a Sunday or festival morning, two thousand four hundred years, and the remission of another third part of his sins. Here also, if he has another thirty cents to spare, he can pay for another mass, and liberate another friend from purgatory. Thus he may before breakfast, every day of his life, obtain for himself at least more than 4300 years' indulgence, and the remission of two thirds of his sins, with only a little bodily labor; and for the expense of sixty cents he may liberate two souls from purgatory. The facts are undeniable. They are a leprosy which has eaten deep into the wall; and in its present condition, no healthy man will seek there a covert from the storm of God's indignation.

Bible Burning on a Small Scale in Canada.

The following well authenticated fact, has been communicated to us within a few days, by an individual who was himself knowing to these facts. During the last winter at St. Rouville Mountain, Canada East, a young lady of Catholic descent, and instructed from childhood in the peculiar tenets and practices of their faith, while residing in a Protestant family, and brought under strictly religious influences, was convicted of her errors, both of faith and practice, and subsequently became truly converted to God, and embraced the Protestant faith. This young lady was afterwards prevailed upon by a Roman Catholic living in the neighborhood, to abandon her situation and seek employment elsewhere. She took with her two Testaments, which she had previously procured, and learned to read. By the solicitations of this Catholic, who pretended to be her friend, a priest was called in to see her, with a view, if possible, to seduce her from the faith which she had embraced. Failing in this attempt, and surrounded by those who were ever the obedient tools of his caprice and wickedness, by his order the young lady was deprived of her Testaments, and both of them committed to the flames. So well aware is every Catholic priest, that to perpetuate the Roman Catholic religion, and maintain their influence over the minds of their enslaved subjects, that the Bible must be kept from the people; that rather than expose themselves to such a result, continue the old custom of burning Bibles, whenever favorable opportunities present themselves.

Denial of the Cup to the Laity.

Roman Catholics, in celebrating the Lord's Supper, never give the cup to the laity. The excuse for this palpable breach of the Savior's command is, that it is done for discipline. But our Savior says, "Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you; whose eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood hath eternal life, and I will raise him up at the last day. For my flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed. He that eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, dwelleth in me and I in him." John, vii. 53–56.

Here the command to drink the blood of \(\frac{1}{2}\)

Christ, is as imperative as to eat his flesh; and the benefits to be derived, apply as much to one as to the other. If any one wilfully rejects the cup, he cannot be said to receive the sacrament which Christ appointed. And though we may charitably hope that God will forgive the defect, and not take away his grace on that account from those whose fault it is not, yet we must say that a load of sin rests upon those who ordered, and by their authority retain the abuse, which we would be very unwilling to take upon ourselves. How can any man who believes Christ's words, thus become a partaker, as he must necessarily, in the heinous sin of denying to the laity that which is their birthright, as members of the Church of God. And how can the laity themselves tolerate a violation of God's word which deprives them of so dear a privilege.

More Jesuits.

Recent intelligence has been received of a new movement among the Jesuits. appeal of M. Thiers to the French government, calling upon them to put the laws of France in force against the disciples of Loyola, led to the appointment of a Minister to Rome, by whom, M. Rossi, the recall or removal of the Jesuits was positively demanded. The Moniteur announces that Rossi's mission has succeeded; that the Society will cease to exist in France, its houses soon be closed, and its noviciates dissolved. We may look, therefore, for a large immigration of the order into this country. A greater evil, one more dangerous to our civil and religious liberty, cannot be deprecated. Let Protestants be on their guard. Let them redouble their diligence, and meet them with light and love. Above all, let them be importunate in their prayers for a mighty outpouring of the Spirit of God, upon all the churches of our land. The Pope has no artillery with which to compete with these effusions of the Holy Ghost. Let us have revivals everywhere, and America is safe.

A Roman Catholic newspaper states, that "On Friday, the 27th ult., the Rev. Dr. Wiseman received into the Catholic Church two clergymen—the Rev. J. M. Capes, late of Bridgwater, and the Rev. J. Montgomery, recently Curate of Castleknock."

Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

The following graphic description of the dreadful massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's day, illustrative of our second plate, is from Dowling's History of Romanism, published by Edward Walker, New-York. It will be perused by our readers with painful interest:

⁶ The massacre of St. Bartholomew was a plan laid by the infamous Catharine de Medici, queen dowager of France, in concert with her weak and bigoted son, Charles IX., for the extirpation of the French Protestants, who were called by the name of Huguenots. Under the pretext of a marriage between Henry, the Protestant king of Navarre, and Margaret, the sister of Charles. the Huguenots, with their most celebrated and favorite leader, Admiral Coligny, had been attracted to Paris. Coligny had been affectionately warned by many of his friends against trusting himself at Paris, but such were the assurances of friendship on the part of King Charles, that he was thrown off his guard, and was drawn within the toils that Popish malignity and craft had laid for him. On the 22d of August, an attempt was made to assassinate the Admiral by a shot fired at him in the street, by which he was wounded in the arm. This act was doubtless perpetrated at the instigation of the infamous queen mother, if not of her son, though that wicked woman pretended deep commiscration; and upon a visit to the Admiral, remarked, that she "did not believe now the King could sleep safely in his palace." And yet both the mother and son were, at that very moment, and had for weeks past, been deliberately concocting a plan for the slaughter not only of Coligny, but of all his Protestant friends, whom they had now caught in their toils at Paris; and in all this, no doubt, their Popish bigotry taught them they were doing God service!

"At length the fatal hour had arrived. All things were ready. The tocsin, at midnight, tolled the signal of destruction. The troops were sent forth by royal command, to perform their work of death. The assassins rushed into Coligny's hotel, killing several Protestant Swiss soldiers as they passed. "Save yourselves, my friends," 'cried the

generous-minded chief. "I have long been prepared for death." They obeyed his commands, and escaped through the tiling of the roof; and in a moment after, the daggers of the Popish assassins were buried in the heart of the noble chief of the Protestants, and his body ignominionsly thrown from the window, to be exposed so the rude insults of the bigoted populace. Among those who escaped through the tiling was a Protestant clergyman, M. Merlin, the chaplain of the Admiral. His escape was attended with a remarkable providential circumstance. He hid himself in a hay-loft, where he was sustained for three days by an egg each day, which a hen laid, for his support.

" After the death of Coligny, the slaughter soon extended itself to every quarter of the city, and when the glorious sun looked forth that morning, it was upon an awful spectacle. The dead and the dving mingled together in undistinguished heaps. The pavements besmeared with a path of gore, along which the bodies of the murdered Protestants had been dragged, to be east into the waters of ; the Seine, already dved with the blood of a the slain. The executioners rushing through the streets, bespattered with blood and brains, brandishing their menderous weapons, and, in merriment, mimicking the psalmsinging of the Protestants! The frantic Huguenots, bewildered with fright, running hither and thither to seek a place of safety, but in vain. Some ran towards the house of Coligny, but only to fall by the hands of the same murderers; others, remembering the solemn promises of the King, and hoping } that he was not privy to the massacre, ran toward the palace of the Louvre, but only to meet a more certain and speedy death; for, even Charles himself fired upon the fugitives from the window of the palace, shouting with the fiend-like fury of a devil or an inquisitor, "Kill they! Kill them!"

"The Louvre itself was a frightful scene of slaughter. The Protestants who had remained there, in the train of the king of Navarre, were called out one by one, and put to death in cold blood, under the very eyes of the king. Even the Protestant king of Navarre himself had been ushered into the presence of Charles, through long lines of

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soldiers thirsting for his blood, and commanded, with oaths, to renounce the Protestant faith; and was then, together with the Prince of Conde, thrust into prison, and informed that, unless they embraced the Roman Catholic faith in three days, they would be executed for treason. In the meanwhile the work of slaughter went forward, and during seven days, at the lowest computation, 5000 Protestants were murdered in the city of Paris alone.

"The whole city was one great butchery, and flowed with human blood. The court was heaped with the slain, on which the king and queen gazed, net with horror, but with delight. Her majesty unblushingly feasted her eyes on the spectacle of thousands of men. exposed naked, and lying wounded and frightful in the pale livery of death. The king went to see the body of Admiral Coligny, which was dragged by the populace through the streets; and remarked, in unfeeling witticism, that the 'smell of a dead enemy was agreeable.'

" The tragedy was not confined to Paris, but extended, in general, through the French Special messengers were, on the preceding day, despatched in all directions, ordering a general massacre of the Hugue-The carnage, in consequence, was made through nearly all the provinces, and especially in Meaux, Troyes, Orleans, Nevers, Lyons, Thoulouse, Bordeaux, and Rou-Twenty-five or thirty thousand, according to Mezeray, perished in different places. Many were threwn into the rivers, which, floating the corpses on the waves, carried horror and infection to all the country, which they watered with their streams. The populace, tutored by the priesthead, accounted themselves, in shedding heretical blood, 'the agents of Divine justice,' and engaged 'in doing God service.' The king, accompanied with the queen and princes of the blood, and all the French court, went to the Parliament, and acknowledged that all these sanguinary transactions were done by his authority. 'The Parliament publicly eulogized the king's wisdom,' which had effected the effusion of so much heretical blood. His majesty also went to mass, and returned solemn thanks to God for the glorious victory ob-

tained over heresy. He ordered medals to be coined to perpetuate its memory. A medal, accordingly, was struck for the purpose, with this inscription: PIETY EXCI-TED JUSTICE."

Destitution of the Bible in Papal Countries.

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In a speech before the British Protestant Association, Rev. Mr. Dalton related a few, of the many facts, which were constantly occurring, to prove the deadly hatred and fear with which Popery regards the Word of God—It is the spirit of modern Rome that is illustrated by it, and it teaches Americans a most impressive lesson as to the influence which the Papacy will exert in this country, if permitted to gain the ascendancy.

"In 1839, the Rev. T. S. Grimshawe, narrated the following incident at a public meeting. The occurrence took place in Italy.

"To show how little the Bible is known, (said Mr. Grimshawe,) even by some who ought to be the interpreters of it, I may state that a priest one day entered into conversation with me, and challenged me to enter on the points of controversy between us. I teld him I had no particular wish to do so; but if he challenged me, I was Protestant enough to accept it, provided that the basis of our argument might be a reference to the Bible.

"Having accepted this as the basis, he said, 'New, sir, what is your objection to us?"

"I said, 'My objection is this, you exclude the Bible.'

"'We do not exclude the Bible; you Protestants are constantly casting that imputation on us; we do not exclude the Bible?'

"I said, 'Sir, pardon me, I can find the Bible nowhere here, or else it is in such a form as almost to prevent the possibility of its purpose. I went into one of the principal bookseller's shops in Rome the other day, and said, "I want a Bible." "Very well, sir; here is one." "Why," I said, "this is a series of volumes; do you call this the Bible?" "Yes, sir." "Pray, how many volumes are there? It looks more

like a library than the Bible.' "Sir," said he, "there are seventy-seven volumes." "Seventy-seven volumes!" I counted them one after the other, and the number was seventy-seven. In fact, the work was so overladen with notes that it was like the Tarpeian maid sinking under the weight of her ornaments; you could scarcely recognize the text, owing to the mass of note and comment with which it was encompassed.'

"The priest replied to all this, 'Well, we have the Bible.'

"I said, 'Pray, sir, have you one in your possession at this moment?'

" 'I have."

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"Will you have the kindness to produce it?"

"He produced what he called his Bible; but what was my astonishment when I found it to be a Romish Breviary!

"I immediately said, 'Pray, sir, do you call this the Bible?'

"'Yes, look at it; here is a reference to the Psalms, here are extracts from Isaiah and Jeremiah, and from one sacred writer and another; surely, it is the same thing.'

"I said, 'No, sir; extracts from a book can, by no argument of logic, ever be considered to be the book itself.'

"But all that I could get from him was the common phrase, 'It is the same thing; it makes no difference.'"

Here was a lamentable state of things; and I will just bring one more document in connection with this painful subject. It is an extract from a letter from George Holden, Esq., who was residing at Nice, for the benefit of his health. Writing from that place on the 30th of December, 1844, he says:

"Yesterday I went into a bookseller's shop, and asked for a Bible. I could not either see or bny one. I said to the bookseller, 'It's very strange you cannot sell me a Bible.' 'Ah, monsieur,' said he, 'nous ne pouvous pas faire ce que neus voudrous ici;' and he continued, "If I were to sell a Bible here, I should be banished or imprisoned within the twenty-four hours.' I then asked him if any one came to examine what books he had in his shop. 'O yes, they make their visits and examine the books; they are

quite absolute in that respect.' Another anecdote—an Englishman here, a short time back, managed to get over some Bibles and tracts with a view to do some good; he circulated a few among different poor people. This was immediately known. The good man was obliged at a moment's warning to leave his family, whom he had brought here. and get into France at once, while all those who had received from him the true bread of life, as contained in the written Word alone, were sent to the galleys. This is a picture, and a true one, of Popery in this nineteenth century. When, when will we awake to a true sense of its horrors and its intolerance! Oh, that the spirit of a Luther could move from one end of the land to the other, and proclaim an unending war with the Man of Sin!" Here is a specimen of the civil and religious freedom, concerning which we hear so much from the lips of Papal advocates. The Bible not allowed to be sold or purchased under pain of imprisonment or the galleys! What a wretched state must that land be in! to what a depth of unutterable degradation must it be reduced, in which the Bible was not permitted to be circulated! Why, that Word did every. thing for a nation; the absence of it was moral putrefaction and spiritual death."

Tough Questions for Mr. Brownson.

Our readers, probably, know that Mr. Brownson, after having run through nearly the whole catalogue of human beliefs, commencing a Calvinist, thence proceeding through Arminianism, Universalism, Infidelity, thence back again to Unitarianism, and a modified Trinitarianism, has at last found rest for his weary soul in the grim repose of Popery. Since his conversion he has shown himself ambitious to approve himself to his new friends, and to wipe out the stain of his long-cherished heresies, by an extraordinary zeal and holdness in behalf of his new doctrines. He publishes a Quarterly Review in Boston, which often contains rich developments of the spirit of Popery. In a late letter he said, that "the Catholic church was the only entrance into the kingdom of heaven; and that the Pope, as visible head of the church, was infallible with regard to all things whatever Christ commanded his apostles."

On this bold and acrogant assumption, a writer in the Recorder proposes to Mr. Brownson the following questions. They were sent to him, and a partial pledge was made that they should be answered. But we have waited a long time for the promised reply in vain; and if we do not have to wait much longer, it will be because Mr. B. has not yet learned the true Romish tactics. We should like to see them fairly met.

- "1. Whether you suppose the Pope to be the sole and infallible interpreter of his own commission, and of what things are included in it, or whether,
- 2. The people, with the Bible in their hands, may judge, cach one for himself, whether the Pope interprets his commission correctly.
- 3. Whether, if he interprets it, in their view incorrectly, they are bound to reject it. And.
- 4. Whether you suppose that Christ commanded his apostles to teach *all*, which the Pope and the Catholic Church, as directed by them, now teach; and,
- 5. If the Catholic Church is the only true church, why it is that the people of the Papal States in Italy, who have so long been under the full influence of that church, are in a condition so much more ignorant, degraded, vicious, and wretched, than the people of New-England. And,
- 6. Why is it that the French Canadians, who have been from the beginning under the influence of Catholic priests, are so far behind the people of Massachusetts, as to general intelligence and improvements. And,
- 7. Whether, in your view, the Catholic religion tends more than does the Protestant, to the elevation and the virtue of the masses of the people. And if so, then,
- 8. What, in your view, is the evidence of that fact. For the people of this country must have evidence, and be able to give reasons for changing their religion, if they deliberately conclude to do it. They now feel when they look abroad upon the Papal States, and Canada, that they see conclusive

evidence in the condition of the people, that the religion under which they have been trained is a false religion.

9. If the Papacy is favorable to republicanism, why have the Papal States in Italy never become republican !"

This Mr. Brownson lately gave utterance to the following remark, which is also instructive as to the real motives and designs of Papists in regard to education:

"The well instructed Catholic knows that education, not based on religious principle, and coupled with thorough religious training, is a curse instead of a blessing; and no religious training, to satisfy a Catholic, is possible in a school not exclusively under Catholic control. We would much rather our children should grow up in ignorance of letters, than be taught in a school that is not Catholic."

The Way They do it.

One grand device of Popery is, to secure the educating of Protestant children. Accordingly at the West, there are large schools under the care of most accomplished teachers, and supplied with apparatus and libraries, and edifices, such as scarcely no Protestant institution can command, where Protestant youth may be educated without any cost; while the thousands of their own children, that swarm in our cities, are left to grow up in ignorance—the deeper the better, or to be educated, if at all, by the money of Protestants. This single fact speaks volumes respecting the designs of Papists, and should convince every Protestant that he is casting his child in the meshes of a net spread for his destruction, if, for any reason, he confides in these generous offers.

A crafty and dishonest pretence is held out in schools of this kind, that no interference is attempted with the religious faith of the pupils. There is a University recently organized at South Bend, Ind., called the University of Notre Dandulac, of which it is advertised that "parents not professing the Catholic faith, may rest assured that there will be no interference with their religious tenets." Yet this school is thus organized—Under the direction of "The Priests of the Holy Cross;" opened under the

auspices of the "Rt. Rev. de la Hailandiere, Bishop of Vincennes," who gave the land for the purpose.

The infirmary is entrusted to sisters, similar in their institution to the "Sisters of Charity."

The faculty will be formed from the "Priests of the Holy Cross," one of whom will be sent to Rome every year to complete arrangements for any additional aid which may hereafter be found requisite.

In their daily recreations they will be accompanied by a member of the Institution, and all books in their possession will be subject to the inspection of the "Prefect of Studies;" and none will be allowed to circulate without his consent!

The institution is incorporated and chartered by the Legislature of the State, with power to confer degrees, and young men who cannot pay their board are allowed to work for it. There is also a Manual Labor School, chartered by the State, where trades are taught by the "Brothers of St. Joseph."

Applications for admission to be made to E. Sorin, "Superior of the Brothers of St. Joseph." "In the reception of pupils no distinction of creed will be made." How liberal!

The only thing asked in the way of religious observances is, that the pupils shall attend to the religious exercises with decorum. this being in conformity with the rules of ALL CATHOLIC COLLEGES in the United States -but yet "Parents of those not professing the Catholic faith, may rest assured that there will be no interference with their religious tenets!" Certainly not; but the patron Bishop shall supervise them - the "Priests of the Holy Cross" shall minister to their spiritual wants-the "Sisters of Charity" shall nurse them-a priestly brother shall be with them at school, and at play, and shall direct all their reading - the "Brothers of St. Joseph" shall teach them trades, and they shall worship, and pray, and sing, and kneel, and cross themselves, and confess, and go to mass, and keep the fasts and feasts, according to their traditions-but parents may be assured that there will be no interference in the religions tenets of the pupils! Not the least in the world!

Luther at the Diet of Worms.

BY BAYNARD R. HALL.

"Hier stehe ich: Ich kann richt anders: Gott helf mir!"

Here I stand; I cannot change; God help me!

Thou there! but yesterday the cloister's cell Echoed thy groans, and thy crush'd spirit fell E'en at a zephyr's breath!

Thou there, alone against the world! O sight

For angels! Lo! thy weakness changed to

might .

That braves all forms of death, And bids defiance unto Hell! God's power, O! man of faith! doth help thee in this hour.

Yes! there thou art! Awe-struck, and yet intent.

Both sceptred king and mitred priest, are bent. Toward thee with steadfast gaze!

'Tis Heaven's own grandeur stamped upon that hrow,

That shames all pride and pomp of pageant now.

So looked men at the rays

From prophet's unveiled face, till at the sight Appalled they fled, blind with celestial light.

What! though the mighty ones are sworn and met,

With vengeful soul, and empty seal to set On thine eternal fate?

What! though is broke the hush of solemn spell, By muttered threat and curse of earth and hell, And taunt of scorn and hate?

Thou moveless art, mid storm of fiercest ire, As that famed rock that bears the beacon fire.

Vain hope! to weave for thee the darkest maze Of cunning toils. Thou walkest mid full blaze That streams from upper throne.

No lure to thee is bribe of rack and gold:
Like him to whom long since by tempter bold
This world's whole pomp was shown,

Due price for homeze done; stern, dost thou say,

To timid friends and treacherous foes-away!

Stand deathless on thy lofty mountain height— A glory sent our lower world to light

Till heaven and earth are past!
Ever thy words shall stir the deep profound
Of inmost soul, and bid the bosom bound
With thought for speech too yast!

O. Rome! for thee that voice has mystic tone.
With this prophetic knell — "Fallen is thy
throne!"

26

Expulsion of the Jesuits from France.

A remarkable event has just taken place in France. The Society of Jesuits has been again suppressed, and another public testimony given, to the dangerous, intriguing and mischievous character of these servants of the Pope. It is a testimony often rendered before. Not a country in Europe that has not driven them out for their plotting, evil deeds. The history of the present event it would be instructive to recite from the beginning, if there were room. The Jesuits, after their former expulsion, had no legal right to exist as a Society in France. But they have been tolerated; and from small beginnings they had risen to immense power, and to such a degree of boldness, as openly to attempt to seize upon the whole education of the country, which has long been entrusted to the control of the University. It was on this point that the contest began, which has resulted in the defeat of the Jesuits. The Professors of the University, particularly Villemain, late Minister of Instruction, Michelet, Juinet, and Cousin, took firm and manly ground against them; and soon most of the liberal party in polities, even those of infidel sentiments, sided with A fierce war was the consequence. The Jesuits are numerous and strong, and possess able writers; the free party, on the other hand, numbered the first writers and scholars of the age. Pamphlets, reviews, fuilletons and paragraphs, issued in profusion, manifesting the most earnest spirit, and often the most powerful talent. Some of these possess a lasting value-such as Eugene Sue's Wandering Jew, Michelet's Priest, Woman and Family, and others.

At last, after having rocked the whole nation with excitement, the question found its way into the Chamber of Deputies. M. Thiers, the gifted and liberal statesman, and elegant orator, and profound historian, one of the first men of the age, and the leader of the opposition party, came out in a most vigorous attack upon the Jesuits, and demanded of the government to enforce the laws already existing against them. The appeal from such a source, echoing an indignant and fast-increasing popular opinion, could not be resisted. The government,

though it hesitated and haggled, dreading to offend the Catholics, and fearing the liberals, at length compromised the difficulty by sending an ambassador, M. Rossi, to his Holiness the Pope, to crave as a favor, that he would recall the Jesuits from France. After much diplomacy, in which policy was much more prominent than principle, the mission succeeded; and the Pope, in connection with the General of the Jesuits, was pleased to order the Jesuits to disband and leave the Their houses, some twenty in country. number, have been accordingly broken up, and the army of mischief-makers are to leave the kingdom. Yet this will not be the end of the trouble. They may plot the more successfully for being concealed; and as the government has at heart no objection to them, they will probably wait till the storm passes by, and then, as of old, creep noiselessly back again to their old posts of influence.

Their expulsion from France will, no doubt, bring many of them over here, and multiply the perils to our own institutions. Several of their association, or "houses," as they are termed, are possessed of great wealth, which will increase their power to do mischief; and in this country, as much as any other, unless the citizens should take the alarm likewise, and make them feel their presence unwelcome. Should the example of France be extensively followed by other nations, the multitudes set afloat would be immense; and there would be no other place more likely for them to take refuge than the United States, particularly, as the eve of the Pope is strongly directed here; and in auticipation of such an occurrence, perhaps the Christian community should see to it, that the character and principles of the order should be fully understood.

The Romish Priesthood.

By the concurrent testimony of all travellers in South America, Cuba, Malta, and Italy even, the priesthood constitutes the most licentious class in the community. Clerical celibacy, says the Regent of Brazil, (himself a bishop,) is the chief source of public immorality in Brazil. And no doubt the same is true elsewhere. Infidelity itself is less a fear to public morals than Romanism.—

Boston Recorder.

Tottering to its Fall.

Kidder's Sketches of Brazil, a deeply interesting work from the pen of an accomplished clergyman, who resided in that country for nearly three years, in circumstances which gave him the best possible opportunities of observation, gives an account of the present posture of Poperv. which is somewhat encouraging. Brazil has had the bad eminence of being the most thoroughly Romanized country on the continent; and nowhere have the power of its priesthood and the corruption of its votaries exerted a wider and more disastrons effect. But Mr. Kidder gives it as his opinion that the Popery of the empire is almost effete. Brazilian writers of all classes, concur in this; all agree, that the condition and prospects of their religion are low, and unpromising. Monasticism is wearing out; churches are going to ruins; parishes are vacant, and priests are seeking secular employments.

The ex-regent Fijo, who has been an ecclesiastic, and who has also been a leading member of the House of Deputies, in that capacity proposed a law for the repeal of the celibacy of the priesthood, which proposition, though not carried, was received with great favor by priests and people. thoughtful and inquiring priest confessed to Mr. Kidder, that "Catholicism is nearly abandoned here, and all the world over; and that there is scarcely anything of the spirit of religion, among either priests or people. He admitted the evils of celibacy. saving that the clergy were almost universally more than married, to the infinite scandal of religion. A provincial president, in a speech to a legislative assembly, said of the churches, they are in the worst state imaginable. Many of them are either actually falling to ruins, or have no outward similitude to a temple.

Throughout Brazil, says Mr. Kidder, nothing is more common than to see houses, once occupied by religious fraternities, now appropriated to secular uses. The Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs for the empire, himself a stremous Catholic, addressing the Imperial legislature in 1842, said:

"The state of retrogression into which

our clergy have fallen, is notorious. lack of priests who will dedicate themselves to the care of souls is surprising. In the province of Para, there are parishes, which, for twelve years and upwards, have had no pastor. The district of the River Negro, with fourteen settlements, has but one priest, and that of the River Solimones, is in a similar case. In the three comacas of Belem, the Upper and Lower Amazon, there are 36 vacant parishes. In Maraulcum, 25 churches have advertised in vain for a candidate. The bishop of S. Paulo affirms the same of his diocese. In the diocese of Cavaba, not a single church has a settled curate. And generally two priests die where one is ordained; and of the few ordained, fewer still devote themselves to the work. No persons of standing devote their sons to the priesthood, for the compensation is trifling, depending upon the will of the people, who feel little interest in the matter, and who cannot be coerced."

The legislature have even entertained the proposition of making the Brazilian church independent of Rome, and the idea was favored by the people. In 1836, the government even went so far, as to propose to employ Moravian Missionaries to catechise the Indians. The Scriptures, when offered for sale, find many purchasers. Priests have even aided in their circulation. This state of things in the vast empire of Brazil, a country larger than the present territory of these States, is truly surprising; but we are certain that, in spite of its great apparent activity and outward success, the same is true of the old superstition elsewhere. It cannot stand amidst the light and inquiry of the present age.

Infidelity of the Romish Clergy.

A remarkable fact is stated in the Life of Blanco White, a work of esteemed interest lately published in London, which shows (what every one who has studied the tendency of Popish errors, can well imagine) that an almost universal skepticism prevails among the Romish clergy in Spain. White was born a Catholic, and was bred for the church. He took orders, and served in their priesthood for several years, and being of a noble family, as well as possessed of remarkable talents, he rose to distinction, and familiarly associated with the highest class of the clergy. He was led by a series of provi-

dences, acting upon a naturally thoughtful and candid mind, to see the delusions and foolishness of Popery, and for a long time settled down in the most black and decided infidelity. He was brought to better thoughts afterwards, but has left a record of numerous deliberate assertions respecting the Spanish clergy, to which we will refer. In one place he says:

Among my numerous acquaintances in the Spanish clergy, I never met with any one possessed of bold talents, who has not, sooner or later, changed from the most sincere piety to a state of unbelief.

He says, in another letter,

"I do attest, from the most certain knowledge, that the history of my own mind is, (referring to his skepticism,) with little variation, that of a great portion of the Spanish clergy. The fact is certain."

In another passage he writes still more broadly:

"I have been able to make an estimate of the moral and intellectual state of Spain, which few men, who know me and that country, will, I trust, be inclined to discredit. Upon the strength of this knowledge, I declare, again and again, that very few among my own class, (I comprehend clergy and laity,) think otherwise than I did before my removal to England," i. e. are skeptics.

And once more:

"I knew but very few Spanish priests, whose talents or acquirements were above contempt, who had not secretly renounced their religion."

This discloses a mountful state of things; but it is one which is by no means peculiar to Spain, and which is capable of abundant corroboration from the testimony of Catholic writers themselves. How can a system, which produces in those who know it best, and on whom it exerts its most direct and legitimate influence, skepticism and unbelief, be of God? How irresistibly does it prove that it does not possess the spirit of the gospel of Christ.

Bishop Gibson on Popery.

A hundred years ago, Edmund Gibson, Bishop of Loudon, addressed an Episcopal Circular to the clergy of his dioceses, dated Sept. 9, 1745, in which he used the following language: "I have thought it my duty at this time, to entreat you, in a particular manner, to raise in your people a just abhor-

rence of *Popery*, by setting yourself, on this occasion, to shew, in your discourses from the pulpit, the grossness and perniciousness of the manifold errors of the Church of Rome; and how inconsistent they are with the plain, pure, and uncorrupted doctrines of Christianity, as contained in the Holy Scriptures, and received and established in this nation."

The "occasion," of which he speaks, was the attempt to place the Pretender upon the throne of Great Britain. Would the present Bishop of London address such a letter to his clergy? If not, why? Has "Popery" been regenerated? Or has a change come over the Church of England? Is Popery any less to be dreaded now than it was then?

In the form of burial in the Catholic church, prayer is offered by the priest officiating, that the soul of the deceased may not be suffered to go into everlasting punishment. Query—In what part of the Bible is the efficacy of prayer for the dead taught?

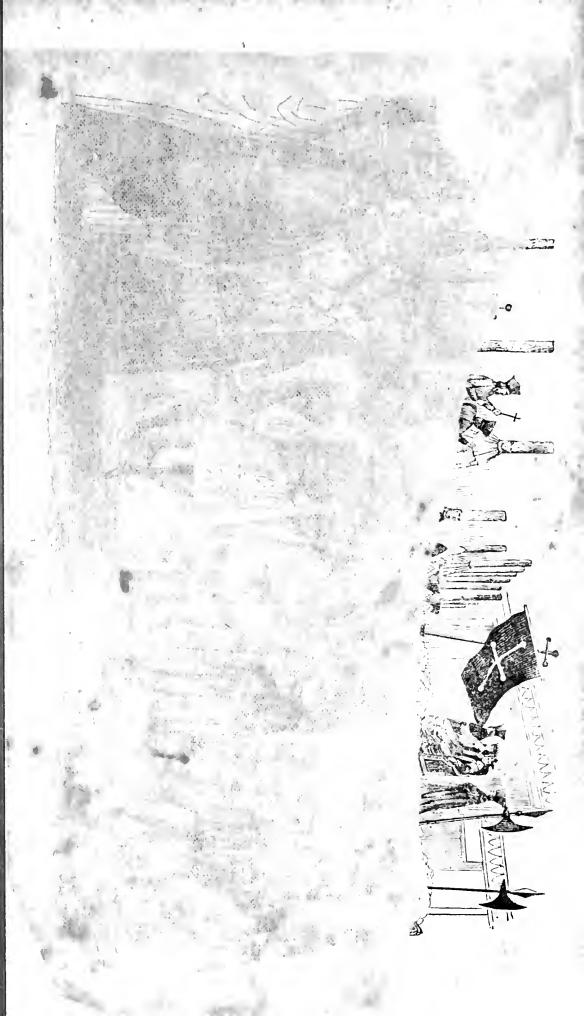
History of Romanism.

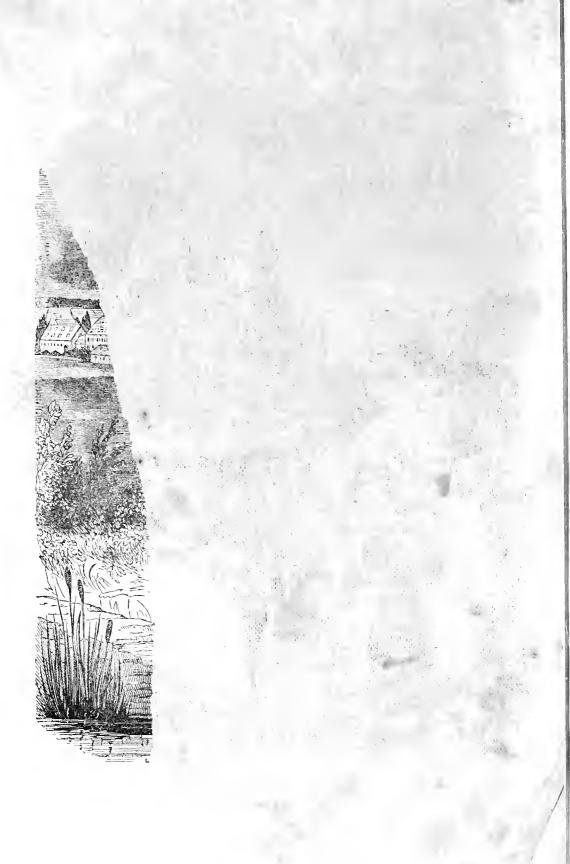
Rev. Mr. Dowling, of this city, has lately prepared a new and complete History of Romanism, from the earliest time to the present. It has been compiled with great fairness and care, from the most authentic and historic sources; and every statement is fortified by an appeal to authorities. It is composed in a lively and elegant style, and with an earnest Protestant spirit, and forms a most attractive and affecting work. Its value is also greatly enhanced by a large number of beautiful engravings, illustrative of the principal events of Papal history, which are executed in the highest style of art, and are often eloquently expressive. This work is prepared for the people, and is admirably adapted to the times. Its circulation will do incalculable good in making known the system, tactics, errors and dangers of Popery, and thus most effectively put us on our guard. We trust its beautiful appearance will secure it an introduction where its stirring appeals and thrilling facts will tell upon the consciences and hearts of the people. The mechanical execution of this work is a credit to American book making.



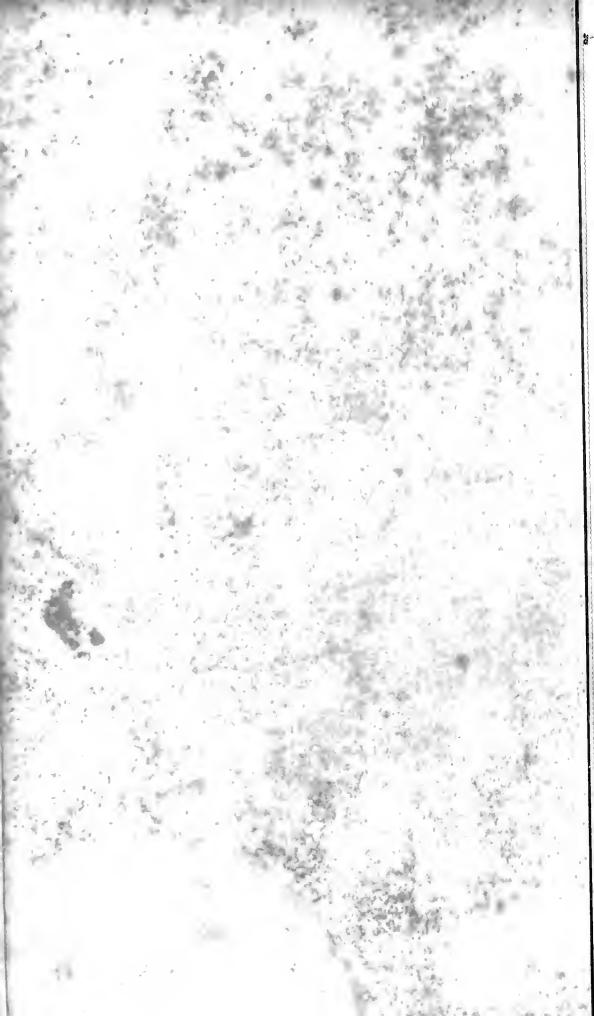


The Burning of John Huss.





An Anto-da-Pe.



THE

NATIONAL PROTESTANT

MAGAZINE.

"NO PEACE WITH ROME."

REV. H. RIGHTER,

EDITOR.

Burning of John Huss, at Constance.

John Huss, by the order of Sigismund, was given up by the Elector Palatine, vicar of the empire, to the chief magistrate of Constance, who, in his turn, abandoned him to the officers of justice. He walked between four town serjeants to the place of execution. On arriving at the place of burning, Huss kneeled down and recited some of the penitential psalms. Several of the people, hearing him pray with fervor, said aloud: "We are ignorant of this man's crime, but he offers up most excellent pravers." When he wished to address the crowd in German, the Elector Palatine opposed it, and ordered him forthwith to be burned. "Lord Jesus!" cried John Huss, "I shall endeavor to endure with humility, this frightful death, which I am awarded for thy gospel,—pardon all my enemies." While he was praying thus, with his eyes raised up to heaven, the paper erown fell off; he smiled, but the soldiers replaced it on his head, in order, as they declared, that he might be burned with the devils he had obeyed.

Having obtained permission to speak to his keepers, he thanked them for the good treatment he had received at their hands. "My brethren," said he, "learn that I firmly believe in my Saviour: it is in his name that I suffer, and this very day I shall go and reign with him!" His body was then bound with thongs, with which he was firmly tied to a stake, driven deep into the ground. When he was so affixed, some persons objected to his face being turned to the East, saying that this ought not to be, since he was a heretic. He was then untied and bound again with his face to the West. His head was held close to the wood by a chain smeared with soot, and the views of which inspired him with pious reflections on the ignominy of our Saviour's sufferings. Faggots were then arranged about and under his feet, and around him was piled up a quantity of straw. When all these preparations were completed, the Elector Palatine, accompanied by Count d'Oppenheim, marshal of the empire, came up to him, and for the last time recommended him to retract. But he, looking up to heaven, said with a loud voice: "I call God to witness, that I have never either taught or written what these false witnesses have laid to my charge,-my sermons, my books, my writings, have all been done with the sole view of rescuing souls from the tyrumy of sin, and therefore, most joyfully will I confirm with my blood the truth which I have taught, written and preached; and which is confirmed by the divine law and the holy fathers." The Elector and the marshal theu withdrew, and fire was set to

the pile! "Jesus, Son of the living God," cried John Huss, "have pity on me!" prayed and sung a hymn in the midst of his torments, but soon after, the wind having risen, his voice was drowned by the roaring of the flames. He was perceived for some time longer moving his head and lips, and as if still praying,—and then he gave up the spirit. His habits were burned with him, and the executioners tore in pieces the remains of his body and threw them back into the funeral pile, until the fire had absolutely consumed everything; the ashes were then collected together and thrown into the Rhine; and as it was said of Wickliffe, so may it be said of the holy martyr of Bohemia, that the dispersion of his ashes in the river and in the ocean, is an emblem of the subsequent dissemination of those truths, for the sake of which he braved a martyr's sufferings, and won a martyr's crown. - [Dowling.

Transubstantiation.

We design in this article to show that one of the most prominent and important doctrines of the church of Rome—the sacrifice of the mass—is at variance with enlightened reason, and the plainest precepts and teachings of the word of God.

The Roman Catholic Church teaches,

- 1. That the Lord Jesus is substantially present in the Host or wafer when consecrated by the Priest, under the sensible appearance of bread and wine.
- 2. That in the mass there is offered a true, proper and propitiatory sacrifice for the living and dead.
- 3. That supreme worship is to be given unto such consecrated wafer as unto Christ.

That we may not be charged with wilful misrepresentation of this doctrine of the church of Rome, we submit the following extract from the council of Trent. "By the consecration of the bread and wine, a conversion is made of the whole substance of the bread into the substance of the body of Christ, and of the whole substance of the wine into the substance of his blood, which change is conveniently and properly called, by the Holy Catholic Church, Transubstantiation.

This strange and new doctrine, repugnant

every man, lest it should be rejected by all for its absurdity, is thus fortified by the same council: "If any man shall say that in the sacrament of the most holy Eucharist there is not contained, truly, really and substantially the body and blood, together with the soul and divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ and thence a whole Christ—but shall say that he is only in it as in sign, or figure, or virtue, let him be accursed." Fearing lest their views should be misapprehended, the same council puts forth a cathechism in which this doctrine is enlarged upon and more fully explained: "But in this place pastors must explain that not only the true body of Christ and whatsoever belongs to a true body, as bones and nerves, but also a whole Christ, is contained in this sacrament. He must also teach that Christ is the name of the God-man, that is to say, of one person in which the divine and human natures are united. Wherefore, it contains the substance of both, and those things which belong to the substance of both, the divinity and the whole human nature, which consists of all parts of the body and also the blood-all which he must believe to be in this sacrament. since in Heaven the whole humanity is joined to the divinity in one person and hypostasisit were wicked to suppose that the body which is in the sacrament is separated from the same divinity." The sentiment plainly inculcated in the above is, that in the consecrated wafer, the substantial body and blood, bones and nerves, soul and divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ are contained. And upon this consecrated wafer each communicant of the church of Rome finds in the holy sacrament, that is, every time he partakes of the communion, he eats the real body, bones and nerves, and drinks the real blood of Jesus And what is still more absurd, the same church teaches that whether the communicant eats the whole consecrated wafer, or drinks the whole consecrated wine, or only a part of the same; they notwithstanding, eat the whole body, flesh and nerves, and drink the whole of the blood of the Lord. firmation of the above sentiment, we again extract from the same council: "a whole live and entire Christ exists under the species

as it is to the common sense and judgment of

of bread, and under each fragment of that species; likewise, under each species of wine and under its parts." In this catechism we have taught the same sentiment: "But this must not be omitted, that an entire Christ is contained not only in each species, but also in each particle of each species.

Having thus briefly announced the doctrine of the church of Rome, and shown from copious extracts from their standard authors that we have not misrepresented them, we shall now show, as was announced, that this doctrine is contrary to human reason and the plainest teachings and precepts of God's word.

We believe the doctrine of Transubstantiation to be contrary to enlightened human reason.

- 1. Because it recognises the power to work miracles to remain at the present day in the If the wafer or wine, church of Rome. through the consecration of the priest, becomes the real hody and blood, soul and divinity of Christ, then the priest performs a miracle. The power of working miracles was given for to subserve a definite purpose in the church of God. When that object to be subserved ceased, the power was withdrawn. For 1800 years we have reason to believe that this power has not been possessed. For the church of Rome to pretend to still possess this power as they do in the sacrifice of the mass, is contrary to reason and absurd.
- 2. It is contrary to reason, because the doctrine teaches that an entire Christ is contained as well in a part of a consecrated wafer as in the whole of it. The whole consecrated wafer contains only a whole Christ, body, soul and divinity, and yet in the least particle thereof, the same Christ, body, soul and divinity, is also contained. That is, a part is equal to a whole.
- 3. Because, that in their communion, each communicant eats the whole body and blood of Christ, and yet there is but one Christ. Each one, at the same moment of time, eats the whole body and blood of Christ, and where there is recognized but one Christ.
- 4. Because the priests, a favored class at the communion, being alone permitted to partake of both elements, must, at each communion,

swallow two whole Christs, inasmuch as the wafer and wine, when consecrated, became each a whole body, soul and divinity of And if a wafer, when taken into the mouth, should become separated into different particles, or the wine, when received, should be separated into different drops-each particle of said wafer and each drop of said wine would become as many whole Christs as there are particles of said wafer and drops of said wine, and thus no one can tell how many whole living human bodies of Christ each communicant may contain within him at the same moment of time. And yet no less a number may be contained in each and every of the communicants-that Christ be one Christ, and indivisible.

Our limits teach us to forbear prosecuting this branch of our subject to a greater length in this number. The absurdity of this doctrine must be already apparent.

In exposing the error of this doctrine by the test of Scripture, we remark, that in the ixth chapter of Paul's epistle to the Hebrews, the apostle is explaining ceremonies that were to be used on the day of atonement; Then the High Priest entered into the Holy of Holies alone, but not without blood, which he offered for himself and for the errors of the people. While he remained with the Holy of Holies all sacrifices ceased in the Tabernacle of the congregation. The commandment was given to Moses, enjoining that there should be no man in the Tabernacle of the congregation when he goeth in to make an atonement in the holy place, until he come out and have made an atonement, for himself, and for his household, and for all the eongregation of Israel." These things were figures for the time then present. "But Christ being come an High Priest of good things to come by a greater and more perfect tabernacle not made with hands, that is to say, not of this building, neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by his own blood; he entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us. For Christ is not entered into the holy places made with hands, which are the figures of the true; but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us: Nor yet that he should offer himself often,

as the High Priest entereth into the holy place every year with blood of others; For then must be often have suffered since the foundation of the world: but now, once in the end of the world, hath he appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself. And as it is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment: so Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many; and unto them that look for him shall he appear the second time, without sin, unto salvation. Since Christ hath come and offered himself upon the cross for the sins of the world, there is no necessity for any more sacrifices for "Wherefore when he cometh into the world he saith, sacrifice and offering thou wouldst not, but a body hast thou prepared me. In burnt offerings and sacrifices for sin thou hast had no pleasure. Then said I, Lo, I come; in the volume of the book it is written of me, to do thy will, O God. Above, when he said, Sacrifice and offering, and burnt offerings and offerings for sin thou wouldst not, neither hadst pleasure therein, which are offered by the law; Then said he, Lo, I come to do thy will, O God. taketh away the first, that he may establish the second. By the which will we are sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all." This once for all is the very gist of the argument, and destroys root and branch all the fallacious reasonings of the church of Rome. It is upon this point that the faith of Protestants and Romanists are as widely asunder as the poles. The former confide in the one great sacrifice of Christ as all-sufficient, and never to be repeated. The latter, in the pretended exhibition of Christ's sacrifice in the mass, teach that the sacrifice of Christ upon the cross, was not once for all, but needs to be repeated for the benefit of the living and the dead. With such wilful rejection of the word and truth of God, upon a cardinal point like this, it is no wonder that their practice, like their theory, should be equally defective. It afffords indubitable evidence of her apostatized character.

The property of the church of Rome, in Italy, is mortgaged by the Pope, for the amount of sixty millions of dollars.

Modern Popish Miracles.

The ridiculous farce connected with the exposure of the Holy Robe at Treves, which has created a new Reformation in Germany, has excited the wonder of Protestants at its ignorance and fanaticism. It was supposed that the days of such absurd imposture were passed; and that if there were no principle to restrain, at least a sense of shame, and the fear of popular ridicule, would have prevented such an attempt and practice upon the credulity of the world. But the truth is, the Protestant world is utterly ignorant of the extent to which such impostures are carried on. We scarcely can credit some of the incidents which are constantly coming to light. Yet it is by these deceptions that Romanism flourishes, and without which it would be soon driven from the earth. have one or two facts respecting pretended miracles, which we will add to the evidences of Romish imposture.

In 1832, a medal was struck in Paris, in honor of the Immaculate Conception. A "historical notice" of the wonderful talisman was published, of which 130,000 copies were sold, almost immediately. From this edifying work, we learn that the Virgin herself vouchsafed to reveal the pattern of her medal to a novice of the Sisters of Charity. The costume under which the Virgin presented herself, is described to be "une robe blanche et un manteau bleu argente, avec un voile aurore," and diamond rings. It is nothing to say, that the medal cures epilepsy, malignant fevers, cancers, makes the blind to see, the dumb to speak, and the lame to walk. A Sister of Charity slips a medal slyly between the sheets of the bed of a good-for-nothing swearing trooper, at the point of death. The trooper is cured the next morning, confesses the next day, and ever after hangs the medal at his buttonhole, next to his Cross of the Legion of Honor! But the medal does more than cure bodily complaints: it can assuage matrimonial discord! A quarrelsome husband ejects his wife from his home at midnight, and begins to throw the furniture out the window after her. A "virtuous person," who had tried in vain to soothe him, conceives the happy idea of slipping a medal into one of the drawers of a wardrobe, which the wrathful Bruin was beginning to knock to pieces. At once—to the astonishment of by-standers not in the secret—his rage ceases, he leaves off demolishing his wardrobe, calls back his wife, and a durable treaty is signed between the belligerents!

One more miracle of the medal we cannot make up our minds to omit; it disarms the law of its terrors. In 1935, Marie Laboissiere, aided by her lover, murdered her husband, and forced her son, a youth of fourteen, to bear a part in the murder, lest he should turn witness against her. The Court of Assizes of Limoges condemned lady and lover to death. They appealed to the Court of Cassation. In the interval, a friend hung the medal round Marie's neck. The appeal came on—and, though the sharpest wit could perceive no distinction between the case of Marie and her accomplice. except that the murdered man was her husband, and she had forced her boy to be guilty of parricide, yet, "wonderful effect of the mercy of the Virgin!" the sentence of Marie is reversed, that of her lover confirmed. He is executed-Marie, sent back for a new trial, escapes with a sentence of imprisonment, and lives an irreproachable life in the house of correction at Limoges, "finding in her medal her sweetest consola-

Yet there are multitudes of these impostures acted in France, to where one is published. Miraculous cures, miraculous visions, discoveries of new relies, re-discoveries of old ones, portraits, autograph letters of our Savior-these have been, within a few years, repeated in such monstrous profusion, that even the boundless credulity of mankind seems incapable of receiving the load. And these do not pass current among the vulgar only-they are not the fictions of a few interested or fanatical monks, disavowed by the body of the clergy, highest dignitaries of the profession are not ashamed to lend their active countenance to these scandalous mockeries. The proofs are too numerous, too glaring to deceive.

Mr. Mahoney, who was himself a monk, in his little volume entitled, "Six Years in

the Monasteries of Italy," tells an instance of priestly juggling quite in character.

"A most curious and laughable circumstance happened in the course of this contest, at one of the Madonna charches in Lis-There was worshipped in one of these churches an image of the Virgin, which was held in the greatest repute by the inhabitants, in consequence of the numerous miracles said to be performed by it in former times. The priests thought, that making this image speak in favor of their patron, Don Miguel, would be an irrefatable argument with the people for his pretensions. With this intention a novena was ordered in honor of the image, and the church splendidly decorated for its celebration. The people assembled in crowds from all parts of the city to pay their devoirs to the Virgin, and to hear the panegyric preached in her honor. The preacher, after commerating the many benefits, temporal and spiritual, which the people derived from their devotion to the queen of heaven, and after relating the many miracles performed by the image then and there worshipped; turning toward the image itself, and casting himself on his knees before it, (in which idolatrous act he was imitated by his audience.) he addressed to it a fervent prayer. for the good of the church, and implored it to manifest by a miracle, whether she was well pleased that Don Miguel should reign over the kingdom of Portugal. The image, mirabile dictu! at the conclusion of this fervid appeal, bowed its head, in sign of assent, three times in succession, before the eyes of the assembled multitude, all of which. with one voice, simultaneously cried out, " A miracle! a miracle! long live Miguel I., the chosen of the Virgin, and the beloved of Heaven." This miracle was repeated frequently on the following days of the festival, and in presence of a still greater concourse, attracted by its fame, which spread in an incredibly short time, not only through Lisbon, but through the greater part of Portugal. It was even repeated by the Miguelite officers to their soldiers at the head of the ranks; and had, as it was intended, the effect of exciting their zeal in the cause of the petty tyrant—as Miguel proved himself to be for the comparatively short time that he was in possession of the usurped throne.

The last day but one, however, of its aeting, was destined to open the eyes of the people, and to give them an idea of what priesteralt is capable, in order to arrive at its ends. At the close of the sermon, and when the preacher turned, as usual, to apostrophise the image, and to implore it to signify its pleasure and assent to Mignel's government, by moving the head, as it had done the seven preceding days, since the com-

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mencement of the novena, the image retained its immimate position, to the great disappointment of the people, whose expectations were so highly wound up, and to the consternation of the priests, who were privy to the cheat. The request was repeated, with some additional flowers of rhetoric from the preacher, and the most stunning vociferations from the people; but all in vain; the image neither moved its head, nor changed its position. At length, on the preacher's repeating the request the third time, and hinting that the Virgin was angry on account of the presence of some freemasons, who mingled through curiosity among the crowd of worshippers, a voice was heard issuing from the inside of the image, and complainingly crying out: "It is not my fault that the Virgin does not move her head, for I have pulled the cord till it broke, and what can I do more!" The voice was distinctly heard by every one; but the speaker was invisible. At last, one of those present, more courageous than the rest, attempted to approach the image, but was repulsed repeatedly by the priests, who well knew the consequence of the discovery; but being seconded by some others equally desirous of unravelling the mystery, he at length succeeded in coming close to it, and on removing the folds of the garments with which such like images are decked out, he found an opening in the side, large enough for the admittance of a grown boy, whom he pulled out from the viscera of the Virgin, and who was immediately recognized as the nephew of the bishop, placed there by his uncle; for what purpose, it does not require an extraordinary degree of acuteness to guess. The whole secret was now explained; the people met the discovery with the ridicule it so well merited; and little was wanting that they did not massacre on the spot, the impostors who got up the cheat. These thought it their best plan to consult for their own safety by flight, which they immediately made good through the doors of the sacristy, amid the hisses and curses of the infuriated populace."

The Church of Rome not a Church of Christ.

The recent decision of a leading ecclesiastical body in this country, against the validity of Romish baptism, on the ground that the church of Rome is Anti-Christ, has awakened considerable discussion, and of course, provoked the wrath of Romanists. It is not to be expected that this bold and solemn testimony would pass without censure; yet it stands recorded as the deliberate conviction of a lay body of the soundest theologians and

best scholars in the land; and what will give point and terribleness as to the decision, it is right. As the matter is one of great interest, and will probably lead to some discussion, we beg to put on record some of the testimonies of great and good men in relation to the question. It is a point which we think should be clear and abiding in the convictions of every Protestant, that the church of Rome is no church at all. It is a mere politico-religious corporation; it has no mark of a Christian church, and is emphatically disowned and denounced as Anti-Christ in the very oracles of truth. We will begin our list with testimonies rendered before the Reformation:

The Waldenses (1254,) asserted "that the Romish church is not the church of Jesus Christ, but a church of malignants, and that it apost-stized under Sylvester,—and that the church of Rome is the harlot of the Apoealypse."

In the Register of the Inquisition in 1307: it is thus recorded of the Aibigenses: "The Roman church you impudently call the mother of fornication, the church of the devil, the synagogue of Satan, which is in fact the mother and mistress of all the faithful; all whose decrees and orders, and its laws and statutes, you malign by your impertinent falsehoods. And on the other hand, you call all those who hold its faith, heretics and misled persons, and wickedly and impiously teach, that none can be saved in the faith of the Roman church.

The opinions of the principal champions of the Reformation are such as those. Luther said:

"Whosoever is seriously affected with piety, will fly most swittly from that Babylon, and will dread even hearing the name of the papacy. For so great is its impiety and abomination, that no one can reckon it up in words, nor can it be seen but with spiritual eyes."

"The vicar is in the place of an absent chief,—what is such a vicar but Antichrist."

"I know and am certain that the papacy is the kingdom of Babylon."

Zninglins, on 2 Thess. ii. (answering the papal application of it to the Protestants,) says:

"Let our doctrine be examined, and it will appear that they are false. We preach Jesus Christ and him crucified, and that he is the only Reconciler and the only succour of man; but the Papists preach the pope, the Antichrist, whom here Paul so accurately describes."

Melanethon says:

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"Since it is most certain that the pontiffs and monks have forbidden marriage, it is most manifest, and without any doubt true, that the Roman pontiff is the very Antichrist."

Calvin's testimony is this:

The papists have imagined an Antichrist who would harass the church for three years and a half. But all the notes by which the Spirit of God designates Antichrist clearly appear in the Pope; but that three years Antichrist keeps the foolish papists engaged, lest seeing they should see."

Œcolampadius said:

"God is jealous, and suffers not that his servants should draw in the yoke with Antichrist. He has no part with Belial and with darkness. Now we learn, that through fear of persecution, you so dissemble your faith and conceal it, as to communicate with the nubelievers, and to partake in the abominations of the masses, in which you are aware that the death and passion of Christ are blasphemed."

The English reformers, contemporary with these, are as direct in their testimony. We will instance a few names embalmed in Christian remembrance, and many of whom sealed this testimony with their blood. Cranmer, in his book on the Sacrament, after showing that Christ "made a sacrifice and oblation of his own body upon the cross, which was a full redemption, and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world," adds:

"But the Romish Antichrist, to deface this great benefit of Christ, has taught that his sacrifice upon the cross is not sufficient hereunto, without another sacrifice devised by him, and made by the priest; or else without indulgences, beads, pardons, pilgrimages, and such other pelfray, to supply Christ's imperfection.

"O heinous blasphemy and most detestable injury against Christ! O wicked abominations in the temple of God! O pride intolerable of Antichrist, and most manifest token of the son of perdition, extolling himself above God, and with Lucifer, exalting his seat and power above the throne of God! For he that taketh upon him to supply that thing which he pretended to be imperfect in Christ, must needs make himself above Christ, and so very Antichrist."

This eminent martyr, when at the stake, uttered these words:

"As for the pope, I refuse him as Christ's

enemy and the Antichrist, with all his false doctrine."

Latimer, in prison, before his martyrdom:

"What fellowship hath Christ with Autichrist? Therefore it is not lawful to bear the yoke with the papists. Come forth from among them, and separate yourselves from them, saith the Lord."

Ridley, in his farewell letter, before he suffered martyrdom:

"The see of Rome is the seat of Satan, and the Bishop of the same, that maintaineth the abominations thereof, is Antickrist himself indeed. And for the same causes, this see at this day is the same which St. John calls, in his Revelation, Babylon, or the whore of Babylon, and spiritually, Sodom and Egypt, the mother of ternications and abominations upon earth."

Bradford, in a Letter to Lady Vane, says:

Of The usurped authority or supremacy of the Bishop of Rome is undoubtedly that great Antichrist, of whom the apostles do so much admonish us."

Bishop Jewell, in his Commentary on 2 Thess. ii. 4, says:

"Thus the apostles speaks of Antichrist, he is the man of sin and the son of perdition." He then, in a long series of particulars, applies the description given in this prediction to the pope, dwelling especially on his pretences of belonging to Christ, and serving Christ."

Hooper, in his declaration of Christ, says:

"The very proprieties of Antichrist, I mean of Christ's great and principal enemy, are so openly known to all men that are not blinded with the smoke of Rome, that they know him to be the beast that John describes in the Apocalypse, as well as the logicians know that "man is distinguished from other animals by the faculty of laughter."

Bishop Hooper also frequently gives the name of Antichrist to Popery, speaking of "the synagogue of Antichrist," "Antichrist's Tyranny," and "Antichrist and his damnable religion." the pope the capital enemy of Christ and his religion."

These testimonies might be multiplied to almost any length. Indeed, there are none of the Reformers, who knew so well what Popery was, and who derived its opposition from the perusal of God's word, who did not hold to this sentiment. We doubt if any more competent to judge can easily be found.

Popish Designs on America.

The Duke of Richmond, who was Governor-General of Canada, was a violent Pa-Shortly before his death he made the following disclosures, respecting the designs of European despots and Papists upon the liberties of this country, the truth of which the developments of time, since that period, have too fearfully confirmed. Speaking of the government of the United States, he said "It was weak, inconsistent, and bad; and could not long exist. It will be destroyed; it ought not, and will not be permitted to exist; for many and great are the evils that have originated from the existence of that government. The curse of the French Revolution, and subsequent wars and commotions in Europe, are to be attributed to its example; and so long as it exists, no prince will be safe upon his throne; and the sovereigns of Europe are aware of it; and they have been determined upon its destruction, and have come to an understanding upon this subject, and have decided on the means to accomplish it; and they will eventually succeed by subversion rather than conquest." "All the low and surplus population of the different nations of Europe will be earried into that country; it is, and will be, a receptacle for the bad and disaffected population of Europe, when they are not wanted for soldiers, or to supply the navies; and the European governments will favor such a course. This will create a surplus and a majority of low population, who are so very easily excited; and they will bring with them their principles; and in nine cases out of ten, adhere to their ancient and former governments, laws, manners, customs, and religion, and will transmit them to their posterity; and in many cases propagate them among the natives. These men will become citizens, and by the constitution and laws, will be invested with the right of suffrage. The different grades of society will then be created by the elevation of a few, and by degrading many, and thus a heterogeneous population will be formed. speaking different languages, and of different religious and sentiments; and to make them act, think, and feel alike, in political affairs, will be like mixing oil and water;

hence, discord, dissension, anarchy, and civil war will ensue; and some popular individual will assume the government, and restore order, and the sovereigns of Europe, the emigrants, and many of the natives will sustain him." "The Church of Rome has a design upon that country; and it will, in time, be the established religion, and will aid in the destruction of that republic." "I have conversed with many of the sovereigns and princes of Europe, and they have unanimously expressed these opinions relative to the government of the United States, and their determination to subvert it."

The Holy Scriptures in Malta.

It will be seen by the following extract from the Malta Times, that the strenuous opposition of the priests to the reading of the scriptures by the Maltese in their native tongue, has, under the divine blessing, proved unavailing. The labors of Dr. Bonavia, the agent of the Colonial Church Society, have been so successful, that it is intended to appoint a second scripture reader for that important station, so soon as annual contributions to the amount of 60l. shall have been obtained for his salary:-"We are informed that a number of Maltese, from several parts of the island, come not only twice a week, but also on Sabbath days, to assemble in a room of Dr. Bonavia's house, in Valetta, in order to hear the word of God, and read the scriptures, accompanied with explanatory and practical remarks, and some prayers extracted from our liturgy; and the whole service is performed in the Maltese language by the same gentleman, who not a little contributes to bring his fellow-countrymen in contact with the word of eternal life. This interesting work is carried on by Dr. Bonavia, on behalf, and under the superintendence of an excellent Christain Society in England, in spite of various ways and strong opposition exerted to stop Dr. Bonavia from reading the Holy Scriptures, seeing that it is the very means, and the right way, to bring the Maltese to the knowledge of the true religion of Christ, preached by Paul the apostle, on his coming to this land."

An Auto da Fe, [See Plate.]

"When the procession arrives at the place where a large scaffolding has been erected for their reception, prayers are offered up, strange to tell, at a throne of mercy, and a sermon is preached, consisting of impious praises of the Inquisition, and bitter invectives against all hereties; after which a priest ascends a desk, and recites the final sentence. This is done in the following words, wherein the reader will find nothing but a shocking mixture of blasphemy, ferociousness and hypocrisy:

having, with the concurrence of the most illustrious N———, lord archbishop of Lisbon, or of his deputy, N———, calling on the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and of his glorious mother, the Virgin Mary, and sitting on our tribunal, and judging with the holy gospels lying before us, so that our judgment may be in the sight of God, and our eyes may behold what is just in all matters, &c. &c.

""We do, therefore, by this our sentence put in writing, define, pronounce, declare, and sentence thee, (the prisoner.) of the city of Lisbon, to be a convicted, confessing, affirmative, and professed heretic; and to be delivered and left by us as such, to the secular arm; and we, by this our sentence, do cast thee out of the ecclesiastical court as a convicted, confessing, affirmative, and professed heretic; and we do leave and deliver thee to the secular arm, and to the power of the secular court, but at the same time do most earnestly beserch that court so to moderate its sentence, as not to touch the blood, nor to put thy life in any sort of danger."

wwell may Dr. Geddes inquire, in reference to this hypocritical mockery of God, and the world, as this of the inquisitors beseeching the civil magistrate not to put the heretics, they have condemned and delivered to them, to death? For were they in earnest when they made this solemn petition to the secular magistrates, why do they bring their prisoners out of the Inquisition, and deliver them to those magistrates in coats painted over with flames? Why do they teach that heretics, above all other malefactors, ought to be punished with death?

And why do they never resent the secular magistrates having so little regard to their earnest and joint petition, as never to fail to burn all the heretics that are delivered to them by the Inquisition, within an hour or two after they have them in their hands? And why in Rome, where the supreme civil, as well as ecclesiastical authority, are lodged in the same person, is this petition of the Inquisition, which is made there as well as in other places, never granted?

"If the prisoner, on being asked, says he will die in the Catholic faith, he has the privilege of being strangled first, and then burnt; but it in the Protestant, or any other faith different from the Catholic, he must be roasted alive; and, at parting with him, his ghostly eomforters, the Jesuits, tell him, that they leave him to the devil, who is standing at his elbow to receive his soul, and carry it to the flames of hell, as soon as the spirit leaves his body.' When all is ready, fire is applied to the immense pile, and the suffering martyrs, who have been securely fastened to their stakes, are roasted alive; the living flesh of the lower extremities being often burnt and crisped by the action of the flames, driven hither and thither by the wind, before the vital parts are touched; and while the poor sufferers are writhing in inconceivable agony, the joy of the vast multitude, inflamed by Popish bigotry and cruelty, causes the air to resound with shouts of exultation and delight. Says Dr. Geddes, in a description of one of these auto da fes, of which he was a horrified spectator: 'The victims were chained to stakes, at the height of about four feet from the ground. A quantity of furze, that lay round the bottom of the stakes, was set on fire; by a current of wind it was in some cases prevented from reaching above the lowest extremities of the body. Some were thus kept in torture for an hour or two; and were actually roasted, not burnt to death. This spectacle,' says he, 'is beheld by the people of both sexes, and all ages, with such transports of joy and satisfaction, as are not on any other occasion to be met with. And that the reader may not think that this inhuman joy is the effect of a natural cruelty, that is in the people's disposition, and not the spirit of their religion, he may rest assured, that all public malefactors, except heretics, have their violent death nowhere more tenderly lamented, than amongst the same people, and even when there is nothing in the manner of their death that seems inhuman or cruel.' (See Engraving.)

"It was not uncommon for the Popish kings and queens of Spain, to witness these wholesale burnings of heretics, from a magnificent stage and canopy erected for the purpose, and it was represented by the Jesuit priests as an act highly meritorious in the king, to supply a faggot for the pile upon which the heretics were to be consumed. Among other instances of this kind, King Charles II., in an auto da fe, supplied a faggot, the sticks of which were gilded, adorned by flowers, and tied up with ribands, and was honored by being the first faggot placed upon the pile of burning. In 1559, King Philip, the Popish husband of bloody Queen Mary, of England, was witnessing one of these cruel scenes, when a Protestant nobleman, named Don Carlos de Seso, while he was being conducted to the stake, called out to the king for mercy, in these words: 'And canst thou, oh king, witness the torments of thy subjects? Save us from this cruel death; we do not deserve it.' 'No,' replied the iron-hearted bigoted monarch; 'I would myself carry wood to burn my own son, were he such a wretch as thou.' Thus it is, that Popish bigotry can stifle the strongest and tenderest instincts of our nature, turn human beings into monsters, and inspire joy and delight at witnessing the writhing agonies, and hearing the piercing shrieks, of even tender and delicate women, as their living bodies are being roasted amidst the auto du fe.

Expulsion of the Jesuits.

The recent suppression of the Order of Jesuits in France, may render it interesting to state the history of the great fall of the same order in Europe, during the latter part of the last century. They were thrust out of almost every country in Europe, for crimes and intrigues, which rendered them perfectly intolerable. The Princeton Review has an article devoted to this subject, from

which the Puritan condensed the following summary statement:

The first expulsion of the Order was in Portugal, the most devoted of Catholic countries. The arm that dealt the blow was the Marquis de Pombal, the Prime Minister, a man of rare energy of character. sceret reason for the attack is not known. It is not known that the Jesuits had ever crossed his path; and up to the very moment of the decree for their annihilation, they regarded him as their firmest friend. To their astonishment, and that of all Portugal, the king's Jesuit confessors were at once dismissed, and a manifesto issued, full of terrible charges against the whole orderone of which was, that of an attempt to assassinate the king. This was so much the more wonderful, in that Pombal was a devoted Catholic, and an admirer of the Inquisition. The Jesuits, of course, denied the existence of any such attempt; but there are good grounds to believe that the minister's allegation was well founded.

In France, the order had long been odi-The fall of the order in Portugal, awakened hopes of freedom in those who had groaned under its iron rule. The prospect of success multiplied the enemies of the order; and soon an occasion to commence the attack was offered. Madame de Pompadour, a mistress of the king, quarrelled with the king's Jesuit confessors, and laid the foundation of the rupture in part. About the same time Lavalette, the head of the Jesuits in Martinique, a bold commercial speculator, became involved, through the jealousies of his brethren; and the Jesuits in France allowed his bills to be protested, and suffered his establishment to be ruined. The creditors made the order responsible for the debts. The matter came before the Parliament; the Jesuits lost their cause, and their whole property was attached to secure the payment. In the course of the trial they were required to produce the secret rules of their order, the very existence of which they had denied, and which were wholly unknown, except to the initiated. The sensation created by the exposure was universal and profound. Mistresses and bankers were forgotten. The matchless

wickedness of the order, as revealed in its own rules, astonished all parties; and an indignant public sentiment soon demanded the extinction of the order. The king hesitated, for he feared assassination by the Jesuits. But anable to resist the power of public opinion, he yielded, and consented to ask the Pope for an immediate reformation of the order. To this the Jesuits replied: "Let the order be as it is, or not be at all." What the Pope did is not known; but the order was banished from France in 1764.

SPAIN was the next scene of their downfall. It grew out of this trivial circumstance: The king had forbidden the use of a particular kind of hat, then fashionable at the Capital. The populace keenly resented the execution of the order; and attacked one of the ministers in his own house, tore it down, and would have taken his life. An armed force, aided by the presence of the king, could not arrest the storm; but a word from the Jesuits calmed the tempest. This led the king to suspect that they were the authors of it. Much discussion was awakened: but the king, who found that the Jesuits had more power in his own capital than he had himself, formed his plans of action without divulging them. At a moment, when neither Spain nor Europe dreamed of such a thing, a royal ordinance went forth, banishing every man of the order from the Spanish dominions. The news took all Europe by surprise. The king declared that he had not had the least enmity to the order, though he had known the fact of their incessantly defaming him. He affirmed, that he had incontestible proofs that the Jesuits were the authors of that revolt, and that they had designs upon his life. The process of executing his design, was a master-piece of skill. It was kept a profound secret till the publication of the decree. On the same day and hour, in all parts of the then vast monarchy of Spain, whether in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, all the magistrates opened each a packet, enclosing an order from the king, requiring them, under the severest penalties, to arrest all the Jesuits in their districts, and, within twenty-four hours, convey them to a designated seaport; where they were instantly to embark, leaving all their papers, and taking nothing but clothes,

purse, and breviary. These orders were rigidly executed, without the least disturbance or obstruction.

The manner in which the Jesuits met this defeat was quite characteristic. The General of the Order, Ricci, in the true policy of the Jesuit, determined to let any number of individuals perish, for the sake of saving the order. He controlled a superannuated Pope, and did as he pleased. He gave a cold reception to those previously banished from France and Portugal. The Spanish king had ordered the banished priests to be conveyed to the Roman States, and had given notice to the Pope. Ricci compelled the Spanish minister to send back notice, that they would not be allowed to land. Bu: Charles was not diverted from sending them. On a fixed day, 6000 priests were compelled to embark in vessels, to sail they knew not whither. They soon reached an Italian port, but met an absolute repulse. The Jesuits accused Ricci of unparalleled inhumanity. They went next to Genoa, and were repulsed again; and after wandering upon the sea for six months, they at length found a wretched asylum amid the rocks of Corsica.

It was not long before the king was obliged to demand the entire abolition of the order. France, Spain, and Naples also, joined in a demand for the total abolition of the order. This unmanned and overwhelmed the Pope; and he soon died in a fit of apoplexy.

In the intrigues of the new election of a Pope, the policy of these kings finally trinmphed over that of the Jesuits; and a Pope was elected who had pledged himself to abolish the order. But after being seated in his chair, he delayed, and devised every possible expedient to avoid the fulfilment of his engagement. He was cornered at last. Then he ordered the brief to be brought to him, carefully read it over, raised his eyes to heaven, took his pen and signed it, adding, with a deep sigh—"There is the suppression. I do not repent of what I have done—but the suppression will be my death."

On the 21st of July the order was published, and the Jesuit establishments were broken up. When the Pope found that no

commotion followed, he seemed to have got rid of a burden; and he began to indulge the hope of a peaceful reign. After eight months of perfect health, he was taken suddenly ill, as he rose from his table. For six months he endured the greatest pain of body and mind. Poignards and poisons were ever before his mind. He prepared all his food with his own hands. Horrid dreams oppressed his sleep. He would rise at midnight, and prostrate himself before the image of the Virgin, and with floods of tears, ery out, "Mercy! mercy! I did it by compulsion!" He died Sept. 22, 1774, evidently a victim of Jesuitical revenge.

Persecution of the New Reformation in Germany.

The new Reformation under Ronge, has already provoked the persecuting spirit of Rome to violence, which evinces the same spirit that prompted the extermination of the Albigenses, and the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day. As anything which concerns this great movement, the most conspicuous event of the times, as well as everything which illustrates the spirit and genius of Rome, may be considered to be matters of interest to our readers, we will refer to the late instances of persecution.

There have been three outbreaks of violence in Germany; in one case attended with bloodshed, occasioned by Romish animosity to the new Reformation. himself was preaching at Halberstadt, on the 9th of August last, in the open air, in the presence of thousands of persons, of all ages and sexes. As soon as he had pronounced the last words of his discourse, which were to the following effect: "Yes, my friends, Rome must fall, and will fall;" a rustling was heard in that part of the audience which was nearest to the pulpit, and a small shopkeeper, well known for the fervor of his religious faith, ran up to Ronge, who was at the moment descending from the pulpit, and attempted to throw a stone at him. The person nearest to this fanatic drew him back, and prevented him from executing his design; but at the same moment a young man struck Ronge a violent blow on the back with a thick stick, and

felled him to the ground. Ronge immediately rose and took to flight, but several other persons maltreated him, and it was with great difficulty, and by the assistance of some of his friends, who escorted him in the midst of them, that he was able to gain his hotel. A few minutes afterwards, a crowd of the party of Rouge went through the streets, and broke the windows of all the houses, where they thought that Roman Catholics resided. The police endeavored to quell the riot; but their efforts were useless, and the rioters cried out for vengeance. Troops were then sent for. Detachments of infantry and cavalry appeared; and, after several warnings and summonses, to which the rioters did not listen, the troops charged, and blood flowed in abundance. The Germano Catholics assembled in crowds in Digne street, where the shopkeeper lived, that wished to throw a stone at Ronge. They barricaded themselves in that narrow street, and completely demolished the house of the shopkeeper. They then separated, and the tranquillity of Halberstadt was reestablished. The number of killed and wounded is not yet known. The number of persons arrested is more than a hundred and fifty."

Another outbreak occurred at Leipsic on the 12th of August, and is thus narrated in the *Journal des Debats*, of Paris:

The population of Leipsic has shown great sympathies for the new German Catholic Church, of which, as is well known, the Abbe Ronge is the founder and chief. Royal Highness Duke John, only brother of the King of Saxony, arrived at Leipsic on the 12th instant, to inspect the militia. The Prince is a zealous Catholic, and passes for having contributed, in the Council of Ministers, to the measures taken against the proselytes of the Abbe Rouge in Saxony, who have been prohibited from opening churches, or to celebrate publicly Divine service. When the Prince presented himself before the rural guard, the commanding officer, according to usage, cried the first, 'Prince John for ever!' (Vive le Prince Jean) The cry was received by a general murmur; nevertheless, no other manifestation troubled the review. It was when the troops filed off, that symptoms of violent animosity broke out against the person of the Prince in the ranks of the militia, and among the population assembled on the spot. The Commandant having repeated the cry, 'Vive le

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Priuce Jean!' there arose from all parts, confused cries of 'Ronge for ever!' 'Down with the Jesuits!" 'Down with the hypocrites!' The prince after the review went to the Hotel of Prussia, and was followed by the whole population, who did not cease to repeat the cries of 'Down with the Jesuits!' 'Ronge for ever!' The guard of honor of the Prince used their efforts to maintain order, and to clear the square, but they were forced back by the mass of the population that invaded all the adjacent streets. The Prince then gave orders to a battallion of infantry of the line to take up their position before his hotel. During this time the population continued their turbulent manifestations, and sang first the celebrated chorus of Luther, 'Eine festeburg ist unser Goth' (Our God is a fortress.) The population growing more and more excited, began to throw stones at the windows of the apartments inhabited by the Prince, and broke several of them. The commander of the troops (then about half-past ten in the evening,) not having been able to disperse the population, gave orders to fire upon the people. It is asserted that this discharge took place without any previous notice having been given to the people, or that it was given in such a manner as not to be heard but by those nearest the troop. The bullets, in fact, struck, in particular, inoffensive persons, who stood at some distance from the scene of disorder, on the parade in front of the hotel. The number of the wounded has been estimated at thirty, seven of whom have already died. Among the latter was a Government officer, a police agent, and the father of a family, standing at the time before his door, inquiring what was the cause of the turnult. event has exasperated the population; and, to prevent more serious consequences, the authorities assembled together the rural guards, who succeeded, at about two o'clock in the morning, in dispersing the crowds. The Prince quitted Leipsic in the morning, but was again hissed by the populace in the streets he passed through, and stones were also thrown at his coach. The troop is ordered to the barracks, and the authorities have sent for a battalion of infantry to reinforce the garrison. This battalion was received by the hisses of the populace, who manifested the greatest animosity against the troop.

A third riot took place at Posen a few days since. Czerski, one of the leaders of the great Church movement now in activity in Germany, preached at Posen before a numerous congregation of Reformers. A grand Roman Catholic procession was formed during the day, as a great demonstration in favor of the existing order of things. In the

afternoon serious disturbances took place between the friends of the Pope, and the adherents of Czerski, and it was at length deemed necessary to call out the military. The Bishop of Posen has since thought it expedient to publish an exculpatory declaration, in which he states that he did not consent to the procession until after repeated solicitations on the part of the Roman Catholics.

Let it be observed here, that in each of these instances, Papists were the aggressors.

How forcibly these events illustrate the true spirit of Rome! Such has always been her temper towards those that dared to differ from her. Luther and Knox, and every reformer, has had to encounter the same opposition. Who will say that Romanism is not the same now as ever.

A Few of the Points of Difference.

Popery and the gospel are radically different. There are some doctrines in common, as Popery is derived from the gospel, and is a perversion of it; yet the points wherein the two systems are unlike are so numerous, and so fundamental, that they can never be regarded, by any honest reasoner, as identical. They will find this well illustrated by an article in the Christian Advocate & Journal, adducing a few of the doctrines which the gospel propounds, as characteristic of itself and fundamental to its purity; and see how completely they are traversed and denied by Popery.

"Christianity requires that we should love our enemies, bless them that curse us, do good to them that hate us, and pray for those who despitefully use us, and persecute us. Popery, on the other hand, in her treatment of heretics, requires, in some instances, banishment, in others, death. When Christ was upon earth, journeying from one place to another, he came to a village of the Samaritans, the inhabitants of which did not receive him; and when his disciples, James and John, saw this, they said: "Lord, wilt thou that we command fire to come down from heaven, and consume them?" But Jesus turned and rebuked them, saying: "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of; for the Son of Man is not come to de33

stroy men's lives, but to save them." Here we see the spirit of the Master, and the spirit of his mistaken, may we not say ignorant, disciples? But which of these contrary spirits does the spirit of the Catholic church resemble? On another occasion, the disciples said: "Master, we saw one casting out devils in thy name, but we forbade him, because he followed not with us." Here we see an exhibition of that spirit of exclusiveness which has overrun nominal Christendom for centuries. But it is quite at variance with the Spirit of the Master.

The burning of heretics is a matter of history, which needs no proof; but where is the precept that enjoins this cruel custom? The apostolic rule, in this case, says: "A man that is a heretic, after the first and second admonition, reject;" shun him, leave him to himself, not burn him.

Again, "If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such a one in the spirit of meekness;" nothing said here about "Auricular Confession," and "the Saerament of Penance," as a condition of remaining in the church, or of being restored to But does not that famous passage in St. James, chap. v. ver. 16, enjoin, or at least sanction, Auricular Confession? Not at all; for it says, "Confess your faults one to another,"-not to the priest; and "pray for one another, that ye may be healed;" not pay the priest, and receive absolution; no such thing. Again-" If any of you do err from the truth, and one convert him." Here we see it possible to err; and what is heresy, according to the church of Rome, but "an error in fundamentals?" How, then, are we to treat an erring brother? Why, "convert" him, if we can; but not by the tortures of the Inquisition. Such an institution has no sanction in the New Testament! The oath of a priest to support the church of Rome, and to destroy heretics, and the prayer of Christ on the cross for his enemies, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do," have so little affinity, that we wonder that any man, professing to be a follower of Christ, can subscribe to such dogmas, as the terms on which he is to be admitted to holy orders.

The church of Rome claims to be the

spouse of Christ,-pure, holy, and uncorrupt—but it avails nothing; the Scriptures are plain and positive on this point: "If any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his." "Learn of me," says Christ, "for I am meek and lowly in heart." Can this be said of the Pope and his cardinals? "Call no man your Father, upon earth." This is the law of Christ. What is the practice of the Church? Just the reverse. The word pope means father. How, then, can that be the true church of Christ, which everywhere and always violates this law of his? "Neither be ye called masters." So Christ teaches. Why, then, does the church allow of such titles as these: "My lord bishop;" "Our lord god the Pope, sovereign pontiff," &c. " My kingdom is not of this world," says Christ; "if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight." How does this agree with the preaching of Peter the Hermit, and the whole history of the Crusades, or "holy wars," as they were called, in which the lives of several millions were sacrificed at the shrine of worldly ambition? Historians may emblazon the memory of popes and kings, and endeavor to throw around them a halo of glory, but the righteous decisions of the judgmentday, we apprehend, will set these things in a different light. Then the question, not, "To what church did ye belong?" but, "Whose example did ye follow?" will be the grand criterion by which it will be determined whether we belonged to Christ or

ANOTHER INSTANCE.

The ensuing statement, made at a public meeting, a few months since, by a minister of New-York, speaks for itself. Constant developments of the same spirit are occurring, to show us the unchanged spirit of Popery.

"Some time ago, a vessel filled with emigrants left Great Britain; many of these were Papists, who were accompanied by a Roman priest. During the voyage across the Atlantic, one of the passengers became deeply impressed with the importance of evangelical truth, and 'the hollow, hypocritical mummery of Popery,' through the instrumentality of reading the Bible, and conversation with the Protestants on board. He communicated his change of feelings

and sentiments to the Popish priest, who severely reprehended him, warned him of the awful consequences of leaving the Roman sect; and, apon finding him obstinately attached to his new Protestant principles, finally assured him, that if he would not return to the 'Holy Mother Church,' his life should be forfeited. The convert from Popery, ularmed at this menace, related to the captain his danger; and it was subsequently discovered, that the priest had contrived a plan, in connection with some of the sailors, who were Papists, to raise a mutiny, take charge of the vessel, and kill all the Protestants. The captain immediately took his measures. Having armed himself, he called 'all hands' upon deck, stated his knowledge of the treacherons plot in agitation, appealed to the Protestants for their assistance in maintaining quiet, for their own safety; and plainly declared, presenting his pistols, that the first man who attempted to excite disorder, he would certainly shoot, and the rest of the Papists he would put in irons, and transfer them to jail, as soon as he arrived at land. This quelled the priest and his crew."

The minister also subjoined, that the converted Papist is now a resident of New-York.

The Boasted Antiquity of Popery.

The antiquity and venerableness of the Papal religion, is a theme very frequently and confidently vaunted; and furnishes its votaries with fond occasions of exultation and bravado. Romanism, according to its friends, is as unchangeable as truth, and as old as Christianity. Protestantism, according to its enemies, is as modern as the Reformation. Though there never was a more absurd and unfounded assumption, yet it may be well to inquire into this alleged antiquity of Romanism. It would be easy to show the antiquity of Protestantism, by showing its identity with the Scriptures. Protestantism only means the religion of the Bible; and, of course, it must be as old as the Bible. But whatever is true of Protestantism, the boast of Poperv, as to its antiquity, is ridiculous, and is exposed at once, by a mere glance at its history. Nearly every feature, by which Romanism is distinguished, can be shown, from its own authors, to be of comparatively modern origin and introduction. We mention a few, which are impartially presented by Rogers:

- The Apocrypha, and the doctrines derived from it, never had a cononical authority, until the Council of Trent, in the sixteenth century.
- 2. Transubstantiation, which is now a cardinal doctrine of Romanism, and the denial of which procures for a man the odinm and curse of heresy, was not an established doctrine of the church, until the fourth Lateran Council, in the thirteenth century. It was never formally proposed in any council until the eighth century after Christ, and then indignantly rejected.
- 3. The sacrifice of the Mass, of course, could not exist before the element was esteemed to be divine, by means of transubstantiation. This, also, though now an article of faith, is of modern origin.
- 4. In the same category is the worship of the Host, now so stremously insisted upon, that a man incurs the hazard of his life, who refuses compliance in a Papal country.
- 5. Half-Communion, or the denial of the cup to the laity, is a departure from the New Testament requirements, which was not introduced until the eleventh century; and did not become an article of faith, until the Council of Constance, in the fifteenth century.
- 6. Salvation by good works, and supererogation, are now important Catholic doctrines, yet no traces of them can be found, as authorized doctrines, till about the twelfth century. At least, the application of the surplus piety of one saint to another person, was not invented before the end of the twelfth century.
- 7. Priestly Absolution and Indulgence, are also fundamental doctrines of Catholicism; yet it dates no farther back than the twelfth century. It is a fact, well attested in ecclesiastical history, that the power of granting indulgences was not claimed by the Popes before the twelfth century.
- 8. Auricular Confession, is another prime element of the Catholic religion. But it was first enjoined, as a necessary duty, by the fourth Lateran Council, in the thirteenth century.
- 9. The church of Rome declares that there are seven sacraments, of equal sanctity and importance. For more than ten centuries

there were only two insisted upon, though an undue importance was attached to other rites before that period. But Peter Lombard, in the twelfth century, formally maintained the exact number seven; and this was made a matter of faith by the Council of Trent, in the sixteenth century.

10. The Romish church enjoins the offering of prayers in the Latin tongue. This was not made a universal and authoritative rule, until the time of Pope Vitalian, in the seventh century.

11. Forbidding the reading of the Bible to the laity is now a Romish doctrine; yet, until the fourth century, no prohibition or discouragement of this Scriptural privilege is to be found.

12. The doctrine of Purgatory, is also one of the prime articles of a Catholic's belief. Yet Purgatory had no advocates in the church until the time of Gregory, in the ninth century, and was not positively until about the middle of the twelfth century. It was never incorporated among the authorized doctrines of the church until the Council of Trent, just before the Reformation.

13. Celibacy of the clergy, is another fundamental doctrine. But it was never made compulsory until the time of Cyricius, at the close of the fourth century; and was not made universal until the pontificate of Gregory VII., at the end of the eleventh century.

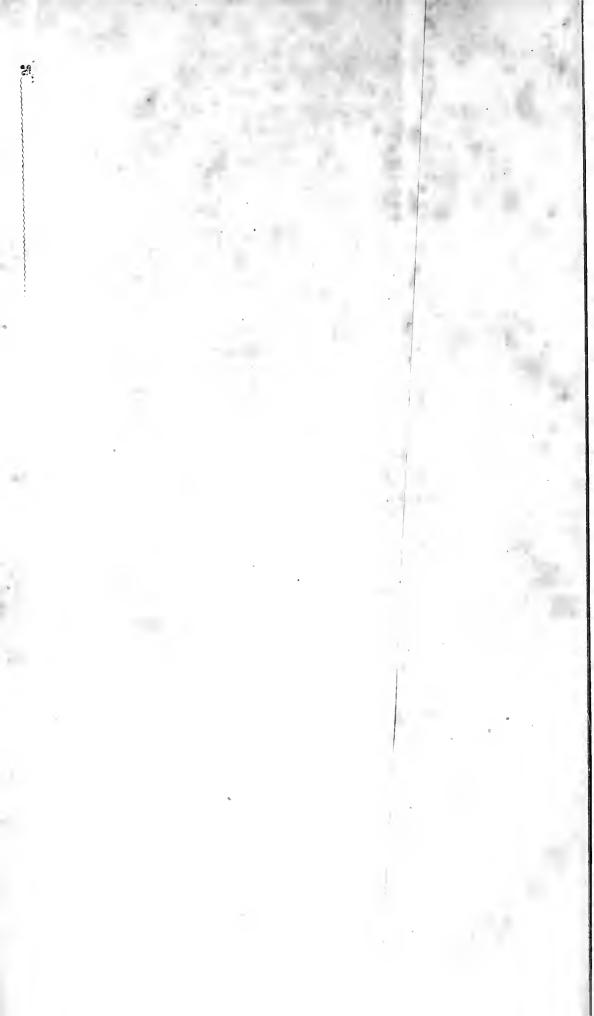
Now, if these thirteen articles of faith, which are all among the most sacred articles of Catholic belief, were abstracted from the Romish creed, what that is peculiar to it, and characteristic of it, would remain? It would be Popery no longer; and could not be recognized by its friends. Yet these distinguishing elements of the system, as we have shown, are all of modern origin—some of them quite so. What becomes, then, of the boast of antiquity? Every reader of the Bible knows, that the whole of Popery has been superinduced upon the system which it reveals, and therefore must be of later origin.

.Deception of Catholics.

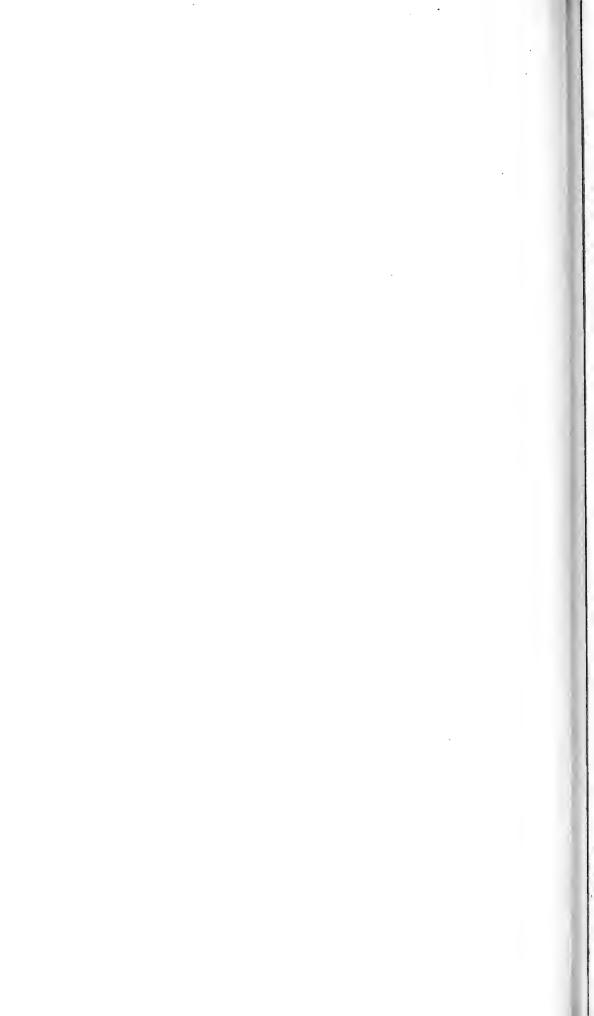
In our country where the Protestant religion predominates, and where they have a numerical majority, the Catholics are cha-

racterized for great duplicity; in fact, they hetray a time serving spirit, a spirit of accommodation to the views and feelings of those with whom they live; when, in reality, their conduct is jesuitical, and the fruit of a settled and laid policy. As illustrative of the truth of this remark, I refer to a circumstance which transpired in this city, and which is well authenticated. A procession of German Catholics on some particular occasion, in passing the streets, carried before them a banner, having perched upon its top an eagle, emblematic of American independence and liberty. They met the gaze of the multitude, who may have been impressed by the American flag which they bore with their entire devotion to our institutions and the general interests of our country; but what was their surprise, as they followed this procession to the Catholic church when they saw them, upon approaching the church, remove the American eagle from its conspicuous place upon the banner, and in its place elevate the cross, and march with it into the church. In the presence of American citizens they are exceedingly loyal and patriotic, but in other places, and in other circumstances, when screened from the public gaze, and under different influences, they betray an opposite spirit-a craven spirit of subjection to other powers than those that be, especially in our happy and free land. Nor should we be surprised at this, for the whole catholic church are under a priesthood who have not adopted this country by becoming naturalized citizens and identifying themselves with her institutions and laws; but, on the contrary, remain, even while enjoying the freedom she gives, the sworn adherent of a foreign despot, and the complete tools of a foreign despotic, ecclesiastical power, that of the Pope of Rome, than whom a greater despot, whether ecclesiastical or civil, never lived. Never yet could an American Catholic Bishop be found who breathed an American spirit, save Bishop Reze of Detroit; and he long since has virtually been deprived by the pope of his Bishoprick, being summoned to Rome to answer the charges preferred against him, for liberality to other denominations, and the American spirit which characterized him.









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